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AN EPITOME OF THERAPEUTICS

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PREFACE.

THE busy practitioner must need possess a great power of recollection to meet in the perplexities and anxieties of study and diagnosis that other most important exaction,—*i.e.*, the selection of the most suitable remedy or remedies adapted to the case in hand; therefore, convenient resource and suggestion are here offered. The general therapeutic intention of the many physicians who have originated the formulæ on the ensuing pages will, of course, be obvious to the observant practitioner, though a suggestion as to the dose most efficient in certain indications and phases of disease may prove acceptable. We have therefore sought to make the approximation of dose as nearly a safe guide to judgment as is possible, although much of this discretion will devolve upon the attending physician at the bedside of the patient. It is our hope, however, that in compiling this schedule of doses with the comprehensive catalogue of remedies here presented we may have rendered a signal and valued service to the medical profession at large.

In compiling this work we have aimed to incorporate those more interesting and at the same time less exhaustive articles by eminent practitioners relating wholly or in part to certain of our products, and we hope they may convey to the professional mind some information that will prove of service in prescribing those particular preparations referred to; we have, however, published from time to time many reprints from prominent journals having reference to the therapy of some preparations, and which would no doubt prove of considerable interest, but owing to lack of space these articles have been crowded out, although, when requested, we will always be glad to send copies of such papers for perusal.

In closing this brief reference to the "Epitome" we presume to reiterate our claim for the high standard and character of our preparations, and we confidently solicit a continuance of that favor and preference which the medical profession has so long accorded the products of our laboratories.

44032

AN

EPITOME

OF

THERAPEUTICS

WITH

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TO THE LABORATORY PRODUCTS OF
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ELIXIRS.

Elixir ACID SALICYLIC.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains Acid Salicylic.

An agreeable form of administering this acid. Medicinally, it is used as an antiseptic and antipyretic in cases of rheumatism, fevers, and also the gouty diathesis.

Dose.—One or two fluidrachms.

Elixir ALOIN, BELLADONNA AND STRYCHNINE (Sweetened).

Each fluidrachm contains

Aloin	*1-5 grain*
Extract Belladonna Leaves	*1-8 grain*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*

This combination, which has proven so very popular in pill form, has been prepared in the form of an Elixir, made palatable with saccharine, to meet the requirements of one of the largest hospitals for the insane in America, where it is used very successfully in treating such patients who need a mild laxative or cathartic and will not take a pill. As there are many delicately constituted people, as well as children, who have the same aversion to medicine in pill form, we were induced to present this Elixir to the physician for use in such cases, and are pleased to note it has been favorably accepted. We prepare also Elixir Aloin, Belladonna and Strychnine with Ipecac.

Elixir AMMONIUM BROMIDE.

Each fluidrachm contains 5 grains Ammonium Bromide.

The effects of this salt are less depressing than the other Bromides, and it is a very valuable nerve sedative when given alone or combined with the other salts of Bromine.

Dose.—For adults, one to four fluidrachms.

Elixir AMMONIUM VALERIANATE.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains Ammonium Valerianate.

This preparation, combining, in a form agreeable and convenient, the stimulant and antispasmodic properties of both Valerian and Ammonium, has proven a valuable agent in cases of nervous derangement, neuralgia, hysteria, nervous headache, and in all those complicated disorders consequent upon nervous debility and depression.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful, to be repeated every two or three hours, or more frequently if not relieved.

Elixir ANTI-ASTHMATIC (Hare).

Each fluidrachm contains

Sodium Iodide	*2 grains*
Sodium Bromide	*2 grains*
Fluid Extract Euphorbia	*3 minims*
Glonoin (Nitro-Glycerine)	*1-200 grain*
Tincture Lobelia (Herb)	*2 minims*

This Elixir, emanating from such high authority, merits the great popularity which it has attained. It has been found so beneficial in the treatment of Asthma and kindred affections that it has become a standard prescription for all physicians who have realized its pronounced efficiency.

Dose —One to two teaspoonfuls every three or four hours as advised by the attending physician.

Elixir BEEF, MILK AND GLUTEN (Peptonized).

The albuminous principles of the Beef, Milk and Wheat have been separated from the less nutritious and less digestible parts—the fibrin, casein and starch, respectively; and have been carefully treated with pepsin, converting them into a thoroughly predigested condition ready for immediate assimilation.

The rationale of the chemistry of this Elixir will strongly appeal to the practitioner desiring a thoroughly predigested, highly nutritious food and tonic to prescribe in cases of enfeebled digestion, wasting diseases, or to assist in the building up and strengthening of a patient after a long and continuous illness. The tax upon the digestive organs to assimilate this food is almost infinitesimal, since the perfectly predigested condition in which the three ingredients are presented leaves practically nothing to be done; thereby the nutritive tonic and stimulating effect being almost immediate.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two tablespoonfuls, four or five times a day. It may be further increased or given more frequently upon the advice of the attending physician.

Elixir BEEF, MILK AND GLUTEN (Peptonized).

IN COMBINATION WITH CREASOTE AND GUAIACOL.

Each fluidounce contains

Beechwood Creasote	*4 minims*
Guaiacol	*2 minims*

The albuminous principles of the Beef, Milk and Wheat have been separated from the less nutritious and less digestible parts—the fibrin, casein and starch respectively, and have been carefully treated with pepsin, converting them into a thoroughly predigested condition ready for immediate assimilation.

With the above Elixir Creasote and Guaiacol have been associated, presenting antiseptic and antitubercular properties, which are often desirable to obtain in conjunction with the nourishing, toning and stimulating effect of the preparation. The combination is readily accepted and assimilated without any degree of nausea or eructations.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two tablespoonfuls, four or five times a day. It may be further increased or given more frequently upon the advice of the attending physician.

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Elixir CINCHONA FERRATED (Red Bark).

(IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.)

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron and Ammonium Citrate	*2 grains*
Red Peruvian Bark	*5 grains*

This preparation embodies the cordial, tonic, and antiperiodic properties of its constituents, so modified by the combination as to avoid the objectionable effects of their distinct action. Its constant and continued use by our leading practitioners, and its often-attested good results, warrant our decided endorsement of its merits.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful three times a day, immediately before or after meals. For children, graduate according to age.

Elixir CINCHONIDINE, IRON AND STRYCHNINE

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron	*2 grains*
Cinchonidine	*1 grain*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*

We ask the attention of physicians to this combination, believing it to possess, as a nerve-tonic and antiperiodic, advantages nearly equal to those of our Elixir Quinine, Iron and Strychnine, which has been so extensively prescribed ever since its introduction by us many years ago. This Elixir is readily taken by children as well as adults.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful three times a day. For children, it should be reduced according to age.

Elixir COCA LEAVES.

Each tablespoonful represents 20 grains Coca Leaves.

Our Elixir and Fluid Extract of Coca are prepared from the formula of the late Dr. SAMUEL JACKSON, Professor University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. S. WEIR MITCHELL, who have experimented with it very largely for many years. They used it with great success as a stimulant and tonic, finding it did not induce the after-relaxation, stomach or brain disturbances so often the case with tonic stimulants. We use an alkaline solution in exhausting the drug, with only sufficient alcohol to prevent fermentation.

Dose.—For adults, one dessertspoonful, which may be increased to one tablespoonful.

Elixir CORDIAL AROMATIC.

An agreeable and convenient vehicle for administering nauseous drugs. It is a colorless Elixir, and has the delicious taste and odor of ripe oranges. We also prepare the same Elixir colored red.

Elixir CRAMP BARK COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

Viburnum Opulus	*12 grains*
Scullcap	*3 grains*
Wild Yam	*6 grains*
Cinnamon	*5 grains*
Cloves	*5 grains*
Nutmeg	*2 grains*

The popularity among physicians of the above formula, or modifications thereof, is something phenomenal, if we are to judge of its efficacy by the rapidly increasing demand. Its therapeutic virtues doubtless depend largely upon the presence of Viburnum Opulus, which contains a volatile substance similar to, if not identical with, Valerianic Acid, which has long been known to possess valuable antispasmodic properties. In combination with the other designated ingredients, its action is that of a carminative, anodyne and tonic. As a *Uterine Tonic*, the utility of Elixir Cramp Bark Comp. is now firmly established, and for ***irregular, painful*** or ***suppressed menstruation***, it is claimed to be almost a specific. It is also used extensively for the correction of *menorrhagia, uterine and ovarian neuralgias*, and it is said its faithful employment will greatly obviate the necessity for the performance of formidable surgical operations, after the failure of other remedies and combinations.

Dose.—For adults, one-half to two teaspoonfuls in a wineglassful of *hot* water or milk, sweetened, every fifteen minutes until relief is obtained, or in such quantities and at such intervals as the attending physician may direct. It has been found by some practitioners to give very gratifying results when administered in a hot gin punch on retiring.

Elixir of the DIGESTIVE FERMENTS.

A pleasant and palatable solution of the digestive principles secreted by the calf and pig, in combination with Amylopsin, the starch-digesting ferment of the pancreas.

The importance of obtaining the digestive principles separately while still retaining their original properties has frequently been noted; but great care and skilful manipulation are required in order to adapt them to the wants of the physician. Rapid advancement, however, has been made in this department within the past few years, and chemists are now prepared to offer the physician a choice of the various constituents of the digestive fluids, either in the dry state or in the form of concentrated solutions. The advantages of investigations in this line will be apparent to the physician; knowing the special properties of the different active constituents, he is thus enabled to combine them in suitable proportions for the purpose of meeting and overcoming the defects due to derangement of functions. Along with a selected dietary and attention to hygiene, it is not unreasonable to assume that beneficial results will follow this plan of physiological medication.

As the composition of food-stuffs is complex, and their digestion requires the concerted action of the ferments, it would seem *a priori* that to procure the most satisfactory results they should be administered together. This suggestion has been happily supplied in the Elixir of the Digestive Ferments, in which they are skilfully combined. The chief difficulty in the simultaneous administration of the Pepsin and Pancrea-

tin to promote digestion, and in their combination in one preparation, lies in the difference of reaction of the media in which they respectively work. Late researches have, however, established that while Pepsin operates in acid solutions, Pancreatin is also active in an acid solution, provided it is feebly acid. In the preparation of our Elixir the utmost care is exercised in making it according to the chemical and physiological requirements. That the powers of the Pepsin and Pancreatin are strictly preserved is proved by the action of the Elixir on proteids, converting them into peptones; on starches, converting them into dextrine and grape sugar, and on fats, rendering them dialysable.

A preparation of such composition as the Elixir must necessarily have an important place as a remedy. When digestion is feeble—especially after convalescence from an acute illness, or is inefficient because of catarrh of the stomach, or needs the stimulation of an increased supply of ferments to dispose of increased food in wasting disease—the Elixir should be used. In intestinal indigestion, catarrh of the intestine, flatulence with or without colic pains, in catarrhal jaundice arising from catarrh of the duodenum by contiguity of tissues, in membranous enteritis, in deficiency of the pancreatic juice, and consequent imperfect emulsionizing of fats, we have conditions in which the Elixir is indicated, and from which we may expect the most desirable results.

Elixir of the Digestive Ferments may also be utilized to advantage in preparing predigested foods, such as peptonized milk and gruels, and grateful and appetizing junkets, which will be found easily digested, owing to the activity of our pepsin which is employed in the manufacture of this product. The value of foods prepared in this way in cases of disease and during convalescence can hardly be overestimated, as they are in a condition ready for assimilation with very little exertion on the part of the enfeebled digestive organs.

Elixir of the Digestive Ferments may be given with perfect safety to the most fastidious, to those with delicate stomachs, and to children. It does not produce nausea, and is entirely free from bitterness or unpleasant after-taste peculiar to medicines in general. Palatability is secured by appropriate and delicate flavoring, with slight acidity, which is carefully estimated in connection with the digestive principles present. The preparation is permanent in ordinary climates, and loses none of its therapeutic properties from age.

A special feature of this preparation should be mentioned: *It curdles milk*, and can therefore be used for making Slip, Whey or Junket, peptonization taking place at the same time under the influence of the other digestive principles present in addition to the milk-curdling ferment. A teaspoonful will curdle two pints of milk in about twenty minutes, the milk having been previously warmed, NOT BOILED. To increase its palatability for convalescents, it may be given with fruit or fruit-juice, a different flavor being selected from day to day, by which the monotony of a liquid diet is measurably relieved.

In addition to the valuable proteolytic and amylolytic properties possessed by Elixir of the Digestive Ferments, it is strongly recommended as *a Sedative* in gastric and intestinal derangements, especially those of an inflammatory character. It will prove of service also in Gastralgia, Enteralgia, Cholera Infantum, Entero-colitis, Dysentery and in the vomiting of Pregnancy. It is well *adapted to the wants of nursing mothers*, and will answer a useful purpose in the case of digestive disorders occurring in *teething children*.

Dose.—One or two teaspoonfuls just before or after meals, or a teaspoonful three or four times a day when suffering from indigestion; for infants, from three to ten drops, according to age, mixed with their food, milk or gruel.

Elixir DIURETIC.

BUCHU, JUNIPER AND POTASSIUM ACETATE.

Each fluidounce contains

Buchu	*45 grains*
Juniper Berries	*45 grains*
Potassium Acetate	*16 grains*

This combination represents, medicinally, the stimulant, diuretic and diaphoretic value of Buchu and Juniper Berries, blended with the calmative and deobstruent effect of the alkaline salt.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

Elixir EUCALYPTUS COMP.

Each fluidrachm represents

Eucalyptus	*10 grains*
Prickly-Ash Berries	*5 grains*
Grindelia Squarrosa	*5 grains*
Golden Seal	*2 1-2 grains*
Aromatics	*q. s.*

Medicinally, this combination is tonic, alterative, expectorant, and antiperiodic.

Dose.—One to two fluidrachms.

Elixir GENTIAN.

One-half strength of Tincture Gentian Comp., U. S. P.

As a stomachic and general tonic there is none better than Gentian, and in this Elixir, which is one-half the strength of Tincture Gentian Comp., U. S. P., the Aromatics are so blended as to overcome any nauseating results.

Dose.—One to four fluidrachms.

Elixir GENTIAN, WITH TINCTURE IRON CHLORIDE.

Each fluidrachm contains 5 minims of Tincture Iron Chloride, U. S. P.

In this preparation, by the addition of a small quantity of acidulated Citrate of Potash, the peculiarly disagreeable and styptic taste of Chloride of Iron is avoided. Physicians will find in this preparation the most agreeable and effective mode of administering this pure, bitter tonic with the most prized of all the salts of Iron, but hitherto often inadmissible, owing to the difficulty of inducing nervous and fastidious patients to take it on account of styptic taste, effect upon the teeth, as well as the occasional diarrhœa it induces, etc. This preparation may be given to children and delicate females with great benefit, and with but little fear of disagreeing with the most sensitive stomach.

The combination of Quinine with Tincture Iron Chloride is invaluable in the many diseases induced by malarial influences. Medical men will find this Elixir a most desirable vehicle for the administration of that efficient nerve-tonic and antiperiodic in conjunction with this form of Iron,—the Elixir masking the bitterness, freeing it from objectionable

taste, and proving less apt to disagree with patients whose ailments render them peculiarly sensitive to the influence of this prescription as usually compounded.

Four grains of Quinine Sulphate will dissolve in one ounce of the Elixir, without the addition of any acid, the solution being beautifully clear. If a larger quantity be prescribed, the usual amount of acid per grain must be used.

Dose.—For adults, one dessertspoonful. For children, one-half to one teaspoonful.

Elixir GLYCERO-TONIC COMP.

Each half fluidounce contains

Glycerine	*80 minims*
Sherry Wine	*80 minims*
Gentian Root	*10 grains*
Extract Taraxacum	*15 grains*
Acid Phosphoric Diluted	*12 minims*
Carminatives	*q. s.*

This preparation in the form of a regular prescription has been used for a number of years by many physicians in the treatment of such cases which require a general tonic—acid tonic—diuretic or laxative tonic—also in cases of nervous prostration, melancholia, etc.

Dose.—For adults, two teaspoonfuls to a tablespoonful in a little water before meals, or after meals when preferred. Children, one-half to one teaspoonful.

Elixir GUARANA.

Each tablespoonful represents 40 grains of Guarana.

Guarana is used with much benefit in cases of sick and nervous headache, neuralgia, diarrhœa, gastralgia, etc.

The effect is almost immediate in all cases of headache, from whatever cause it may arise; but it is more especially beneficial in those produced by over-excitement to the nervous system.

The usual mode of administration has been in powder; but the Elixir will be found not only more agreeable but much more efficacious.

Dose.—For headache, one tablespoonful for an adult, to be repeated in an hour if the first does not give relief; for diarrhœa, one dessertspoonful morning and evening; for neuralgia, as a general tonic for nervousness, debility, etc., one dessertspoonful for an adult, three or four times a day.

Write for a complete history of Guarana and its therapy.

Elixir GUARANA AND CELERY.

Each fluidrachm represents

Guarana	*9 grains*
Celery	*9 grains*

The addition of Celery to that of Guarana will greatly increase the therapeutical effects of these remedies in all cases of sick and nervous headache, the Celery acting as a calmative to the nervous system when overworked; also as a gastric tonic in cases of gastralgia, etc.

Dose.—For headache, one to two teaspoonfuls for an adult, to be repeated in an hour, if the first does not give relief; for neuralgia, as a general tonic for nervousness, debility, etc., one teaspoonful for an adult, three or four times a day.

Elixir HELONIAS ROOT COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

Mitchella Repens	*110 grains*
Viburnum Opulus	*28 grains*
Caulophyllum Thalictroides	*28 grains*
Helonias Dioica	*28 grains*

This preparation is said to be a valuable uterine tonic and antispasmodic, and in composition resembles what is known as "Mother's Cordial."

Dose.—One to two fluidrachms.

Elixir HEROIN.

Each fluidrachm contains 1-24 grain of Heroin.

All affections of the respiratory tract, especially those of a symptomatic character, are attended with lesser or greater cough. Persistent and protracted, or even in moderate degree, this muscular effort increases the existing irritation or inflamed condition. To allay, soothe, and ultimately remove this spasm without antagonizing the effort of nature is the aim and solicitude of the prescriber. There is always a natural and apparently unavoidable recourse to the Salts of Opium, and Morphine is the common dependence. But this, whilst it serves the primary object, has its most objectionable sequelæ in a suddenly checked expectoration, a general suppression of all the secretions, and certain constitutional reaction. This reaction not only disturbs the nervous centres, but has to be carefully guarded to meet an extreme susceptibility or the idiosyncrasy of toleration. Therefore, we can have no implicit dependence upon Opium. Codeine has been resorted to in the hope of availing of an accredited modified sedative action, but ample experience is recorded to show that this action is in its character uncertain, and in the use of Codeine it is difficult to approximate to a uniformity of dose suited to special indications.

Careful research in the utility of new remedies and scientific experiment are constantly bringing to the notice of the medical profession some heretofore unknown agent, which, of course, must meet the test of trial, but which is frequently found to possess a sought for property adapted to special and important use.

This may be truly said of the newly presented product "Heroin" —(Diacetyl Morphine). Heroin, when given in properly guarded dose, appears to possess the physiological action of increasing the respiratory power and augmenting at the same time the muscular force of expiration. This property attaches great value to Heroin, because in both the acute and chronic stage of pleuritic inflammation oppression and dyspnœa exist to a distressing extent, as also in the subsidence of acute pneumonia when the air-cells of the lungs are struggling, as it were, to be freed from the infiltrated serum, so that any agent which gives increased physical power in these conditions is a boon to the medical hand and to human sufferings. Superadded to this, Heroin also relieves the spasm of cough without, as before stated, interfering with the expectoration of which the mucous membrane of the air-passage strives to free itself, and which must be ejected in the progress of cure.

The physiological action of Heroin diminishes the restriction of air-breathing, and when given as the night placebo promotes sleep with a natural and restful tranquility.

This Elixir has been prepared so that each teaspoonful will contain a dose of Heroin, while a dessertspoonful contains the maximum dose,

making it unnecessary to give larger and bulky doses to obtain the desired therapeutic effect. Bulky doses of sweet liquid preparations frequently derange the process of digestion, causing distress, making their use undesirable.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

Elixir HEROIN AND TERPIN HYDRATE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Heroin	*1-24 grain*
Terpin Hydrate	*1 grain*

When in the course of practice it is expedient to combine a compatible associate with Heroin, it will be most aptly found in the Terebinthine derivative "Terpin Hydrate." Terpin Hydrate as an expectorant and alterative affords properties which harmonize happily in effect with Heroin. It is a modified stimulant in its action, producing no harsh irritation, but reaches directly the mucous surfaces and arouses the inflamed areas to a new regenerative action. This explains the value of the Terebinthinates in all ulcerative disease, or those types which take on rapidly an inflamed character and produce the muco-purulent discharge. It is with a view to afford the prescriber a most efficient means to combat the various manifestations of thoracic disease of the upper tract that we have designed a combination of these two appropriate remedies under the above title.

This Elixir has been prepared so that each teaspoonful will contain a dose of Heroin and Terpin Hydrate, while a dessertspoonful contains the maximum dose, making it unnecessary to give larger and bulky doses to obtain the desired therapeutic effect. Bulky doses of sweet liquid preparations frequently derange the process of digestion, causing distress —making their use undesirable.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

Elixir HYDRANGEA AND LITHIUM.

Each fluidounce contains

Hydrangea	*240 grains.*
Benzo Salicylate of Lithium	*32 grains.*

This Elixir embodies two of the most valuable remedial agents recognized for the treatment of urinary calculus, gout, rheumatism, diabetes and all diseases in which an anti-lithic remedy is indicated.

Dose.—One or two teaspoonfuls four times a day, between meals.

Elixir HYDRASTIS.

Each ½ fluidounce of this Elixir represents 5 drachms of Fluid Extract of Hydrastis.

Hydrastis has not been prescribed as extensively as its merits would warrant, principally on account of its very disagreeable, acrid and bitter taste. In the preparation of this Elixir great care was taken to produce an agreeable and palatable product. The popularity and constantly increasing demand for this Elixir is conclusive evidence it is meeting all the requirements demanded and expected of it.

Hydrastis has been known as an indigenous remedy of considerable value as a tonic and reconstituent, and as a topical alterant and astringent. Although differing on some minor points, all of the authorities are agreed that Hydrastis stimulates the spinal cord and increases the reflexes. By its effects on the vaso motor centre it causes a great rise in

the blood pressure, and this action is increased by its stimulating effect on the muscular fibre of the arterioles. In the same way it promotes the action of the muscular fibre of the intestine, and increases peristalsis, and it also affects the organic muscular fibre of the uterus.

By virtue of bitter tonic properties, hydrastis promotes appetite and the digestive powers. As it increases the intestinal movements, by stimulating the organic muscular fibre, and as the secretions of the mucous membrane are also made more abundant, its effects are somewhat laxative. Rutherford has shown that it has some cholagogue properties, increasing the flow of the bile and stimulating the hepatic functions. These properties being retained in the Elixir, make it an ideal preparation in the treatment of dyspepsia.

Hydrastis contains two alkaloids, berberine and hydrastine. Hydrastine is alone the active constituent of the drug. All of the powers and properties of hydrastis exist in hydrastine. To the presence of this constituent is due the actions of the drug on the nervous system of animal and organic life. The most important of the recent observations on the alkaloid is its action on the uterus, and clinically its power to restrain hemorrhage. The alkaloid, *Hydrastine*, has been shown to have special powers in menorrhagia and metrorrhagia, and other hemorrhages. Hydrastine has consequently become one of the notable remedies in the treatment of uterine congestion and hemorrhages, in congestive dysmenorrhœa. Hydrastine slows the heart and strongly contracts the blood-vessels, actions that explain its power in restraining hemorrhage. It has lately been shown, also, that this agent diminishes the irritability of the brain cortex, and that therapeutically it lessens seizures of a convulsive kind. Indeed, it has lately been found to have decided effects in epilepsy and other forms of convulsions.

The wide range of usefulness of a palatable and active Elixir of this drug is very apparent to all physicians.

DIRECTIONS.—The Elixir being free from irritant qualities may be given before or after meals. It has indeed the properties of a stomachic tonic, and will promote, rather than impair, appetite and digestion. The dose for ordinary purposes is a dessertspoonful three times a day. In cases of dysmenorrhœa, neuralgic or congestive, the administration should begin a few days before the onset of the expected period. In irritable states of the uterus, in threatened abortion, in menorrhagia, etc., it should be given frequently conjoined with rest and other suitable measures. For the various reflex nervous affections, due to uterine irritation, in which it is indicated, it should be persistently administered three times a day. When the pains are severe or symptoms acute, the above dose, a dessertspoonful, may be increased to a tablespoonful at the discretion of the patient or advice of the attending physician.

Elixir HYPNOTIC.

Each fluidounce contains

Chloral Hydrate	*1 drachm*
Potassium Bromide	*2 scruples*
Ext. Cannabis Indica	*1 grain*
Ext. Hyoscyamus	*1 grain*

This Elixir will at once commend itself to physicians for administration in all cases of sleeplessness, nervous irritability, neuralgic headache, convulsions, mania, etc., and will prove an invaluable adjunct in the treatment of fevers, as relieving the restlessness and delirium in such cases, without in any way interfering with the natural secretions.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful, to be repeated at the direction of the physician.

Elixir IRON, ARSENIC AND MERCURY CHLORIDES, AROMATIC.

Each fluidrachm contains

Proto-Chloride of Iron	*1-8 grain*
Chloride of Arsenic	*1-280 grain*
Bichloride of Mercury	*1-128 grain*

With Calisaya Alkaloids.

Years of use of these chemicals, separately and combined, have placed them in the catalogue of standard and safe remedial agents in the treatment of such diseases as malaria, latent syphilis, anemia, cystitis, chlorosis, chronic uterine and pelvic diseases, etc. As the chlorides are combined in this Elixir with the alkaloidal constituents of Calisaya Bark, the alterative and tonic properties are all that could be desired.

The bitter tonic properties of the Calisaya Bark prevent any tendency to derangement of the stomach, and the Elixir is of noted value in assisting the digestive functions and preventing constipation.

Dose.—For an adult, one teaspoonful in water three or four times a day, as directed by the attending physician.

Elixir IRON CITRATE, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron Citrate	*2 grains*
Quinine	*1 grain*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*

This preparation is so frequently used with such gratifying results that its value and popularity are well established. The intense bitter taste of the Quinine and Strychnine is here happily avoided and the Elixir will not be found objectionable even to the most sensitive stomach. The salts, being in solution, are much quicker and more uniform in action than when exhibited in pill form. Using pure Alkaloid Quinine and Strychnine, an excess of acid is not necessary, resulting in an Elixir of high therapeutic value and pleasant taste.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful three times a day. For children, one-quarter to one-half teaspoonful.

Elixir IRON, MAGNESIA AND STRYCHNINE SULPHATES.

Each fluidrachm contains

Strychnine Sulphate	*1-32 grain*
Iron Sulphate	*2 grains*
Magnesia Sulphate	*10 grains*
Acid Sulphuric	*a trace*
Aromatic Cordial	*q. s.*

This Elixir presents an ideal acid tonic, laxative and stimulant. For chronic sluggishness or torpidity of the liver, constipation due to inactivity of tone of the lower bowel, malarial condition of the system, a better remedy can hardly be found.

It will dissolve and make a clear solution of Quinine Sulphate, thereby giving a valuable antiperiodic and laxative.

Dose.—For an adult, one teaspoonful in half a glass of water before each meal and upon retiring, or as the attending physician may direct.

Elixir IRON PHOSPHATE AND QUININE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron Phosphate	*2 grains*
Quinine	*1 grain*

A valuable tonic and antiperiodic, useful in all cases where a general debility of the system exists.

Dose.—One to two fluidrachms.

Elixir IRON PHOSPHATE, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron Phosphate	*2 grains*
Quinine	*1 grain*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*

It is many years since we asked the attention of physicians to the above Elixir. It has been very largely prescribed with uniformly satisfactory results, confirming our claims for the advantages of administering this deservedly favorite combination in solution over pill form. Owing to the intensely bitter taste of the solution or the syrup, patients very generally object to them, and many sensitive stomachs reject their administration. Physicians of experience hesitate to prescribe in powder or mass, either Quinine or Strychnine, from the want of prompt action, the frequent passing away from the system, undissolved, and the occasional cumulative action of the Strychnine, when the pills are long retained. While this is a grave objection, often noted in such powerful medicinal agents, it is equally true that *solutions* of Iron are much more efficient, being assimilated and absorbed with little danger of inducing irritation, as is so often the case when given in pills. By using pure alkaloids of Quinine and Strychnine, *the excess of acid* is not required, avoiding in this way the development of the bitter taste, enabling us to prepare the Elixir, so that it will be readily taken by children as well as adults. We cannot exaggerate the therapeutic advantages of administering these agents in the form we present it, and feel we have a right to ask medical men to designate our manufacture of this preparation, not only because we first prepared it, but from the fact that physicians can feel every assurance of the care and exactness of its manufacture, and that there is *one grain* of Quinine in each teaspoonful,—a strength not prepared at the price this Elixir is sold by many manufacturers.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful three times a day.

Elixir IRON PYROPHOSPHATE.

IRON, WITH PHOSPHORUS AND CALISAYA.

Each fluidrachm represents

Calisaya Bark	*5 grains*
Iron and Sodium Citro-pyrophosphate	*2 grains*

This preparation is promptly tonic, without being irritating or stimulant, combining the effects of Phosphorus and Iron with the cordial and tonic influences of the Cinchonine Elixir. The freedom from all unpleasant taste, and the ease with which this preparation is borne by even the most sensitive stomach, together with its ready assimilation with the food, and consequent rapid absorption, render this combination especially valuable. It is used with benefit in all instances where a nerve tonic is indicated.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful before or after meals.

Elixir IRON PYROPHOS., QUIN. AND ARSENIC.

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron Pyrophosphate	*2 grains*
Quinine	*1 grain*
Arsenic	*1-30 grain*

Many physicians object to administering the above medicine in pill form, and experience in the more decided action, when given in solution, has induced the preparation of this Elixir, which is an excellent tonic and antiperiodic. *Dose.*—One teaspoonful.

Elixir IRON PYROPHOSPHATE, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron Pyrophosphate	*2 grains*
Quinine	*1 grain*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*

The medicinal effects of this combination are the same as classified under the Elixir Iron Phosphate, Quinine, and Strychnine, to which reference is called.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful three times a day, immediately before or after meals.

Elixir IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA.

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron	*2 grains*
Quinine	*1 grain*
Fluid Extract Nux Vomica	*1 minim*

The medicinal effects of this combination are the same as classified under Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, to which reference is called. The desire of some physicians to obtain the full alkaloidal effect of the Nux Vomica bean (of the Strycinine, Brucine and Igasurine) has lead to this combination.

Dose.—One teaspoonful three or four times a day.

Elixir KOLA COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

Kola	*48 grains*
Celery	*48 grains*
Coca	*64 grains*

The introduction of Kola as an active cerebro-cardiac tonic and stimulant was inaugurated some years ago. In conjunction with the invigorating action of Coca and the well merited stimulating properties of Celery, it presents a combination which we think cannot fail to enlist the attention of the medical profession generally. This preparation is specifically indicated in cases of nervous prostration occasioned by over-excitement and fatigue of mind and body, imparting to the system under extreme physical exertion and strain a vigor and buoyancy that are most marked. Its administration will be found particularly valuable in coun-

teracting the distressing consequences of undue indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, smoking or other excesses, relieving the morbid depression which invariably follows, promoting a healthy tone and vigor in the patients' condition.

In the treatment of nervous exhaustion, melancholia and atonic dyspepsia, as well as in various forms of heart disease, asthma, sea-sickness, etc., it will be found to afford great relief. The flattering reports which we have already received, regarding its therapeutic action, and the remarkable increase of its use, are sufficient to attest its undoubted merit as well as to justify the claims which we make.

Dose.—A dessertspoonful every two or three hours, or as may be required according to the condition of the patient; in cases of extreme prostration, a tablespoonful may be given as the preliminary dose.

Elixir LIQUORICE COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

Liquorice Root	*120 grains*
Aromatics	*q. s.*

An agreeable and efficient vehicle for masking the bitter taste of Quinine, Bromides, Chloral and other disagreeable drugs and chemicals.

Elixir LITHIATED STRONTIUM.

Each fluidrachm contains

Strontium Salicylate	*2 grains*
Strontium Iodide	*1 grain*
Lithium Salicylate	*2 grains*

The above formula will at once commend itself to the busy practitioner for the treatment of subacute and chronic rheumatism, rheumatic gout, etc. The combination is one suggested by an authority of the highest standing, and has in his practice, as well as with many others, been found of extraordinary efficacy in the treatment of acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, swelling of the glands and joints, and all the inflammatory conditions due to gastric impoverishment, debility and exhaustion of the nerve centres.

Dose.—For an adult—as a preventative to attacks of rheumatism, gout, etc., one teaspoonful morning and evening; for regular treatment—while affected with rheumatism, gout or kindred diseases—one teaspoonful four times a day. For the treatment of patients suffering from inflammatory rheumatism or sciatica, two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day, as advised by the attending physician.

Elixir LITHIUM CITRATE.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains Lithium Citrate.

A desirable form of giving this valuable salt in cases of gout and rheumatism, aiding in eliminating the uric acid, and proving less irritating to the stomach than the carbonate.

Dose.—A dessertspoonful three or four times a day.

Elixir NUX VOMICA AND IGNATIA COMP.

Ten minims of the Elixir contain

Tinct. Nux Vomica	*1 minim*
Tinct. Ignatia Amara	*1 minim*
Tinct. Cinchona	*4 minims*
Tinct. Matricaria	*1 minim*
Tinct. Gentian	*1-2 minim*
Tinct. Calumba	*1-2 minim*
Tinct. Phosphorus, C. P.	*1-300 grain*
Aromatics	*2 minims*

All the drugs in this Elixir bear a close relation to each other, being stimulating nerve tonics and bitter tonics. These, in combination with the free phosphorus present, make an ideal remedy in the treatment of such diseases as sick and nervous headaches, vertigo, general debility, nervous prostration, paralysis, weakness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, constipation and jaundice.

Neurasthenia, nervous dyspepsia, indigestion, locomotor ataxia, impotence, loss of vital fluids through excesses or otherwise, debility of old age, mental strain and overwork, and in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases.

This Elixir should not be administered or dispensed except by the advice or prescription of the attending physician.

Dose.—Five to ten drops in two tablespoonfuls of water.

Elixir PEPSIN.

Each fluidrachm contains 5 grains Saccharated Pepsin.

A pleasant and elegant form for administering Pepsin, especially for children and delicate females suffering from malnutrition.

Dose.—For an adult, one-half to two fluidrachms.

Elixir PEPSIN AND BISMUTH.

Each fluidrachm contains

Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate	*1 grain*
Wine of Pepsin	*q. s.*

This Elixir is prepared with our Wine of Pepsin and Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate, held in permanent solution, is invaluable in cases of dyspepsia, gastralgia, and general debility of the system, when Strychnine is contraindicated.

Dose.—For adults, one to two teaspoonfuls.

Elixir PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND CALISAYA BARK.

Each fluidrachm contains

Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate	*1 grain*
Calisaya Bark	*5 grains*
Wine of Pepsin	*q. s.*

An agreeable remedy in cases of dyspepsia, gastralgia, etc., combining tonic, sedative, and digestive properties.

Dose.—For an adult, one teaspoonful three times a day, at meals.

Elixir PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND IRON.

Each fluidrachm contains

Saccharated Pepsin	*5 grains*
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate	*1 grain*
Iron and Ammonium Citrate	*2 grains*

A valuable combination in cases of chlorosis and anæmia due to a want of action of the assimilative functions.

Dose.—For an adult, one teaspoonful three times a day.

Elixir PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Saccharated Pepsin	*5 grains*
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate	*1 grain*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*

This combination has been employed with very great success in dyspepsia, gastralgia, general debility of the system, and in all the numerous disorders dependent upon want of tone and vigor of the stomach and digestive organs.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls.

Elixir PEPSIN, BISMUTH, STRYCH. AND IRON.

Each fluidrachm contains

Saccharated Pepsin	*5 grains*
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate	*1 grain*
Iron and Ammonium Citrate	*1 grain*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*

By the addition of a soluble salt of Iron to the preceding preparation its value and applicability are increased, an excellent chalybeate tonic effect being obtained when employed in the treatment of dyspepsia, gastralgia, general debility of the system, and in all the numerous disorders dependent upon want of tone and vigor of the stomach and digestive organs.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls.

Elixir PEPSIN, IRON AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Saccharated Pepsin	*5 grains*
Iron and Ammonium Citrate	*2 grains*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*

This preparation is a valuable remedy in cases of dyspepsia, and in general debility of the nervous system.

Dose.—For an adult, one fluidrachm.

Elixir PEPSIN LACTATED.

PEPSIN POWDER COMP.

Each fluidounce represents 96 grains of Pepsin Lactated, or the Pulv. Pepsin Compound. N. F., which is composed of the following active digestive ingredients, combined in the proportion of

Saccharated Pepsin	*15 parts*
Pancreatin	*15 parts*
Diastase	*1 part*
Acid Lactic	*1 part*
Acid Hydrochloric	*2 parts*
Milk Sugar	*66 parts*

Elixir Lactated Pepsin has become a standard remedy in the treatment of dyspepsia of all forms, diarrhœa, chronic constipation, vomiting in pregnancy, general debility, etc.

The stimulating and tonic effect of the aromatic base increases the appetite, and, with the digestive ingredients, assists in the assimilation of the food.

Dose.—For an adult, one or two dessertspoonfuls after each meal.

Elixir PEPSIN LACTATED AND BISMUTH.

PEPSIN POWDER COMP. AND BISMUTH.

Each fluidounce represents

Pepsin Lactated or the Pepsin Powder Comp., N. F.	*48 grains*
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate	*8 grains*

This combination is an excellent gastric tonic, combining the digestive principles of Pepsin with the soothing properties of Bismuth, and will prove invaluable in promoting a healthy condition of the digestive apparatus, and may be safely administered wherever a gastric tonic is indicated.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal.

Elixir PEPSIN LACTATED, BISMUTH AND STRYCHNINE.

PEPSIN POWDER COMP., BISMUTH AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidounce represents

Pepsin Lactated or the Pepsin Powder Comp., N. F.	*48 grains*
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate	*8 grains*
Strychnine	*1-16 grain*

The combination of Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine has been used with much success in cases of functional impairment involving nerves and nutrition with usual dyspeptic complications.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal.

Elixir PEPSIN LACTATED WITH CALISAYA.

PEPSIN POWDER COMP. WITH CALISAYA.

Each fluidounce represents

Pepsin Lactated or the Pepsin Powder Comp., N. F.	*48 grains*
Calisaya Bark	*50 grains*

The indications for the use of this Elixir are manifested in febrile conditions—whether acute, malarial or the lingering intermittents of convalescence—greatly aiding in restoring the appetite.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal.

Elixir PEPSIN LACTATED WITH CALISAYA AND IRON.

PEPSIN POWDER COMP. WITH CALISAYA AND IRON.

Each fluidounce represents

Pepsin Lactated or the Pepsin Powder Comp., N. F.	*48 grains*
Calisaya Bark	*40 grains*
Iron	*12 grains*

This Elixir combines the standard tonic, antiperiodic and corroborant properties of the mineral and vegetable tonics, with the action of an excellent digestive ferment. It may be administered with most decided effect in cases of debility dependent upon enfeebled digestion or associated with gastritis.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal.

Elixir PEPSIN LACTATED WITH CALISAYA, IRON AND STRYCHNINE.

PEPSIN POWDER COMP. WITH CALISAYA, IRON AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidounce represents

Pepsin Lactated or the Pepsin Powder Comp., N. F.	*48 grains*
Calisaya Bark	*40 grains*
Iron	*16 grains*
Strychnine	*8-60 grain*

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal.

Elixir PEPSIN LACTATED WITH GENTIAN AND IRON CHLORIDE.

PEPSIN POWDER COMP. WITH GENTIAN AND IRON CHLORIDE.

Each fluidounce represents

Pepsin Lactated or the Pepsin Powder Comp., N. F.	*48 grains*
Gentian	*8 grains*
Iron Proto-Chloride	*8 grains*

An excellent remedy in cases of debility, anæmia and chronic diarrhœa, representing the best types of mineral and vegetable tonics, in combination with the digestive ferments and the vegetable acid of the gastric secretion.

Dose.—For an adult, one or two teaspoonfuls after each meal.

Elixir PEPSIN LACTATED WITH IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

PEPSIN POWDER COMP. WITH IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidounce represents

Pepsin Lactated or the Pepsin Powder Comp., N. F.	*48 grains*
Iron	*4 grains*
Quinine	*4 grains*
Strychnine	*1-16 grain*

A potent general nerve tonic, imparting to the system the elements of repair. The indications for its use are manifest in cases of extreme debility, in the wasting of phthisis, anæmia, neuralgias and intermittents.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal.

Elixir PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN COMP.

Each fluidrachm represents twelve grains of the combined ferments, active and inactive, of the entire digestive tract, in the proportion in which they are found in the system.

In the treatment of such cases of indigestion—weak and enfeebled condition of the digestive organs—this Elixir is admirably suited. It assists at each stage of digestion, since it is a solution of the combined ferments, active and inactive, of the entire digestive tract, in the proportion in which they are found in the system. The Elixir is pleasantly aromatized with carminatives, which tend to tone and invigorate the natural secretions of digestion.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls after each meal. Increase the dose to a tablespoonful if necessary.

Elixir PEPSIN, PANCREATIN AND BISMUTH.

Each fluidrachm contains

Saccharated Pepsin	*5 grains*
Saccharated Pancreatin	*5 grains*
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate	*1 grain*

A pleasant and agreeable form of administering these valuable remedies, representing, in skilful combination, the digestive properties of Pepsin and the emulsifying principles of the Pancreas, with the tonic and soothing influence of the Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate. It may be given in all cases of weak and enfeebled digestion dependent upon gastralgic diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls, in a little water, either before or after eating.

Elixir PEPSIN POWDER COMP.

NOTE.—The line of Elixirs formerly listed under the title of and representing Pepsin Powder Compound, National Formulary, and the various popular combinations, has been changed to ELIXIR PEPSIN LACTATED *with combinations, to meet a popular demand.* (*See page 22.*)

Elixir PEPSIN AND THYMOL COMP.

ELIXIR ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.

Each dessertspoonful contains

Pepsin	*1 grain*
Pancreatin	*2 grains*
Cascara Sagrada	*1 grain*
Ipecac	*1-5 grain*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*
Antiseptic Solution	*30 minims*

This preparation, the formula of which was suggested to us by an eminent specialist, has proved, after an extended, exhaustive and varied experience, to be of such merit and value in the treatment of the various forms of dyspepsia and other gastric troubles, that we feel warranted in bringing it more prominently to the attention of the medical profession at large, feeling confident our representations will be more than confirmed in their hands.

It will be found peculiarly efficacious in those derangements attended with flatulence, acid fermentation, eructation superinduced by eating rich food, pastry, starchy vegetables, excess in drinking spirituous liquors, and excessive smoking. It will prove equally valuable in almost every condition of weak and impaired or imperfect digestive powers, either due to catarrh of the mucous coat of the stomach or in those symptoms characterized by sensations of distress and uneasiness during digestion, usually termed nervous dyspepsia.

Dose.—For an adult one to two dessertspoonfuls after each meal or when feeling oppressed, much depending upon the severity or frequency of the attacks.

Elixir PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

Each fluidrachm represents

Peruvian Bark	*5 grains*
Iron Pyrophosphate	*2 grains*
Aromatics	*q. s.*

This preparation is sometimes called Elixir of the *Pyrophosphate of Iron*, and is one of the most efficient nerve tonics, combining the effects of Phosphorus and Iron with the cordial and tonic influences of the Cinchona Elixir. Without being irritating or stimulant, it excites the appetite, strengthens the nerve power, and neutralizes the tendency to malarial influences. The freedom from all unpleasant taste, and the ease with which this preparation is borne by even the most sensitive stomachs, together with its ready assimilation with the food, and consequent rapid absorption, render this combination especially valuable. It is used with benefit in all instances where a nerve tonic is indicated, after typhoid and malarial fevers, and is especially useful in the debility and weakness of females and children.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful before or after each meal. For children, one-half teaspoonful as often.

Elixir PHOSPHATES COMP.

The Alkaloids of Peruvian Bark with the Phosphates of Lime, Sodium and Iron.

The mineral phosphates, Iron, Lime and Sodium, being combined in a soluble form with the alkaloids of Peruvian Bark, form an excellent nerve food and nutritive tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, one teaspoonful in water or wine immediately after eating.

Elixir of the PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA.

CHEMICAL FOOD WITH CALISAYA.

Each tablespoonful contains

Peruvian Bark	*7 1-2 grains*
Iron Phosphate	*1 grain*
Lime Phosphate	*2 grains*
Sodium Phosphate	*1-2 grain*

With a slight excess of Acid Phosphoric.

This elegant preparation has the great advantage of combining the general tonic properties of Peruvian Bark (a medicine which has perhaps stood the test of time more satisfactorily than any other) with the special virtues of the Phosphates of Lime, Iron, and Sodium. These latter remedies address themselves more efficiently to the stimulation and strengthening of the nervous system, which invariably suffers in conditions of debility. Not only theoretically, but experimentally, the Phosphates are found to be assimilated and to supply to the brain and spinal cords elements which are needed for the due performances of their functions, and the want of which is made manifest by many of the symptoms of wasting diseases. They are here combined with the Calisaya in a form which admits of their administration for any desired length of time, without offending the stomach, a quality which gives this preparation great value in many instances of defective nutrition.

Dose.—For adults, one tableaspoonful, in water, immediately after eating. For children, one to two teaspoonfuls.

Elixir PHOSPHORUS (Free).

Each fluidrachm contains 1-100 grain of Free Phosphorus.

This Elixir is absolutely reliable, non-irritating, and pleasant to the taste. Each teaspoonful contains one one-hundredth grain of free Phosphorus, held in perfect solution, and of assured stability. This article has been used for many years by some of the leading physicians of this city, and their results have been of the most satisfactory character. It may be given in combination with other preparations, as for example, with our Elixir Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine, with the Tincture of Nux Vomica, etc.

It would be superfluous for us to enlarge here upon the remedial value of Phosphorus, in cases of nervous exhaustion or impaired nutrition of the brain, from whatever cause; in hysteria, neuralgia, atonic dyspepsia, chorea, bronchocele, etc., as well as in many forms of syphilitic and other cutaneous disorders.

Dose.—For an adult, one teaspoonful, gradually increased to two teaspoonfuls, three times a day, plain or upon sugar.

Elixir PHOSPHORUS COMP.

Each fluidrachm contains

Phosphorus	*1-100 grain*
Nux Vomica	*1 grain*

This preparation is the same as the preceding one, with the addition of the nerve-tonic effects of Nux Vomica, and may be used in all similar cases.

Dose.—For an adult, one teaspoonful, gradually increased to two teaspoonfuls, three times a day, plain or upon sugar.

Elixir POTASSIUM BROMIDE.

Each fluidrachm contains 10 grains Potassium Bromide.

This Elixir is an agreeable and elegant form of administering this highly-prized alterative and nerve sedative. The objectionable saline taste is completely masked, and the Bromide will be found less apt to produce nausea and derangement of the digestive organs.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls.

Elixir QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Quinine	*1 grain*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*

In cases where the use of Iron is contraindicated this Elixir, as a tonic in cases of general debility, will be found invaluable.

Dose.—One teaspoonful three times a day.

Elixir RED GUM COMP.

ELIXIR EUCALYPTUS ROSTRATA COMP.

Each fluidounce contains

Red Gum	*15 grains*
Witch Hazel	*7 1-2 grains*
Guarana	*5 grains*
Cinnamon	*5 grains*
Opium	*1 grain*

In combination with Aromatic Antiseptic Oils.

This preparation, which is very agreeable to the taste, has attracted the favorable attention of the medical profession on account of its marked efficiency in the therapy of intestinal catarrhs, chronic diarrhœa, dysenteric conditions, choleriform diarrhœas (with marked tenesmus and watery stools), the microbic diarrhœa of infancy, fermentative diarrhœas of all ages, the functional intestinal and gastro-intestinal disorders incident to over-indulgence, during the summer months, in iced drinks, fruits, etc.

As will be noted, the formula consists of a rational combination of carefully selected drugs with astringent, antiseptic, anodyne, tonic and carminative properties, synergists to the basic constituent Red Gum.

Red Gum, which constitutes the basis of this preparation, is the exudation from the bark of the Eucalyptus Rostrata, a variety of Eucalyptus growing chiefly in Australia and Southern California.

The medicinal virtues of this tree are said on good authority to excel those of other forms of Eucalyptus; and the gum that exudes from its bark would seem *a priori* to be richer in astringent and antiseptic properties than the oils distilled from eucalyptus leaves, on which, hitherto, medical men have been obliged to place reliance. That such is the case was asserted by Sir Ronald Martin, who originally introduced Red Gum into European practice, and his views have since been amply supported by experience. Red Gum, in fact, has been shown to possess the most valuable antiseptic, astringent and styptic virtues, combined with a taste by no means disagreeable, and free from the acerbity of Kino, Krameria, and other vegetable astringents.

Eucalyptus, or Red Gum, is a powerful astringent, antiperiodic, antiseptic and germicide. In therapeutics, these properties give it a wide range of utility. It is, without doubt, the most valuable vegetable astringent yet discovered.

Witch Hazel, which is well known for its anodyne and healing properties, also for its tonic action on the blood vessels, and its hæmostatic efficacy, is contained in this preparation; its efficiency in checking hemorrhage depending on its action in contracting the arteries, and thus lessening the flow of blood through them. Opium, which is also incorporated, but in minute quantities, has a similar and more powerful action on the muscular mechanism, governing hemorrhages from the intestines, in which cases Witch Hazel is often used. The union of these two drugs constitutes, therefore, an efficient hæmostatic and astringent anodyne.

Guarana and Cinnamon are both employed in this preparation, Cinnamon for the sake of the pronounced antiseptic tonic and carminative effects and agreeable taste. Guarana, which is a drug of more importance, as it contains tannic acid in greater proportion, is serviceable in completing the astringent action of a combination of remedies intended to overcome morbid conditions of the gastro-intestinal canal. Guarana, besides, is a cardiac stimulant and nerve tonic. It contains an active principle identical with Caffeine, with practically the same action on the heart, circulation and nervous system. On the intestines, Guarana has been found to exert effects similar to those of Krameria, but is preferable, owing to its bitter properties; it controls a tendency to headache.

The anodyne effect of this preparation is due to the proportion of Opium it contains, a proportion not sufficient to exercise a narcotic action, but sufficient to act in an analgesic manner. In small doses and suitably prescribed, opium conduces to bodily and mental activity by stimulating the appetite and digestion in certain cases of dyspepsia and by increasing peristaltic action. The amount contained in this Elixir is calculated to have a purely anodyne effect.

The value of the antiseptic oils incorporated in this preparation cannot be too highly lauded; they are the same as employed in our well-known Solution Thymol Comp. (Antiseptic Solution), and are extremely valuable as intestinal antiseptics and anti-ferments.

DIRECTIONS.—To counteract the harmful effect of climatic or dietetic changes this Elixir will be found especially beneficial, and can be administered to an adult in doses ranging from one teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every two or three hours until relief is obtained, or in such quantities and at such intervals as the attending physician may direct. The same quantities and frequency of administration should be employed in combating or preventing the attacks of temporary (or as it is frequently called) summer diarrhœa, chronic diarrhœa, dysenteric conditions, etc.

Elixir RHUBARB AND MAGNESIUM.

Each fluidrachm represents 20 grains Comp. Powder of Rhubarb, U. S. P.

A mild laxative and antacid, useful in diseases of the stomach and bowels, especially for children.

Many physicians use this Elixir as an antacid or corrective in combination or alternating with Pepsin, Bismuth Subnitrate, etc. By a carefully proportionating of these prescriptions, many severe, chronic or incipient attacks of dyspepsia, diarrhœa due to fermentative dyspepsia, or constipation due to improper assimilation of food or weak digestion, have been successfully treated.

Dose.—One or two fluidrachms.

Elixir SAW PALMETTO COMP.

(DIURETIC, TONIC AND STIMULANT.)

This Elixir combines in a pleasant and efficient form the active constituents of Saw Palmetto, Sandalwood, Damiana, Potassium Acetate, Coca Leaves, Nux Vomica, Kola Nut.

It is a very powerful diuretic tonic and stimulant, and is very useful in general debility, impotency, spermatorrhœa, loss of nerve power, headache, neuralgia, paralysis, dysmenorrhœa, etc.

In exploiting this combination we are prepared to substantiate the claims regarding its reputed properties. We are willing to endorse its efficiency in the treatment of prostatic troubles; having received so many reports regarding its favorable action in cases of sexual atony, we feel warranted in bringing to the notice of the profession a preparation which we believe to be worthy of extended trial.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls immediately before or after each meal, and again upon retiring.

Elixir SAW PALMETTO, CORN SILK AND SANDALWOOD.

Each fluidounce represents

Saw Palmetto	*120 grains*
Corn Silk	*120 grains*
Sandalwood	*80 grains*

In this Elixir are embodied three ingredients, which are especially useful in the treatment of the various diseases, weaknesses and inflammation of the bladder, urethra, etc. The physicians who have reported on its properties and uses are quite unanimous in regard to the influence exerted by it on the genito-urinary apparatus. The local effects of the Saw Palmetto on the mucous membrane are utilized in the treatment of catarrhal affections, such as pyelitis and cystitis. When gravel or calculi have set up a catarrh by reason of an irritant action which they exert on the mucous membrane, or when by extension of the morbid condition from the urethra, a specific inflammation is caused, the best results may be expected from the administration of this remedy.

Corn Silk for very many years has been held in great favor as a home remedy, and is largely used with marked success as a diuretic in cardiac and renal dropsy, in cases of uric and phosphatic gravel, vesical catarrh, acute and chronic cystitis, as well as in dropsical affections, and as a mild stimulating diuretic.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls immediately before or after each meal, and again upon retiring.

Elixir SAW PALMETTO AND PICHI COMP.

A pleasant and very efficient combination of Saw Palmetto, Sandal Wood, Damiana, Acetate Potassium, Coca Leaves, Nux Vomica, Kola Nut and Pichi.

This Elixir contains all the ingredients and has the same therapeutic effect as Elixir Saw Palmetto Comp., mentioned above. It is fortified and enhanced in value by the addition of Fluid Extract Pichi. Pichi is extensively employed in the treatment of vesical catarrh, acute or chronic, following a mechanical cause, such as gravel or calculus, by quickly modifying the urinary secretions, calming the irritability and favoring the expulsion of gravel and calculi through the urethra.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls immediately before or after each meal, and again upon retiring.

Elixir SAW PALMETTO AND SANDAL COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

Saw Palmetto	*120 grains*
Sandalwood	*24 grains*

Many physicians prefer the simpler combination of this Elixir, claiming they can note and control with less trouble the various stages of the diseases for which these remedies are used when unaccompanied by the more pronounced diuretics and stimulants.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls immediately before or after each meal, and again upon retiring.

Elixir SEDATIVE COMP.

Each fluidrachm contains

Chloral Hydrate	*15 grains*
Bromide Potassium	*15 grains*
Ext. Hyoscyami	*1-8 grain*
Ext. Cannabis Indica	*1-8 grain*

This Elixir is similar in constituents and therapeutic effect to our Elixir Hypnotic, but on account of the increased strength is much more active and produces more prompt responses. We reiterate the notes on Elixir Hypnotic.

This Elixir will at once commend itself to physicians for administration in all cases of sleeplessness, nervous irritability, neuralgic headache, convulsions, mania, etc., and will prove an invaluable adjunct in the treatment of fevers, relieving the restlessness and delirium in such cases without in any way interfering with the natural secretions.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful, to be repeated at the direction of the physician.

Elixir SODIUM BROMIDE.

Each fluidrachm contains 10 grains Sodium Bromide.

The constant use of Sodium Bromide in hospital and private practice has proved it, in its therapeutical effects, to be free from many objections urged against Potassium Bromide. It is more agreeable to the taste, less apt to excite nausea and derangement of the stomach, and, being more readily absorbed into the system, acts more promptly than either the Potassium or Ammonium Bromide.

Dose.—For adults, one to two teaspoonfuls.

Elixir SODIUM SALICYLATE COMP.

ELIXIR SALICYLIC ACID COMP.

Each fluidrachm contains

Acid Salicylic	*3 1-2 grains*
Black Cohosh	*1 grain*
Yellow Jasmine	*1 grain*
Potassium Iodide	*1 grain*
Sodium Bicarbonate	*q. s.*

This combination has been suggested for the purpose of presenting a permanent and compatible mixture of such remedies as would naturally be presented to the mind of the prescriber diagnosing conditions of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and other pains of the muscles. It does not supersede the extemporaneous prescription in such cases, but constitutes a useful adjunct, especially when there is an accompaniment of

febrile excitement. Its use would seem to be well indicated in the direction of tonic and alterative properties, and for the purpose of relieving those dull, vague, fugitive aches, which are as much the precursors of a rheumatic attack as they are the sequences. Many patients who do not require an active treatment describe such symptoms to a medical adviser. Anodynes and depressants are inadmissible in such cases, but if a specific tonic action can be successfully maintained relief and cure seem reasonably assured. The action of the Sodium Bicarbonate, or the saturating salt, modifies the sharpness and asperity of the Acid and promotes an easy toleration of that remedy.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls three times a day, or as directed by the attending physician.

Elixir STILLINGIA COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

Stillingia	*30 grains*
Turkey Corn	*30 grains*
Blue Flag	*15 grains*
Yellow Dock	*15 grains*
Coriander	*7 1-2 grains*
Prickly Ash Berries	*7 1-2 grains*

This combination is a purely vegetable alterative tonic and laxative, and may be used in cases of rheumatism and scrofula and as an antiscorbutic in skin diseases.

Dose.—One or two fluidrachms.

Elixir STRONTIUM BROMIDE.

Each fluidrachm contains 5 grains Strontium Bromide.

Strontium Bromide appears to exert a preservative and anti-putrescent action. It has also been employed successfully in rheumatism and Bright's disease, as well as in a number of cases of albuminuria and some disorders of digestion. In epilepsy, it is claimed, the Strontium Bromide is far more efficacious than any of the other Bromides. To overcome the unpleasant taste of this preparation we have used saccharine instead of sugar, which is contraindicated in many cases, such as diabetes, where the Bromide may be administered with much benefit.

Dose.—One to three dessertspoonfuls three times a day.

Elixir STRONTIUM SALICYLATE.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 1-2 grains Strontium Salicylate.

The medical profession is much indebted to Prof. HORATIO C. WOOD for his able paper on the therapeutic value of Strontium Salicylate. Subsequent experience in the administration of this salt has more than confirmed his results and statement of its superiority over the Salicylates of Ammonium, Sodium, etc., in that it does not produce cinchonism as readily. It improves digestion in flatulent dyspepsia, and tendency to fermentative changes in the alimentary canal. It is specifically indicated as a most valuable intestinal antiseptic in muscular or subacute rheumatism, as well as in chronic gouty conditions. This Elixir will be found to be the most agreeable and efficient mode of administering this agent.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful three or four times a day, after meals and upon going to bed.

A copy of the complete paper by Prof. Wood will be mailed to any physician on application.

Elixir STRONTIUM SALICYLATE COMP.

Each fluidrachm contains

Strontium Salicylate	*2 grains*
Strontium Iodide	*1 grain*
Wine of Colchicum	*5 minims*
Tincture Gelsemium	*2 minims*

The above formula will at once commend itself to the busy practitioner. The combination is one suggested by an authority of the highest standing, and has in his practice, as well as with many others, been found of extraordinary efficacy in the treatment of acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, swelling of the glands and joints and all the inflammatory conditions due to gastric impoverishment, debility and exhaustion of the nerve centres.

Dose.—For an adult, as a preventive to attacks of rheumatism, gout, etc., one teaspoonful morning and evening; for regular treatment, while affected with rheumatism, gout or kindred diseases, one teaspoonful four times a day. For the treatment of patients suffering from inflammatory rheumatism or sciatica, two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day, as advised by the attending physician.

Elixir SUMBUL COMP.

Each fluidrachm represents

Sumbul	*7 1-2 grains*
Scullcap	*2 grains*
Valerian	*1-2 grain*

This preparation combines, in an agreeable form, the stimulant and antispasmodic properties of three of our most valuable drugs.

Dose.—One or two fluidrachms.

Elixir TARAXACUM COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

Taraxacum (fresh root)	*30 grains*
Wild Cherry Bark	*15 grains*
Gentian Root	*10 grains*
Aromatics	*5 grains*

This preparation combines, in an agreeable Elixir, the peculiar and valuable effects of Dandelion (prepared from the fresh root, collected at the proper season) together with Wild Cherry and Gentian. It will be found a valuable vehicle for disguising the bitter taste of Quinine; and in sections of the country subject to influences of malaria, the conjoint action upon the liver will make it a specially useful menstruum.—*From Proceedings of American Pharmaceutical Association.*

Dose.—One dessertspoonful.

Elixir TERPIN HYDRATE.

(EXPECTORANT.)

Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain of Terpin Hydrate.

The value of Terpin Hydrate as a therapeutic agent has been more than confirmed by the experience of those who have given it an extended trial, and this preparation will be found most acceptable in the treatment of bronchitis, bronchial catarrh, chronic cough, and like affections of the throat and of the organs of respiration.

Dose.—For an adult, one dessertspoonful four or five times daily.

Elixir TERPIN HYDRATE COMP.

Each fluidrachm contains

Terpin Hydrate	*1 grain*
Codeine Sulphate	*1-8 grain*
Refined Oil Tar	*2 minims*
Tincture Lobelia	*1 minim*
Tincture Gelsemium	*1 minim*

We desire to call attention to this compound of medicines which has been devised as a palliative and cough-cure. Before its final adoption we had its positive usefulness demonstrated in very numerous trials, the results of which were so uniformly convincing that we deem it worthy a permanent place in the catalogue of prescriptions, and submit it, therefore, with confidence to the approval of the medical profession and to the trade. It frequently happens in suggesting remedies that by a judicious combination, availing of some essential and peculiar property of each ingredient we can accomplish a curative result in the application of medicines that cannot be obtained by the use singly and alone of the components. This is confirmed abundantly by observation and the practice of physicians, hence it is quite unusual to meet with a one-item prescription. In considering this, it is possible that a certain property of one medicine may be needed to assist the operation of another, and a joint or combined effect accomplish exactly what may be desired.

Terpin Hydrate is recognized as an expectorant and alterative, as also a modified stimulant in its action, producing no harsh irritation whatever, but reaches directly the mucous surfaces and arouses the inflamed areas to a new regenerative action. The innocuous or milder sedative properties of Codeine are appreciated. Tar is a diffusive tonic and alterative. Lobelia actively promotes expectoration, and Gelsemium lends its aid to a control of spasmodic recurrence through its property as a nervine, so that, viewed as a rational Compound, the Elixir Terpin Hydrate Compound may be said to present some unusual features, and to possess an adaptability to recent and chronic cough.

Dose.—For an adult, one teapoonful, to be repeated every two or three hours. It is more effective when taken without water or other dilution.

Elixir TERPIN HYDRATE AND CHERRY COMP.

Each fluidrachm represents

Wild Cherry Bark	*3 grains*
White Pine	*2 grains*
Blood Root	*1-2 grain*
Terpin Hydrate	*1-2 grain*
Codeine Sulphate	*1-8 grain*

The value of this combination for chronic or recent coughs, bronchial irritations, and the annoying tickling-throat cough will at once be appreciated. This preparation is of pronounced value, and when prescribed both for adults and children will produce excellent results, the quantities of each ingredient being so regulated that its full therapeutic effect is brought into use.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day, or as the attending physician may direct.

Elixir TERPIN HYDRATE WITH CODEINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Terpin Hydrate	*1 grain*
Codeine Sulphate	*1-8 grain*

This combination, embracing the expectorant and calmative properties of these valuable remedies, will, we think, prove most acceptable in the treatment of bronchitis, chronic cough, bronchial catarrh, and like affections of the throat and lungs.

The experience of those who have already used this Elixir has proved it to be eminently successful in allaying the distressing cough following influenza and other bronchial affections, without disturbing the stomach by creating nausea and loss of appetite; nor does it arrest the secretions, cause constipation, headache or other derangements.

Codeine is acceptable and borne without any of the distressing effects of Morphine, and although its sedative and anodyne properties are milder it is to be preferred, since its continuance is always effective in small doses and it does not lead to any habitual demand or desire.

This Elixir is used by many physicians in combination with Ammonium Muriate, Potassium Chlorate, Tincture Ferri Chloride, etc.

Dose.—For adults, one dessertspoonful four or five times daily.

Elixir TONGA COMP.

Each fluidrachm contains

Tonga	*30 grains*
Cimicifuga Racemosa	*2 grains*
Sodium Salicylate	*10 grains*
Pilocarpine Salicylate	*1-100 grain*
Colchicin Salicylate	*1-500 grain*

This Elixir is a combination of such drugs and chemicals which are particularly indicated in the treatment of rheumatic gout, sciatica, lumbago and neuralgia. As the formula indicates, the Elixir is a very strong preparation, and will not only relieve the pain and inflammation of an attack of rheumatism, but its persistent and regular use will eventually entirely remove the disease. By resorting to the prompt use of this Elixir upon the first indications of an attack of rheumatism, it may frequently be prevented.

Dose.—For an adult, one teaspoonful diluted with water, three times a day, before meals.

Elixir UNICORN COMP.

Each fluid ounce represents

Aletris Farinosa (Unicorn Root)	*30 grains*
Viburnum Opulus (Cramp Bark)	*30 grains*
Mitchella Repens (Squaw Vine)	*30 grains*
Caulophyllum Thalictroides (Blue Cohosh)	*15 grains*
Helonias Dioica (False Unicorn)	*15 grains*
Aromatics	*q. s.*

A perusal of the above formula will show at once that this Elixir is a highly concentrated and active uterine tonic and restorative. It will be found to be particularly efficacious in the treatment of such diseases as dysmenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, prolapsus uteri and amenorrhœa, and as a preventive of miscarriage, etc.

Where abortion has occurred during previous pregnancies, or when abortion is threatened, the Elixir should be continuously administered during the entire gestation.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

Elixir VIBURNUM AND HYDRASTIS COMP.

(UTERINE TONIC SEDATIVE.)

Each fluidounce contains

Viburnum Opulus (Cramp Bark)	*40 grains*
Hydrastis Canadensis (Golden Seal)	*30 grains*
Piscidia Erythrina (Jamaica Dogwood)	*20 grains*
Anemone Pulsatilla (Pulsatilla)	*10 grains*

The above combination cannot but at once appeal to the intelligent practitioner as almost a specific in the treatment of the various kinds of pain incident to the diseases of the female sexual organs, so varied in their character and such a drain upon the general health and strength.

Cramp Bark, or *Viburnum Opulus*, as it is officially designated, is an indigenous plant, long and favorably known to American physicians as perhaps the best remedy for certain kinds of pain, particularly the pains of parturient women, and dysmenorrhœa. As its use is perfectly free from danger, and as it is as efficient in suitable cases as the most powerful anodynes, it is preferable in an elixir of this kind, which is a household remedy, and to be serviceable as such must be both effective and safe.

The two-fold astringent and nervine power of Viburnum renders it very useful in the colic of pregnant women accompanied with diarrhœa. Dr. JOSEPH, an Austrian physician, to whom we are indebted for an admirable paper on the uses of Viburnum, prefers it to all other remedies in the dysmenorrhœa of young girls, where there is some mechanical difficulty, such as anteflexion. In pain due to other causes, but sometimes mistaken for dysmenorrhœa, in the pain that many women who have previously aborted suffer from during pregnancy, Viburnum is a most valuable remedy.

But valuable as Viburnum is in the treatment of the various kinds of pain, incident to the diseases of the female sexual organs, its chief use and claim to the confidence of physicians is its power of arresting abortion, where threatened, and of preventing it where habitual. Where there is this tendency to miscarry, Viburnum is the most efficient remedy that we possess. In other cases, where abortion has not proceeded so far as death of the fœtus and detachment of the ovum, Viburnum is generally found to retain the child until full term. It fails in cases only where given in too small doses. It is an excellent remedy in colic, cramps, spasms, palpitation and other affections incident to pregnancy or arising from uterine disorder, and for after-pains. But *it is particularly valuable in preventing abortion and miscarriage, whether habitual or otherwise.* It is therefore a "uterine sedative." It is serviceable in all uterine disorders characterized by loss of blood. In menorrhagia or metrorrhagia depending wholly upon systemic causes, phthisis, organic diseases of the heart, hepatic disorders, anæmia or malarial diseases, it is peculiarly applicable. There is no depressing effect succeeding its administration; on the contrary, it is a grateful tonic, seeming to stimulate rather than depress. It has a powerful influence in preventing threatened abortion. In habitual abortion, when caused by irritability of the uterus or by states of congestion taking place at the usual epoch of menstruation, Viburnum may be given as often as it may seem necessary. With this medicament, even if it be employed for months together, no accident is to be apprehended.

In this preparation of Viburnum, now submitted to the profession, the unquestionable utility of this agent is greatly enhanced by the addition of remedies possessed of analogous powers. Not only is the value of Viburnum thus promoted in the special field of its therapeutical activities, but a more extended range of powers is thereby secured. In

other words, our new preparation possesses all of the virtues of Viburnum, and in addition all of the therapeutical properties of Hydrastis, Pulsatilla and Piscidia.

Hydrastis has been known as an indigenous remedy of considerable value, as a tonic and reconstituent, and as a topical alterant and astringent. All of the authorities are agreed that Hydrastis stimulates the spinal cord and increases the reflexes. By its effects on the vaso-motor centre it causes a great rise in the blood pressure, and this action is increased by its stimulating effect on the muscular fibre of the arterioles. In the same way it promotes the action of the muscular fibre of the uterus.

By virtue of bitter tonic properties, hydrastis promotes appetite and the digestive powers. As it increases the intestinal movements, by stimulating the organic muscular fibre, and as the secretions of the mucous membrane are also made more abundant, its effects are somewhat laxative.

Hydrastis contains two alkaloids, berberine and hydrastine. All of the powers and properties of hydrastis exist in hydrastine. To the presence of this constituent is due the actions of the drug on the nervous system of animal and organic life. The most important of the recent observations on the alkaloid is its action on the uterus, and clinically its power to restrain hemorrhage. The artificial alkaloid, *Hydrastine*, has been shown to have special powers in menorrhagia and metrorrhagia, and other hemorrhages. Hydrastine has consequently become one of the notable remedies in the treatment of uterine congestion and hemorrhages, in congestive dysmenorrhœa. Hydrastine slows the heart and strongly contracts the blood vessels, actions that explain its power in restraining hemorrhage. Hydrastis confers new powers on the combination in the treatment of the various reflex neuroses arising from uterine maladies.

Pulsatilla, the next ingredient in the compound to be considered, has long been a favorite remedy of homœopathic physicians in the treatment of dysmenorrhœa of congestive character, of suppressed menses from exposure to cold, and other causes of similar character. Like Viburnum, it is used to relieve irritable states of the uterus, to remove uterine and ovarian irritation and to stop the reflex disturbances, vascular and nervous, arising therefrom. In recent times, the utility of Pulsatilla has been recognized and applied by all classes of practitioners who have learned to appreciate its value.

Therapeutically, Pulsatilla is useful in congestive headache, in sympathetic neuroses, even the convulsive, in the nervous and hysterical disturbances connected with dysmenorrhœa, in "nervous exhaustion" from overwork, etc. It has been found especially useful in scanty and delayed menstruation, in dysmenorrhœa, in catarrhal affections of the uterine system, in congestion of the uterus, in various reflex disorders due to this state. It will be seen from the foregoing, that Pulsatilla is well fitted to supplement the actions and uses of the other ingredients of this combination of remedies.

Piscidia Erythrina, or Jamaica Dogwood, has only recently been introduced into medical practice. An examination of its properties will demonstrate how admirably it is fitted to contribute to the therapeutical effects of the other members of the combination. It has sedative and anodyne actions, by virtue of an impression on the sensory nervous system. It has, also, in a more direct manner, the properties of an hypnotic, so that it comes to supplement in a most satisfactory manner the other components of this preparation.

It is a moderator of reflex actions, and reduces the pulse rate, but raises arterial tension by stimulating the vaso-motor centre in the me-

dulla. It has proved useful in dysmenorrhœa, in ovarian and uterine neuralgia, in sciatica, and in muscular rheumatism. It is especially indicated in the insomnia and the reflex neuroses arising in course of ovarian and uterine disorders, and may be expected to prove of signal service in the melancholia of the puerperal state.

DIRECTIONS.—The Elixir, being free from irritant qualities, may be given before or after meals. It has, indeed, the properties of a stomachic tonic, and will promote, rather than impair, appetite and digestion. The dose for ordinary purposes is a dessertspoonful three times a day. When the symptoms are acute, or pain is present, it may be taken every three or four hours. In cases of dysmenorrhœa, neuralgic or congestive, the administration should begin a few days before the onset of the expected period. In irritable states of the uterus, in threatened abortion, in menorrhagia, etc., it should be given frequently conjoined with rest and other suitable measures. For the various reflex nervous affections due to uterine irritation, in which it is indicated, it should be persistently administered three times a day. When the pains are severe or symptoms acute the above dose, a dessertspoonful, may be increased to a tablespoonful at the discretion of the patient or the advice of the attending physician. The happiest effects from this combination will be received if administered regularly for three or four days previous to the regular period.

Elixir WAHOO.

Each half fluidounce represents 80 grains Wahoo.

In the above preparation, we present to the medical profession an article which will supply a want long felt, viz., that of a mild, safe, agreeable and certain cathartic. The exhaustive experiments under the auspices of the British Medical Association, by RUTHERFORD, have brought this article prominently before the regular profession, as a remedy of great value, standing in almost the first position among the cholagogues examined. Dr. W. M. COLLINS, of London, writes of it in the *Lancet*, as "particularly serviceable in cases of hepatic dyspepsia, or what are commonly called attacks of 'biliousness,' with furred tongue, pale stools, lassitude, and general *malaise*." Dr. J. R. BLACK, of Ohio, to whom we are much indebted for his contribution on the therapeutical use of Wahoo, in summing up says, "In Euonymus we have had an invaluable gastric tonic, mild cholagogue, pleasant laxative or cathartic according to dose." BARTHOLOW confirms the opinions of the above, and pronounces it a cholagogue of specific power. We manufacture largely the Fluid Extract, from which we prepare the Elixir, and recommend the latter in preference, as we are able to mask its bitterness thoroughly. The Elixir of Wahoo, as prepared by us, will be found an admirable gastric tonic, as well as a mild cholagogue-cathartic, acting, usually, within a few hours of its administration. It has, also, some diuretic and antiperiodic properties. It does not cause griping, and may be given for some time without increase of dose.

Those physicians to whom the subject of Wahoo is of special interest are requested to write for more complete literature.

Elixir YERBA SANTA, AROMATIC.

Each fluidrachm represents

Yerba Santa	*7 1-2 grains*
Aromatics	*q. s.*

This Elixir is useful in diseases of the throat, as a stomachic and as an adjuvant.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

Elixir YERBA SANTA, SWEETENED.

Each fluidrachm represents

Yerba Santa . . . . . *7 1-2 grains*
Aromatics . . . . . *q. s.*

This preparation is highly recommended in diseases of the throat and air-passages, and is a valuable adjunct in disguising the bitter taste of Quinine and also the disagreeable taste of many medicines.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

Elixir ZINC VALERIANATE.

Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain Zinc Valerianate.

Tonic and antispasmodic; useful in cases of hysteria, epilepsy, etc.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls.

SYRUPS.

Syrup FIVE BROMIDES.

Each fluidrachm contains

Sodium Bromide	*5 grains*
Potassium Bromide	*4 grains*
Calcium Bromide	*3 grains*
Lithium Bromide	*2 grains*
Ammonium Bromide	*1 grain*

This Syrup embodies in an elegant and palatable form a combination of the several Bromides which collectively have proved so very valuable in the treatment of all forms of nervous disorder, melancholy, epilepsy, convulsions, delirium tremens, nervous headache, etc. As a hypnotic it gives excellent results, inducing refreshing sleep without any deleterious after-effects. It is also useful in menorrhagia due to ovarian irritability and nervousness.

Dose.—For adults, one to two teaspoonfuls in water three times a day.

Syrup ACID HYDRIODIC (1 per cent.).

Each fluidounce of this Syrup contains 6.675 grains Acid Hydriodic, which represents 6.66 grains of Iodine, or is equivalent to 8.69 grains Potassium Iodide.

This Syrup is an excellent preparation for the exhibition of Iodine, on account of its non-irritating qualities and the readiness with which it gives up the Iodine when taken into the stomach. It will be found to produce very good results in the treatment of hay fever, chronic or acute rheumatism, lupus, asthma, catarrh, pneumonia, goitre, eczema, scrofulous diseases, etc.

Hydriodic Acid, HI., is composed of 126.6 parts of Iodine and 1 part of Hydrogen, or each 100 parts contain 99.22 parts of Iodine and .78 part of Hydrogen; these elements have such slight affinity for each other that the acid is quite readily decomposed, and as the heat and light cause this decomposition, it is very important to *keep this Syrup in a* COOL, DARK PLACE; *it should also be* CORKED *tightly.*

If it develops a red color the decomposition has begun, and the Syrup is unfit for administration.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls in water before meals.

Syrup ACID HYDRIODIC (2 per cent.).

Each fluidounce of this Syrup contains 13.350 grains Acid Hydriodic, which represents 13.32 grains Iodine, or is equivalent to 17.38 grains Potassium Iodide.

It is frequently desirable to obtain more pronounced or prompt effects by the use of Hydriodic Acid. For such cases we have prepared this Syrup, which is of double strength.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls in water before meals.

SYRUPS OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Following closely the researches of Prof. SAMUEL JACKSON, about 1852, as to the value of the Phosphate Salts of Lime, Sodium, Potassium and Iron, that eminent therapeutist, Dr. CHURCHILL, introduced to the medical world his results and experience and highly beneficial effects in the administration of the Hypophosphite Salts of the same metals. Unlike so many new remedies that are widely popular for a time but have only an ephemeral existence, the Salts of the Hypophosphites have steadily maintained their high standard as remedial agents, and have grown in favor from year to year, until now they are recognized as almost indispensable in the treatment of those affections requiring the use of Phosphorus in its most available form, combined with the metallic bases, such as Lime, Sodium, Potassium, Iron, Manganese, as well as the vegetable salts of Quinine, Strychnine, etc.

So universal has become the use of the Hypophosphite preparations, it has led to the exploiting of numerous and unreliable proprietary or patent combinations, sold indiscriminately broadcast; these, of course, we do not recognize, and they are not generally regarded as legitimate by the profession, but nevertheless have a large sale as a general tonic. Ever since 1860 we have prepared the various Syrups and combinations, as suggested by Dr. Churchill, with the most gratifying endorsements of medical men throughout the country.

THERAPY OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Dr. J. FRANCIS CHURCHILL, having devoted himself, from the commencement of his professional career, to the study of the most fatal disease with which humanity is afflicted—pulmonary phthisis—was induced from profound observation, corroborated by the researches of various pathologists, to look for the especial cause of tubercular diathesis, not in the derangement of the organic elements of the blood, but rather in the inorganic elements of that fluid; and, further, he was led to conclude that the phenomena presented by this disease were to be attributed rather to the loss or diminution than to the augmentation of any essential element. What this element was remained still to be found out. Iron, sulphur, sulphates, sulphurets, chlorides, alkalies, had all been tried, with little or no success. Phosphorus was what fixed the attention of Dr. CHURCHILL; but in what form was he to administer it? The result of his labor and observations led to this conclusion: "The tubercular diathesis depends upon a diminution in the economy of the phosphorized element, and this element having to act the part of a combustible body, must be found at a degree of oxidation inferior to that of phosphoric acid." Finally, he selected for experiment Hypophosphorous Acid and the Hypophosphites. These latter salts are perfectly soluble in water, and, consequently, easily administered. He prepared, first of all, the Hypophosphite of Lime, and after experimenting upon himself to determine the dose, he administered it in thirty-five cases, the result of which was given in a paper read before the Académie Impériale de Médecine, July 21, 1857, in which he submitted to the judgment of the Academy the following conclusions:

"*The immediate cause—or at least an essential condition—of the tubercular diathesis is the diminution in the system of phosphorus in an oxydizable state.*

"*The specific remedy for this disease is a preparation of phosphorus, easily absorbed and assimilated, and at the lowest possible degree of oxidation.*"

From the first day there is frequently observed a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigor, strength and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular, and the evacuations more copious and less frequent; the cough ceases, and a calm, profound sleep comes in to restore the patient and repair the ravages of disease, while the night perspirations diminish or cease altogether; the face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter; the hair of the head and the beard grow and acquire strength, as also the nails, and (in children) the teeth,—showing the importance of the action of the Hypophosphites upon the organs of nutrition.

No. 1

NUTRITIVE SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

LIME, SODIUM, POTASSIUM, IRON, QUININE, MANGANESE AND STRYCHNINE.

This preparation should be kept well corked, in a cool, dark place, and the bottle should be *shaken when the precipitate settles.*

Dose.—For an adult, two teaspoonfuls to one tablespoonful three or four times a day.

No. 2

Syrup HYPOPHOS. COMP. OF QUININE, MANGAN. AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron Hypophosphite	*1-2 grain*
Quinine Hypophosphite	*1-4 grain*
Manganese Hypophosphite	*1-4 grain*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Strychnine Hypophosphite	*1-64 grain*

Dose.—One to two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

No. 3

Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.

(CHURCHILL'S.)

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*

This preparation, suggested by the experience and researches of DR. CHURCHILL, is composed of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Sodium and Potassium. Its therapeutic effect would seem to sustain the favor it has met in Europe.

Dose.—One teaspoonful three or four times a day.

No. 4
Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. AND IRON.

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Iron Hypophosphite	*1-2 grain*

The addition of a Salt of Iron to the alkaline Salt of the Hypophosphites is to aid the system in overcoming any anæmic condition that may exist in phthisical cases.

Dose.—One teaspoonful three or four times a day.

No. 5
Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. WITH QUININE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Iron Hypophosphite	*1-2 grain*
Quinine Hypophosphite	*1-2 grain*

The addition of Quinine in this preparation serves to give the combination greater tone, and is a valuable auxiliary where a general debility exists.

Dose.—One teaspoonful three or four times a day.

No. 6
Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. WITH QUININE AND NUX VOMICA.

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Iron Hypophosphite	*1-2 grain*
Quinine Hypophosphite	*1-2 grain*
Nux Vomica	*1 grain*

Dose.—One teaspoonful three or four times a day.

No. 7
Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. WITH QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*1-2 grain*
Iron Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Quinine Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Strychnine Hypophosphite	*1-48 grain*

Dose.—One teaspoonful three or four times a day.

No. 8

Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. WITH STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*1-2 grain*
Iron Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Strychnine Hypophosphite	*1-48 grain*

Dose.—One teaspoonful three or four times a day.

No. 9

Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES, U. S. P., 1890.

Each fluidounce contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*20 5-8 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*6 7-8 grains*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*6 7-8 grains*

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

No. 10

Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES WITH IRON, U. S. P.

Each fluidounce contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*20 5-8 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*6 7-8 grains*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*6 7-8 grains*
Iron Lactate	*4 9-16 grains*
Potassium Citrate	*4 9-16 grains*

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

No. 11

Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP., IMPROVED,

NATIONAL FORMULARY.

Each fluidrachm contains

Calcium Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Iron Hypophosphite	*1-8 grain*
Manganese Hypophosphite	*1-8 grain*
Quinine Hydrochlorate	*1-16 grain*
Tincture Nux Vomica	*1 1-4 minims*

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

No. 12

Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODIUM

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*2 grains*

A valuable combination in malnutrition.

Dose.—One-half to one teaspoonful.

No. 13
Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITE OF IRON.

Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain Iron Hypophosphite.

A valuable remedy in nerve exhaustion with anæmic conditions.
Dose.—One or two teaspoonfuls.

No. 14
Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains of Lime Hypophosphite.

Useful in defective nutrition.
Dose.—One teaspoonful.

No. 15
Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITE OF SODIUM.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains of Sodium Hypophosphite.

Useful in cases of defective nutrition.
Dose.—One teaspoonful.

No. 16
Solution HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. (no Sugar).

(SEE MISCELLANEOUS SPECIALTIES, PAGE 112.)

No. 19
Solution HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. WITH CREASOTE (no Sugar).

(SEE MISCELLANEOUS SPECIALTIES, PAGE 112.)

No. 20
Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.

(HEMATIC HYPOPHOSPHITES.)

Each fluidounce contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*1-8 grain*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*1 1-2 grains*
Iron Hypophosphite	*1 1-4 grains*
Quinine Hypophosphite	*7-16 grain*
Manganese Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Strychnine Hypophosphite	*1-8 grain*

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

No. 21
Syrup HYPOPHOSPHITES (CLOUDY).

Each fluidounce contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*1-8 grain*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*1 1-2 grains*
Iron Hypophosphite	*1 1-4 grains*
Quinine Hypophosphite	*7-16 grain*
Manganese Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Strychnine Hypophosphite	*1-8 grain*

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

Syrup IRON IODIDE, U. S. P.

Represents 10 per cent. Ferrous Iodide.

One of the most valuable chalybeate tonics and alteratives ever devised.

Dose.—Five to fifteen minims.

Syrup IRON AND MANGANESE IODIDES.

Each fluidounce contains

Iron Iodide	*20 grains*
Manganese Iodide	*20 grains*

Alterative and tonic, combining Iron and Manganese with Iodine.

Dose.—Five to fifteen minims.

Syrup IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE PHOSPHATES.

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron Phosphate	*2 grains*
Quinine Phosphate	*1 grain*
Strychnine Phosphate	*1-60 grain*

This preparation was first introduced to the medical profession in London, and is there much esteemed. It has been largely used, both in this country and abroad, with good results, in cases of general debility and want of muscular power.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful three or four times a day.

Syrup IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE LACTOPHOSPHATES.

Each dessertspoonful contains

Iron	*2 grains*
Quinine	*1 grain*
Strychnine	*1-60 grain*

A valuable combination as a tonic and antiperiodic; useful in cases of nerve exhaustion and in general debility following acute diseases.

Dose.—One dessertspoonful.

Syrup LACTOPHOSPHATES COMP.

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Lactophosphate	*1 grain*
Iron Lactophosphate	*1-2 grain*
Potassium Lactophosphate	*1-4 grain*

This preparation represents the four substances entering into the constitution of tissue and bone, and may be used in all cases requiring a stimulation of the digestive functions in order to restore the great waste of the system.

Dose.—One teaspoonful.

Syrup LIME IODIDE.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains Lime Iodide.

Alterative and tonic, aiding nutrition and the assimilative functions.

Dose.—One teaspoonful.

Syrup LIME LACTOPHOSPHATE.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains Lime Lactophosphate. It is prepared with an excess of Acid Lactic.

Lime Lactophosphate has been largely used and is highly commended as a remedy of great value in the various forms of scrofula, in phthisis, and in the diseases dependent upon defective nutrition.

Its use in the French hospitals demonstrates that it exceeds all agents tried in stimulating the functions of nutrition. All who have used it unite in advocating its special adaptation and value when given to children and infants, where these functions are so often deficient.

We manufacture this salt from an approved formula, and prepare from it a Syrup pleasantly flavored, which contains two grains of the Lime Lactophosphate in each fluidrachm.

Dose.—For adults, one dessertspoonful two or three times a day. Children, one teaspoonful. For infants the dose should be graduated according to age.

Syrup PECTORAL (JACKSON).

Each fluidrachm contains

Morphine Hydrochlorate	*1-16 grain*
Syrup Tolu	*q. s.*

This preparation is made according to the prescription of the late Dr. SAMUEL JACKSON, Professor of the University of Pennsylvania, and has found much favor on account of its beneficial effects, as well as the eminent source from whence it originates.

It is confidently recommended to all who are afflicted with coughs, colds, hoarseness or any of the various affections of the throat or lungs. It is especially serviceable in chronic coughs, and affords great relief to consumptive patients, even in advanced stages of the disease.

Though simple in composition, it is believed to be one of the best cough remedies extant. It is extensively used and prescribed by members of the medical faculty everywhere.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful, to be repeated every two, three or four hours, as required. For children it should be proportionately decreased.

Syrup PHOSPHATES COMP.

(CHEMICAL FOOD.)

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron Phosphate	*1 grain*
Lime Phosphate	*2 grains*
Sodium Phosphate	*1 grain*
Potassium Phosphate	*1-2 grain*

With slight excess of Acid Phosphoric.

This preparation was introduced by the late Dr. SAMUEL JACKSON, Professor of the University of Pennsylvania, and has been extensively prescribed with very gratifying results. It is not intended as a popular remedy, but is submitted to the medical faculty as a nutritive tonic, well suited to supply the waste of elementary matter in the human system during the progress of chronic cases, particularly in dyspepsia and in consumption.

The Phosphates address themselves more efficiently to the stimulation and strengthening of the nervous system, which invariably suffers in conditions of debility. Not only theoretically, but in the best private and

hospital practice, under the direction of the most experienced medical men, this combination has proved a most efficient aid in all cases of malnutrition, supplying to the brain and spinal cord elements which are needed for the due performance of their functions, and the want of which is made manifest by many of the symptoms of wasting diseases.

It has been found to be especially useful in tuberculosis, scrofula, rickets in children, anæmia, neuroses and kindred diseases.

By careful and intelligent manipulation the salts are all held in complete solution,—hence their efficiency in small doses.

This preparation is pleasant to the eye, agreeable to the taste and grateful to the stomach, and does not nauseate by protracted use.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls.

Syrup PHOSPHATES COMP. WITH MURIATE OF QUININE.

Each fluidrachm contains

Potassium Phosphate	*1 3-4 grains*
Magnesium Phosphate	*1 grain*
Lime Phosphate	*3-4 grain*
Iron Phosphate	*1 grain*
Strychnine Phosphate	*1-120 grain*
Quinine Muriate	*1-4 grain*
Syrupy Acid Phosphoric	*q. s. and free*
Simple Syrup	*q. s.*

Dose.—For an adult, one-half to one teaspoonful in a wine-glass or more of water three times a day.

Syrup TAR.

Very useful in cases of pulmonary diseases—in phthisis, chronic bronchitis and the catarrhs of the broncho-pulmonary tract. It can be used with much success in the catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes in general, and especially, besides the pulmonary, in those of the genito-urinary passages.

DIRECTIONS.—As an expectorant the adult dose is a dessertspoonful every three or four hours. As a tonic, take a tablespoonful an hour before meals, the physician graduating the dose for children according to age.

Syrup TRIFOLIUM COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

Red Clover	*32 grains*
Burdock Root	*16 grains*
Poke Root	*16 grains*
Berberis Aquifolium	*16 grains*
Cascara Amarga	*16 grains*
Prickly-Ash Berries	*4 grains*
Potassium Iodide	*8 grains*

This preparation is much preferred by some physicians to the many alteratives which have been brought to the attention of the medical profession. It can be prescribed with satisfaction in cases of secondary syphilis, and the prompt and decided action in the majority of cases leaves no room for doubt of the great value of this combination.

Dose.—For adults, one to four teaspoonfuls three times a day.

Syrup WHITE PINE COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

White-Pine Bark	*30 grains*
Wild-Cherry Bark	*30 grains*
Spikenard	*4 grains*
Balm of Gilead Buds	*4 grains*
Blood Root	*3 grains*
Sassafras Bark	*2 grains*
Morphine Sulphate	*3-16 grain*
Chloroform	*4 minims*

In directing the attention of the medical profession to this invaluable expectorant, we must refer to the fact that it was only after an expenditure of much time and study, involving considerable experimental work, that we succeeded in perfecting our formula, enabling us to offer a medicated syrup which for beauty and efficiency we feel assured cannot be surpassed.

The preparation represents, combined in the most palatable form, the following ingredients: White-Pine Bark, Wild-Cherry Bark, Spikenard Root, Balm of Gilead Buds, Blood Root, Sassafras Bark, Morph. Sulph. and Chloroform. These are combined and incorporated into a syrup with such pharmaceutical skill as to preserve unimpaired their therapeutic properties. As an expectorant this syrup certainly possesses exceptional merit, and, in the opinion of leading physicians, has proved of invaluable service in allaying those distressing symptoms so apparent in laryngeal troubles.

Its efficiency is likewise manifest in relieving that obstinate and persistent irritation that frequently accompanies the development of pulmonary affections. The quantity of Morphia Sulph. which is incorporated is just sufficient to exercise a calmative effect and yet so minute as to be free from those objections which frequently characterize preparations of this kind. In coughs, colds and similar affections, such as hoarseness, sore throat, etc., whether recent or of long standing, it will be found to give immediate relief.

Dose.—In recent coughs, from one to three teaspoonfuls, as required. In chronic cases, three or four times daily, or as the attending physician may direct.

Syrup WHITE PINE COMP. AND TAR.

Each fluidounce represents

White-Pine Bark	*30 grains*
Wild-Cherry Bark	*30 grains*
Spikenard	*4 grains*
Balm of Gilead Buds	*4 grains*
Bloodroot	*3 grains*
Sassafras Bark	*2 grains*
Morphine Sulphate	*3-16 grain*
Chloroform	*4 minims*

With the addition of Tar.

To the above Syrup of White Pine Comp. the introduction of Tar is certainly of inestimable value, for it not only contributes to the moderation of the cough by the promotion of expectoration, but at the same time allays nausea, increases the appetite and digestive powers. Many of the most popular expectorants on the market fail from the fact that, while the cough is temporarily relieved, the stomach is so badly disordered that the patient loses faith and the object of the Syrup is defeated.

We consider that the Syrup of White Pine and Tar is particularly adapted to children, whose proneness to coughs and colds renders it quite indispensable, and whose aversion to medicine makes it absolutely necessary to humor them with something very palatable.

Dose.—In recent coughs, from one to three teaspoonfuls, as required. In chronic cases, three or four times daily, or as the physician may direct.

Syrup WHITE PINE COMP. WITH CODEINE.

Each fluidounce represents

White-Pine Bark	*30 grains*
Wild-Cherry Bark	*30 grains*
Spikenard	*4 grains*
Balm of Gilead Buds	*4 grains*
Blood Root	*3 grains*
Sassafras Bark	*2 grains*
Codeine Sulphate	*3-16 grain*
Chloroform	*4 minims*

With many of the more progressive physicians Codeine has displaced Morphine as a palliative in the quieting of the local irritation of the respiratory organs due to colds, coughs, and bronchial affections. As a cough sedative they have found Codeine to be equal, if not superior, to Morphine, and to be free from all soporific effect. Where Morphine is contraindicated the desired sedative effect can be obtained by Codeine. All that has been said regarding the therapeutic value of Syrup White Pine Comp. is equally true of this combination of Syrup White Pine Comp. with Codeine.

Dose.—In recent coughs, from one to three teaspoonfuls, as required. In chronic cases, three or four times daily, or as the physician may direct.

Syrup WHITE PINE COMP. AND TAR WITH CODEINE.

Each fluidounce represents

White-Pine Bark	*30 grains*
Wild-Cherry Bark	*30 grains*
Spikenard	*4 grains*
Balm of Gilead Buds	*4 grains*
Blood Root	*3 grains*
Sassafras Bark	*2 grains*
Codeine Sulphate	*3-16 grain*
Chloroform	*4 minims*

With the addition of Tar.

This is an ideal combination and has become very popular with many physicians. The therapeutic value of its various constituents has been fully detailed in the notes upon the three preceding Syrups.

Dose.—In recent coughs, from one to three teaspoonfuls, as required. In chronic cases, three or four times daily, or as the physician may direct.

Syrup YERBA SANTA AROMATIC.

Each fluidrachm represents 7 1-3 grains Yerba Santa with Aromatics.

This is a valuable vehicle for the administration of bitter or disagreeable drugs and chemicals. As a base or diluent in a prescription for use in the treatment of coughs and colds it is very desirable, and is itself beneficial in all bronchial affections.

Dose.—For an adult, one to four teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

WINES.

Wine of AMERICAN ASH.

Each tablespoonful represents 60 grains American Ash Bark.

This preparation was formally introduced to the medical profession by Dr. CHARLES P. TURNER, of Philadelphia, in an elaborate paper read by him July 19, 1881, at a meeting of the Northern Medical Association, held in Dispensary Hall, in this city. Dr. TURNER had for several years previously employed it in his private practice, and the therapeutic results obtained in nearly every case treated by him, and in many he had seen in consultation with brother practitioners, were truly surprising. Impressed by its virtues and peculiar influence, as well as by its specific action, he concluded to bring it to the attention of medical men generally as a remedy entitled to their earnest consideration. In his exhaustive paper, as noted above, he entered fully not only into the theory of its action, but cited actual cases, through testimonials, that clearly demonstrated how practical results had confirmed the reasoning that first prompted him to experiment with a large number of patients suffering from every form of uterine disease.

The Doctor writes: "It is invaluable in the treatment of the great class of uterine affections, viz., prolapsus, versions, menstrual irregularities, inflammation, leucorrhœa, etc , depending upon chronic enlargement for their basis. In presenting so important a contribution to our Materia Medica, its gynæcological connections should be briefly traced. Enlargement depends upon the fact that the uterus is composed essentially of erectile tissue. In health, periodical enlargement and contraction are going on, in harmony with the physiological law of ovulation. Immediately preceding the menstrual period, the size of the uterus becomes markedly increased. If, at this crisis, deliverance from hyperæmia be interfered with by any malign influence, such as climate changes, cold bathing, exposure to cold, or some latent constitutional disorder, the shock falls upon the vaso-motor nerve system, and its enfeebled condition tends to arrest the circulation and to create vascular engorgement. The first stage of chronic enlargement, with its subsequent pathological changes, is thus set up. Without going any further into the etiology of our subject, it suffices to state that enlargement being now a fixed factor, the element of mechanical pressure in its turn impairs the neurotic force essential to contract muscular fibre, or stimulate the absorbent and capillary systems. It is just here that the *Vinum Fraxinum Americanæ* exerts its special influence. Unlike Ergot, which expends its contractile force energetically and spasmodically, it exerts a gentle but persistent tonic impression upon the benumbed nerve system; the absorbents respond to the new vitalizing influence, and the uterus returns gradually to its normal size and condition."

Not only Dr. TURNER, but a number of other eminent physicians unite in advising their medical friends not to expect rapid cures: while relief and marked benefit may be gained in two or three weeks, it may be as many months before absolute freedom from suffering will result, as

the time of cure naturally depends upon the extent and character of the trouble. Many physicians, both here and throughout the country, have used it with advantage in cases where other medicines have failed to afford relief.

The active medicinal principle of the plant from which the Wine is prepared appears to exist solely in the inner bark of the root, associated with an acrid resin-like substance from which it is essential to free it. As the virtues of the drug depend in a great measure on the time it is collected, we have made special arrangements with one of the best practical botanists in this country to supply us with the bark gathered, at the proper season, from vigorous young trees, and containing its active medicinal principle in its greatest quantity and activity. The Wine is of a rich red-brown color, free from turbidity or sediment; its odor is fragrant and its taste characteristic and agreeable.

Dose.—One teaspoonful, taken three times a day, before meals. It is usually administered uncombined.

Wine of CALISAYA.

Each fluidrachm represents 5 grains Calisaya Bark.

This preparation of Peruvian Bark is especially acceptable to females and children who cannot take the stronger preparation and who require the mildly stimulating effect of Sherry Wine with the peculiar tonic effect of Cinchona. It will be found very useful in the convalescence from low forms of fever, as a preventive of malarial diseases, and in all cases in which a mild and effective nerve tonic is required. It is prepared from choice Bark and Sherry Wine, with the addition of Aromatics.

Dose.—For adults, one tablespoonful to a wineglassful.

Wine of COCA.

Each fluidounce represents

Coca Leaves	*60 grains*
Sherry Wine and Aromatics	*q. s.*

This preparation is made from the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, exhausted with Sherry Wine, and represents, in a very pleasant form, the combined therapeutical effects of this valuable drug. In 1853 Dr. WEDDELL stated that a decoction of coca leaves produced a gentle excitant effect, with an indisposition to sleep, in these respects resembling tea and coffee; also, that it will support the strength for a considerable time in the absence of food, but does not supply nutriment, and probably, in this respect, acts like the two substances referred to. Prominent therapeutists claim it as a nervine excitant, possessing both anodyne and antispasmodic properties; it is also valuable as a calmative in those nervous conditions peculiar to females, relieving indigestion and sick or neuralgic headache. As a tonic and invigorator, it imparts to the system —under extreme physical exertion or mental overwork, or in that languid condition succeeding acute disease—a vigor and buoyancy that are remarkable. It is claimed to be an antidote for alcoholism and a cure for the opium habit.

Dose.—One to two tablespoonfuls three or four times daily.

FERRO-PEPTONIZED

Wine of COD LIVER OIL EXTRACT.

Each fluidounce represents one-fourth its volume of Cod Liver Oil, 8 grains Peptonized Iron with Port Wine and Aromatics.

This preparation contains the extractive alkaloidal principles (so-called) of Cod Liver Oil in a pleasant, acceptable and palatable combination with Peptonized Iron and Port Wine.

Dose.—For an adult, one-half to one wineglassful, either plain or with water or milk, before each meal.

Wine of COD LIVER OIL EXTRACT WITH CHERRY AND HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Each fluidounce represents one-fourth its volume of Cod Liver Oil with Extract of Malt, Fluid Extract Wild Cherry Bark and the Hypophosphites of Lime, Sodium, Potassium, Iron, Manganese, Quinine and Strychnine.

This preparation combines in a most palatable and agreeable form the active medicinal principles of the purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil with the Syrup of the Hypophosphites, Malt Extract and Wild Cherry, the objection so often made by patients that their stomachs are disturbed or nausea produced by the administration of an emulsion or the raw Cod Liver Oil being entirely overcome by the careful elimination from the Oil of that fatty and oleaginous portion against which is chargeable all that disturbing influence, at the same time preserving unimpaired from the Cod Liver Oil its active principles upon which it depends for its stimulant and alterative influence in the process of assimilation and nutrition, care also being exercised to guard against the presence of any decomposition products by the extraction of these active principles from the Oil while it is yet contained in the fresh cod livers and before they have undergone any organic change. Thus is secured a preparation not only palatable and pleasant, but one from which have been removed as well all the features patients and physicians have so frequently found objectionable in Syrup of Hypophosphites, Emulsion or raw Cod Liver Oil, and embodying at the same time not only all that is valuable in the several ingredients, but combining the stimulant and alterative properties of the Cod Liver Oil, the tonic and sedative properties of Wild Cherry, the nutritive and diastasic principles of pure Malt, and the tonic, nutritive and reconstructive properties of the Hypophosphites.

Most gratifying results may be secured in all cases of bronchitis, asthma, membranous croup, hoarseness, nervous debility, flatulent dyspepsia, marasmus, insomnia, hysteria, night sweats, palpitation of the heart, anæmia, chlorosis, chronic diarrhœa, prostration (following fevers, diphtheria, tonsillitis, etc.), phthisis, paralysis, all pulmonary affections, nervous disorders resulting from an anæmic or exhausted condition of the system.

Dose.—For an adult, one tablespoonful, preferably a short time before meals and at bed-time; for children more than five years of age, one teaspoonful; for younger children and infants, dose must be apportioned with reference to age, ailment and physical condition.

Wine of ERGOT.

Strength, United States Pharmacopœia, 1890.

Representing a reliable preparation of this valuable drug.

Dose.—One-half to one teaspoonful.

Wine of GLYCERO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Each fluidounce contains 10 grains Glycero-Phosphate of Lime.

Attention was called to the value of Glycero-phosphate of Lime in the treatment of anæmia, chlorosis, sciatica, nervous prostration, the albuminuria of convalescents, and in all cases of neurasthenia, by Dr. ALBERT ROBIN, before the Académie de Médecine of Paris, as recently as 1894. Since then, in hospital and private practice, it has been proved by many prominent practitioners that Glycero-phosphate of Lime supplies the exhausted and enervated cells with Phosphorus in a state of combination essentially the same as that naturally contained in them,—an organic or physiological Phosphorus, as it were,—readily assimilable, and thus differing from the mineral Phosphorus of the Hypophosphites and the ordinary unassimilable Phosphate of Lime.

Dose.—For an adult, two or more tablespoonfuls before each meal.

Wine of IRON.

Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain Iron and Ammonium Citrate.

Uniting the valuable chalybeate tonic effects of Iron with the stimulus of Sherry Wine.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls.

Bitter Wine of IRON.

Each fluidrachm contains

Iron and Ammonium Citrate	*2 grains*
Calisaya Bark	*5 grains*

Among the many chalybeate and vegetable tonic combinations that are justly entitled to a high degree of favor, we know of none more worthy of esteem than this. The happy effect—in many cases of debility, loss of appetite and general prostration—of an efficient Salt of Iron, combined with our most valuable nerve tonic, has been so frequently demonstrated that we feel every confidence in recommending it.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful immediately before or after each meal.

Wine of KOLA COMP.

Each fluidounce represents

Kola Nuts	*48 grains*
Celery Seeds	*48 grains*
Coca Leaves	*64 grains*

This preparation is specifically indicated in cases of nervous prostration occasioned by over-excitement and fatigue of mind and body, imparting to the system under extreme physical exertion and strain a vigor and buoyancy that are most marked. Its administration will be found particularly valuable in counteracting the distressing consequences of undue indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, smoking or other excesses, relieving the morbid depression which invariably follows, promoting a healthy tone and vigor in the patient's condition. It also exerts a direct action upon hepatic functions, augmenting the secretions of urine and stimulating the nervous system and heart. Each fluidounce contains forty-eight grains Kola, forty-eight grains Celery and sixty-four grains Coca.

Dose.—A dessertspoonful every two or three hours, or as may be required according to the condition of the patient; in extreme cases of prostration, a tablespoonful may be given as the preliminary dose.

Wine of PEPSIN.

Each pint contains

Pepsin, Pure, Soluble	*128 grains*
Glycerine	*4 fluidounces*
Acid Hydrochloric	*30 minims*
Acid Lactic	*30 minims*
Vinum Xericum	*q. s. ad 1 pint*

This contains the digestive principle of the gastric juice in solution, forming an elegant and agreeable preparation.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls.

Wine of TAR.

(FORMULA OF THE LATE DR. SAMUEL JACKSON, PROFESSOR OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.)

The formula for the Wine of Tar, together with the method by which the best product can be obtained, was furnished us quite forty years since by Dr. SAMUEL JACKSON, a celebrated professor in the University of Pennsylvania Medical College. He prescribed it largely either alone or in combination in every case of pulmonary disease,—in phthisis, chronic bronchitis, and the catarrhs of the broncho-pulmonary tract. He also gave it freely, and with much success, in the catarrhal affections of the mucous membrane in general, and especially—besides the pulmonary —in those of the genito-urinary passages.

Dr. JACKSON'S success in the use of this remedy induced some of the most eminent practitioners of the time—among whom we particularly remember Prof. WILLIAM PEPPER and Dr. WILLIAM W. GERHARD—to begin its employment in the same affections, and they had equally good results. Notwithstanding the remarkable success achieved by the Wine of Tar, newer and more popular, if less efficient, remedies for a time displaced it; but in the course of these revolutions of professional favor, by no means uncommon, it has again assumed its rightful place as a remedy. The recent developments in the pathogeny of phthisis and in the therapeutics of catarrhal affections have demonstrated the utility of remedies possessed of the antiseptic powers and the stimulating and nutritive properties of the Wine of Tar, as made by us.

In a complexus of symptoms by no means rare—bronchial and stomachal catarrh combined—the Wine of Tar has special efficacy: it moderates the cough, promotes expectoration, and at the same time allays nausea and increases the appetite and the digestive power. Practical physicians need hardly be told how ordinary cough-remedies and expectorants fail under such circumstances; the agents that *relieve* the cough *disorder* the stomach. It is a misfortune of the action of most remedies used against cough that they are apt to distress the stomach and impair the appetite. As in all cases of chronic cough, it is of vital importance to maintain the nutrition, the value of a remedy acting as our Wine of Tar can be readily appreciated.

There is another class of cases in which the Wine of Tar is capable of effecting very great relief,—cases of bronchitis in which there is coincident catarrh of the urinary passages. In the latter affections alone, whether examples of pyone-phrosis or vesical catarrh, it must be ranked among the most efficient remedies. In irritability of the bladder, and in some instances of urinary incontinence requiring the exhibition of a stimulating remedy, it may be expected to do good.

As in our combination the power of Tar as a remedial agent is reenforced by the Malt and Hops, it acts as an efficient stomachic tonic and

general nutritive stimulant. The small amount of alcohol contained in it contributes to the tonic effect, but is insufficient to impair the digestive power of the gastric juice, which, indeed, it rather promotes.

Finally, it must be admitted that even if administered in cases to which it is not adapted, no injury can be done by it, unless in quantity which can only be regarded as excessive.

It has been asserted that the addition of Tar to ordinary beer will, if permitted to stand for some time, prove as valuable as the preparation made by the fermentation of Malt and Hops with the Tar. It requires but little reflection, however, to understand that if the vinous fermentation is conducted with the Tar there must be a more decisive and effective combination of the ingredients. It is to the use of ill-prepared and unscientific combinations that the unsavory reputation of many meritorious remedies is often due. This fact has been conspicuous in the history of the preparations of Tar, and to such errors must be in part ascribed the disuse of a once popular and always highly eligible remedy.

When the inhalation of the vapor of Tar is indicated, our Wine of Tar will be found the most effective and agreeable way to administer it, either with an atomizer or by an inhaler.

DIRECTIONS.—As an expectorant the adult dose is a dessertspoonful every three or four hours. As a tonic take a tablespoonful an hour before meals, the physician graduating the dose for children according to age. Some practitioners, claiming that the gradual increase of the dose is an advantage, prescribe double the above dose to patients who have already taken it for a considerable time. ***Always dilute the dose with an equal quantity or more of water.***

Wine of WILD CHERRY BARK, FERRATED.

Each fluidrachm represents

Wild-Cherry Bark	*20 grains*
Iron	*2 grains*

Few medicines combine so pleasantly as valuable effects as the carefully selected Bark of the Wild Cherry. Uniting tonic, expectorant and sedative influences, it is indicated in most cases of debility, particularly when accompanied with local irritation. By careful and elegant pharmacy we combine in this preparation a protosalt of Iron, giving the advantage of a combination so frequently desired.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls.

LIQUORS.

Liquor ACID PHOSPHATES COMP.

(WITH IRON.)

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Phosphate	*3 grains*
Magnesium Phosphate	*1-2 grain*
Potassium Phosphate	*1-4 grain*
Iron Phosphate	*1-2 grain*
Acid Phosphoric	*q. s.*

Liquor ACID PHOSPHATES COMP.

(WITHOUT IRON.)

Each fluidrachm contains

Lime Phosphate	*3 grains*
Magnesium Phosphate	*2 grains*
Potassium Phosphate	*1 1-2 grains*
Acid Phosphoric	*q. s.*

These combinations of the Acid Phosphates have been used with very satisfactory results by Dr. WILLIAM PEPPER and many prominent physicians as a tonic to the digestive organs and to the nervous system.

Dr. PEPPER devised the formula as a substitute for an empirical preparation, called "Acid Phosphate," largely advertised in the newspapers, and freely exploited as a remedy for nervousness, dyspepsia, mental exhaustion, impaired vitality, etc.

The value of the Phosphates, held in solution by an excess of Acid Phosphoric, in the ailments dependent upon a want of nerve force and enfeebled digestive power, was fully demonstrated in the administration of the Compound Syrup of Phosphates (Chemical Food), manufactured by us forty years since for the late Dr. SAMUEL JACKSON, Professor University of Pennsylvania.

These preparations are almost identical, based upon the same theory, and very similar in constituents. We still manufacture and sell largely Compound Syrup of the Phosphates, as suggested by Dr. JACKSON, which was introduced to the medical faculty, not as a popular remedy, but as a nutritive tonic, well suited to supply the waste of elementary matter to the human system during the progress of chronic cases, particularly in dyspepsia, consumption and all wasting diseases. We refer to this, more especially, to call the attention of physicians to the fact how certain valuable combinations are reproduced, although, sometimes, under other names. Medical men will appreciate the benefit of the careful and intelligent manufacture and manipulation of a formula of this kind, together with the great advantage of reasonable cost compared with the high price of like preparations, put up in a popular form for the public.

Dr. PEPPER says, in the *Philadelphia Medical Times*, August 14, 1880, referring to the above mixtures (both of which we manufacture, designating the ingredients on each label):

"I have used these two solutions, lately, with very satisfactory results, and I incline to think they deserve an extended trial."

They are frequently given with marked benefit in conjunction with Chloral and the Bromides,—lessening their objectionable effects and increasing their efficiency,—the Acid Phosphates being given during the day, and the Chloral or Bromides before bedtime, in cases of nervous debility with insomnia, such as are often found among the aged and those prostrated by long-continued sickness.

Physicians will find these to be excellent vehicles for the administration of Morphine, Quinine, Pepsin and all the class of remedies in which an excess of acid is requisite.

By using one-half to one teaspoonful to a tumblerful of water, sweetened to the taste, a delicious and refreshing drink may be obtained, and one that will give the happiest relief in all cases of dyspepsia and loss of tone to the nervous system, induced by overwork and mental fatigue, and especially in the exhaustion attendant upon the excessive heat of summer or of tropical climates.

In the preparation of Lemonade, these solutions can be substituted with advantage for Lemons or Lime Juice.

Dose.—For adults, one-half to one teaspoonful, to be added to a wineglassful or more of sweetened water, after each meal and before going to bed.

Liquor ALTERATIVE COMP.

This is a vegetable alterative, representing the therapeutic virtues of Sarsaparilla, Stillingia, Burdock, Poke Root and Prickly-Ash Bark, as recommended by Dr. J. MARION SIMS, Dr. MCDADE and others in scrofulous and syphilitic diseases. It will be found to be a valuable vehicle for the administration of the Iodides where a combined effect is wanted of the mineral and vegetable alteratives.

Dose.—The dose for an adult as an alterative for continued or progressive use (the only way in which alteratives are of benefit) is one teaspoonful in water three times a day, this dose to be increased to two, then three and four teaspoonfuls in the course of six to ten weeks,—*i. e.* gradually increase the dose to the point of toleration, which is to be determined in each particular case by the idiosyncrasies or susceptibilities of the patient.

Liquor BISMUTH.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate.

A reliable preparation for obtaining the sedative effects of Bismuth in stomach or bowel affections.

Dose.—One or two teaspoonfuls.

Liquor EUCALYPTUS COMP.—WYETH.

(SEE THYPTOL, PAGE 119.)

Liquor PEPSIN.

Each fluidrachm contains 5 grains Saccharated Pepsin.

This preparation of Pepsin, manufactured without heat or addition of alcohol, from the fresh stomach of the pig represents, in a concentrated form, the active properties of this much used and highly esteemed medicinal agent.

Pepsin has rapidly gained favor with physicians, their actual experience having proved its great value as an aid to impaired digestion. We can confidently recommend our Liquor Pepsin to their attention as being agreeable, effective and preferable in every way to Pepsin in powder, as so often administered. As the solution is prepared from the moist and recently precipitated Pepsin, we avoid the application of heat necessary in the dry Pepsins sold, and it enables us to add Acid Lactic to the solution, which supplies the necessary acid, and increases to a marked degree the efficiency of the remedy.

The menstruum we use is Glycerine with acidulated water, and it will keep for an indefinite time without change or loss of activity.

Dose.—For adults, one teaspoonful immediately after meals.

Liquor PEPSIN LACTATED.

PEPSIN POWDER COMP.

Each fluidounce represents 96 grains of Pepsin Lactated, or the Pulv. Pepsin Compound, N. F., which is composed of the following active digestive ingredients, combined in the proportion of

Saccharated Pepsin	*15 parts*
Pancreatin	*15 parts*
Diastase	*1 part*
Acid Lactic	*1 part*
Acid Hydrochloric	*2 parts*
Milk Sugar	*66 parts*

Dose.—For an adult, one to two dessertspoonfuls after each meal.

SPECIALTIES.

ABSORBENT COTTON.

FOR SURGICAL AND GYNÆCOLOGICAL PURPOSES.

Upon the first introduction, some years since, of Absorbent Cotton, the new article attracted much attention, and was eagerly received, especially by surgeons and gynæcologists. It was found to answer admirably many of the purposes for which patent lint was formerly employed—in the dressing of wounds, in applying medicated lotions, in soaking up discharges, etc.

So widely has its value been recognized, and so constantly has the field of its usefulness been enlarging, that we feel great satisfaction in being able to announce that by means of an improved method of manufacture we can offer a purer and better article than has hitherto been in the market.

This substance differs little from ordinary cotton in appearance, except in its uniformly fine quality and pure white color, but it has the property of instantly absorbing liquids, so that if a small wad of it be dropped into a vessel of water it becomes at once soaked through and sinks to the bottom. By reason of this quality, as well as its exquisite softness, the Absorbent Cotton is invaluable as a direct application to discharging surfaces. It may be put on dry—to soak up effused liquids; or it may be used as a vehicle for topical medications; or it may be employed to give body to a water dressing. A pledget of it, of any required size, answers admirably the purposes of a sponge, and may be at once destroyed after use.

Not only in general surgery, but especially in gynæcological practice, Absorbent Cotton has found great favor. For cleansing or making applications to the *os uteri* or *vagina*, for absorbing local and other discharges, and for other purposes which will readily suggest themselves, this article answers better than any other.

By soaking the Absorbent Cotton in medicated solutions, and subsequently drying it, we may obtain the effects of many local remedies. Thus, we may—by using acid carbolic, boric or salicylic, or Labarraque's solution, Thyptol or Antiseptic Solution—make it antiseptic; by saturating it with astringents, as Tincture Red Gum, we may give it this property in any degree, even carrying it so far as to obtain a most powerful styptic.

The article furnished by us will be found superior to any other, on account of the facilities we possess for the manufacture and the care taken at every step of the process.

In addition to its use for surgical, gynæcological, and dental purposes, this article is becoming of great value in many of the arts. It is largely used by photographers for filtering, and is admirably suited to many of the purposes of their profession. Druggists and chemists will readily appreciate its value as a filter, by reason of its very fine quality, freedom from impurities, and rapid passage of the fluid,—it being especially adapted for volatile liquids.

ACID BORIC, C. P. (in Impalpable Powder),

IN THE TREATMENT OF OTORRHŒA.

At a meeting of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, held at Titusville, Pa., in May, 1882, a paper was read by Dr. CHARLES S. TURNBULL, of Philadelphia, entitled, "Powdered Acid Boric in the Treatment of Chronic Purulent Inflammation of the Middle Ear (Otorrhœa)," from which we quote:

"A most gratifying experience in the use of powdered Acid Boric in the treatment of chronic purulent inflammation of the tympanal mucous membrane, the constant symptom of which is otorrhœa, has induced me to consider the antiseptic, or what might be more accurately termed the *dry method* of treatment. The marked success that I have met with induces me to advocate its use in this most frequent form (in this country) of aural disease.

"Anything new in therapeutics, especially as a means of combatting that most frequent of aural symptoms, 'otorrhœa,' must call for immediate and specific attention, not only on account of its practical worth, but also for the greater power it gives every physician to control—yes, cure—what hitherto has been generally considered an incurable (symptom of a) disease of the middle ear.

"*Chronic* purulent inflammation of the middle ear continues its work of destruction year in and year out, gradually corroding the contents of the middle ear and seriously compromising the functions of its appendages. Upon these delicate parts, covered by an inflamed or ulcerated mucous membrane (which, it must be remembered, acts the part of the periosteum), all sorts of foreign material collect, and these, with the added irritation from fermenting discharges (caused by the high temperature of the parts, collections of bacteria, etc.), increase the fire of inflammation, which burns fiercely, and the mucous membrane, in defence of itself, pours out a copious secretion.

"To remedy these affections general surgery has done little, so that in many instances medical men are glad to get rid of 'patients with running ears,' and this, added to the prejudices in the minds of the community at large, and in some of the profession, too, as to the injurious effect of healing or 'drying up,' as it is termed, discharges from the ear, has caused this affection, through ignorance or apathy, to be much neglected.

"BEZOLD conceived the idea that Acid Boric had failed on account of the powder used. He therefore procured *Acid Boric in an impalpable powder*, and, when he began *packing the meatus tightly* with it, obtained excellent results.

"Since BEZOLD'S paper, BUCKNER speaks highly of the powdered acid in the otorrhœas, and Dr. J. O. GREEN also recommended BEZOLD'S treatment, which he had used extensively in the meantime.

"From that time to the present, with but few exceptions, the treatment recommended by BEZOLD and GREEN was given a trial; but, although POLITZER, of Vienna, recommended it highly, and CASSELLS, of Glasgow, did the same thing, no one was satisfied that the plan of treatment was particularly efficacious or to be preferred to many others.

"The great mistake, as I have discovered, was in the fact of many experimenters not having observed BEZOLD'S instructions,—namely, that the *Acid Boric must be nicely powdered.*

"The ear is not to be syringed at all; it should be cleansed with absorbent cotton.

"According to the character of the intratympanal secretion am I guided in the introduction of the antiseptic powder; hence especial note must be made of the exact variety of the discharge as regards color, odor, consistency, etc.

"As the cleansing procedure is more or less apt to provoke reflex coughing, it must be gently and carefully done; *in fact, the successful treatment of any case greatly depends upon the method of cleansing the meatus.* If it be carelessly done, more discharge is provoked, and an artificial eczema, aggravated by the powder used, defeats the objects sought by a thorough cleansing. The powder is to be poured into the speculum *ad libitum.* A little will drop through, but the bulk of the powder will remain in the speculum and this will require displacing and *packing.* To hold the speculum still and pack down the powder without causing pain from the edges of the speculum is no easy procedure. Force cannot be employed because by the pressure the edges of the speculum will cut; then, too, and suddenly, the mass moves, and whatever is used to thrust it down is apt to impinge, with more or less force, upon the delicate parts beneath. I use a thin steel probe with the point (about one line) bent at a right angle, and whilst the auricle and speculum are held immovable, the parts being illuminated with the head-mirror (the head of patient unmoved from first position), I hug the inside wall of the speculum, and so can always tell when I am down to its lower orifice. As the powder is filled into the meatus, through the speculum, it is *packed*, layer upon layer, not tightly, but firmly; meanwhile, I gradually withdraw the speculum until it reaches the mouth of the meatus. Here I insert a light pledget of cotton, only to be worn for six or eight hours (until bedtime), and then to be withdrawn and not again introduced.

"My directions to my patients are to permit, in fact, endeavor to have all the powder possible remain within the meatus. If any moisture be felt, sop (that is, wipe by pressing) the mass, and soak out the discharge with absorbent cotton or dry thin linen, but do not disturb the powder. From the moment this agent is used all odor, even from the most fetid discharges, ceases, and unless the discharge be extraordinarily profuse, never returns. No reaction ensues if filled into the meatus as I have directed.

"Of course, the mechanical deafness caused by the foreign mass in the meatus was sometimes complained of, but this was gladly endured when explained as only of a temporary nature.

"Oftentimes one packing was enough. In other cases, the packed powder was washed out, by discharge, in a few days; but I persevered, and have always been rewarded for my trouble in filling and repacking. If the discharge ceases and leaves a hardened mass or powder, etc., filling the meatus, it must be removed, but not by force nor by syringing. It must be softened by the instillation of warm *fluid cosmoline* (petroleol), which has the charming recommendation of not becoming rancid by heat, etc. I have been compelled to require my patients for whom the powdered Acid Boric has been prescribed to bring with them the substance procured for inspection, since druggists, as a rule, unless according to special agreement, dispense a powder, so-called, composed for the greater part, of crystals of the acid. When properly powdered, no particles can be felt, and in dipping the finger into such a mass the sensation can hardly be said to be that of touch; the impression is that of powdered soapstone, such as is used by glove- and shoe-makers."

AMYLOPSIN.—ANIMAL DIASTASE.

Possibly no form of indigestion has proved more troublesome or more common than that known as amylaceous dyspepsia, arising from an inability to digest the starchy elements of food, and which is not relieved by any of the various preparations of Pepsin, the physician requiring in such cases an agent acting directly upon the excess of starchy matter, the

most effective form of which agent is to be found in the starch-converting ferment of the Pancreatic Juice obtained from the pig and other domestic animals.

This principle, known as Animal Diastase (Amylopsin), which we have succeeded in isolating and offer to the medical profession in an available form, promises to occupy a most important place in physiological medication, as it acts exclusively upon amylaceous substances and is the substance provided by nature for the purpose of digesting starch, and when properly prepared and purified, as with our product, will convert the starchy portions of food (bread, potatoes, etc.) into sugar and dextrine, which are readily soluble and consequently in a form capable of being immediately assimilated.

Hyperacidity of the digestive tract is a common condition, depending largely upon the character of food taken and following an excessive proportion of carbohydrates, resulting in the presence in the system of a superabundance of acids—Lactic, Acetic, Succinic—together with Ethylic Alcohol, but as it is not advisable, except in rare instances, that these carbohydrates should be eliminated from the dietary, the physician is confronted with the necessity of supplying a medicament which shall aid in converting and preparing this excess of carbohydrates for assimilation, and with this Animal Diastase, or Amylopsin, at hand the patient may be given starchy food products in moderation, with a reasonable assurance of decided benefit, and that little difficulty will be experienced in the way of intestinal or amylaceous indigestion.

While Diastase has been exploited in various forms, and this product (Amylopsin) resembles in many respects that form obtained from barley, Animal Diastase will be found infinitely preferable for administration on account of its animal origin and the fact that its amyloptic activity remains unimpaired by age, while Vegetable Diastase, unless recently prepared, is of uncertain value.

For convenience of administration, we have prepared Animal Diastase in the form of Powder-Capsules, of 2½ and 5 grains each, and in Tablets of 2 grains each, a dose of which will give almost immediate relief from that discomfort frequently experienced after eating hot biscuits, cakes, waffles, etc., and should be taken immediately after meals; for children, one-half this quantity should be given.

One-half a Tablet crushed and mixed with a small quantity of water or milk will be found of great service to infants being fed upon the various infant foods so largely used, nearly all of which contain large quantities of starch and are difficult of digestion in certain cases, the Amylopsin to be added only when there is evidence that a portion of the food has remained undigested.

ANTI-RHEUMATIC TABLETS (Effervescing).

(POTASSIUM AND LITHIUM SALICYLATES.)[1]

Each Tablet contains 3 1-2 grains of the combined salts in proper proportions.

The excellence of Acid Salicylic and the Salicylates as remedies for gout and rheumatism—as antipyretics and anodynes—is now so well established that they are almost universally held to be specifics. But the use of these medicaments (especially Acid Salicylic) in suitable doses has hitherto not been free, in a certain number of cases, from effects, unpleasant enough in very delicate subjects, to render any adequate treatment by such means impracticable, or at least disagreeable. It is true that these effects (ringing in the ears, gastric disturbances) are chiefly the result of

[1] Copyrighted, 1897, by John Wyeth & Brother, Philadelphia, Pa.

the use of Acid Salicylic alone. The salts are not nearly so objectionable in this regard except in a very few cases, where there must be unusual susceptibility. They have besides some merits which the acid does not possess, are milder in action with as much power, seeming to combine the strength of a specific remedy with the agreeable properties of the alkaline elements.

In these Effervescing Tablets we have, we believe, adopted a means of minimizing the objection just referred to. Acid Carbonic, which is an ingredient of their composition, has a sedative influence upon the digestive organs. It renders the assimilation of these salts easy and effective, and controls the irritant action of any portion of Acid Salicylic set free during digestion, by neutralizing an excess. This excess is to be avoided, if possible, for it is almost certain that the ringing in the ears is directly caused by too large quantities of Acid Salicylic entering the blood current in a short space of time and finding their way to the auditory centres.

It is, however, not solely on this account that we have thought it best to unite the Salicylates, in an effervescing mixture, with Acid Carbonic. A tablet so prepared, dropped in a little water, effervesces briskly, making a sparkling draught that, besides possessing the various useful properties just mentioned, is easy for the most susceptible to take. In this way, too, the dosage (always a matter of precision if good results with the Salicylates are to be certain) can be conveniently and exactly regulated. In rheumatism and gout two of these Tablets should be given every two hours. In cases of fever and pain it is best to take several at the very beginning of the attack, or one at short intervals, until the trouble subsides. It is well known, of course, that to prevent relapses in acute rheumatism the remedy must not be at once discontinued when the joint affection ceases, but should be given continuously for several days until the possibility of a recurrence of the malady is over.

As regards the value of the Salicylates in gout and rheumatism, medical men are practically of one opinion. "It would be superfluous," says Prof. VULPIAN, of Paris, in his "Essais" on these salts, "to add that they are efficacious in acute articular rheumatism and in gout, as there is complete unanimity on this point among physicians." (*Bull. de Thérapeutique*, t. c. p. 97.) Another high authority says, "STRICKER, having first proclaimed the specific powers of Acid Salicylic in rheumatism, was immediately supported by the concurrent opinions of other physicians" —LEONHARDI-ASTER, BAELZ, CAVAFY, TALFOURD JONES, CLARK, of New York, all of whom signalized the remarkable action of this medicament in rheumatic and gouty affections. With regard to the Sodium Salicylate, the facts reported by SÉE, OULMONT, HARDY, JACCOUD, GUENEAU DE MUSSY and numerous others are absolutely unchallenged. The rapid and almost certain action of this salt in relieving the pain of rheumatism, the disease of the joints, renders its power indisputable. This remedy is a specific for acute articular rheumatism. (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ, *Dict. de Thérapeutique*, t. iv. p. 513.) Lastly, their opinions are shared by the greatest names in contemporary medical science,—by SENATOR (*Berliner kl. Wochenschrift*, 1875, p. 460), SCHMIEDEBERG (*Arzneimittellehre*, p. 120), BRUNTON (*Pharmacology and Therapeutics*, p. 629), STRUMPELL (*Practice*, p. 908).

The remarkable efficacy, in truth, of the Salicylates is not alone due to their power to reduce fever and allay pain, but to a property, possessed more especially by these salts and the Iodides, of rapidly finding their way into the tissues and fluid of serous cavities (joints, pleura, peritoneum), so that the disease, if it be in such parts, is attacked in its most intricate recesses. In truth, soon after the dose is taken, it is possible to find a large portion of it in the fluid and tissues of the joints and pleura, a fact conclusively demonstrated by LEUCH (*Centralblatt für kl. Medicin*,

1890, p. 833), and by Prof. ROSENBACH (*Berliner kl. Wochenschrift*, 1890, p. 813). This is a fortunate property, for rheumatism, as nobody doubts to-day, is a zymotic disease, that is, caused by a germ; and in order to extirpate such a malady from the system it is necessary to bring the disease and its remedy into intimate contact. According to Prof. VULPIAN, the Salicylates, without being strictly speaking antiseptics, possess some especial power in destroying the rheumatic poison, though it is not known on what properties this power depends. The fact, however, as Prof. SENATOR says, is well established in practice. (*Loc. cit.* p. 461.) The various Salicylates have much the same properties one as another, except that the Lithium salt seems to succeed better in old cases of rheumatism and in gonorrhœal rheumatism, a very troublesome form. (*Comptes-rendus de l'Acad.*, 1886.) Prof. SÉE succeeded with these salts in that most obstinate rheumatic affection, *rheumatoid arthritis difformans*, which, as has been shown recently, has its peculiar germ. (*Bull. de l'Acad. de Méd.*, t. xlii. p. 736.) He, as well as others, likewise tried them successfully in acute inflammatory rheumatism, in lumbago (in which they are admirable remedies), in chorea, gout, acute and chronic neuralgia of various kinds, and in cystitis. His conclusions are as follows:

1. The cessation of pain in rheumatic inflammation took place in from ten to twelve hours, this phenomenon being constant.
2. In the joints the disease yields in from one to three days.
3. Movement in the limbs returns on the third day.
4. The fever diminishes with the pain.

The febrifuge properties of the Salicylates are very remarkable. Hence their successful use not only in acute rheumatism, but in general fevers as well,—typhoid, intermittent, the hectic of phthisis, etc. SENATOR reports fifty cases of the last kind, in which a Salicylate did distinct good. In ten cases of intermittent fever he obtained even better results. The Salicylates are well borne by children and have been successfully tried in the intermittent of childhood by ZIELEWICZ, who reports two hundred and fifty cases. (*Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift*, 41, 1879.)

In addition to their febrifuge properties the Salicylates facilitate the excretion of bile and render it of thinner consistence. They tend, therefore, to prevent the formation of gall-stones. They have been used advantageously by Dr. SABUCEDO, of Havana, in yellow fever. As they, likewise, prevent the excretion of sugar by the liver, they are often of great value in diabetes. (*Union Médicale*, 1881; HAIG, *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports*, 1889.)

In relieving pain the Salicylates are not only efficient but safe. Prof. SÉE has employed them with marked success in the pains of locomotor ataxia. They are very useful in migraine (BRUNTON), in neuralgia, in sciatica and tic douloureux. They have also been recommended by two eminent gynæcologists—BATELLE and SABATOUSKI—in dysmenorrhœa, an affection in which, *a priori*, they might be supposed efficacious.

The Lithium Salicylate, besides being as efficacious in gout and rheumatism as the other Salicylates, is particularly valuable in catarrh of the urinary organs. In these cases it has a marked effect in diminishing the fetidity of the urine, in relieving pain, and in increasing the excretion of nitrogenous products. In gout it is eminently indicated in cases where the attacks are presumably due to a condition of this kind, to the so-called uric acid diathesis, or the tendency on the part of the organism to accumulate nitrogen in excessive quantities in the blood. In cases of rheumatism of an obstinate type the Lithium Salicylate is believed by Prof. VULPIAN to be superior to the others. (*Bull. de l'Acad.*, 1886, xiv.) There are some interesting empirical uses of these salts reported from various sources. For instance, Dr. ABBOTT, of Boston, has cured by their means a case of pericarditis supervening on inflammatory rheumatism (*Boston*

Med. and Surg. Journal, 1886); Dr. THEOBALD, of Baltimore, cites a case in which the Salicylates brought about in a few days a cure of plastic iritis of rheumatic origin (*Maryland Med. Journal*, 1886); a French physician reports three cases of ophthalmic neuralgia in which, under two-grain doses of these salts, the pain rapidly ceased (*Nouveaux Remèdes*, p. 117, 1880). It might be added that the Salicylates are indicated in gastro-intestinal catarrh and certain forms of dyspepsia,—namely, that of gouty origin. In the latter it has been used with good results by Prof. GUBLER and others.

From the foregoing observations it is clear that the applications of Acid Salicylic and the Sodium Salicylate to the treatment of rheumatic, gouty and other morbid states are attested by an immense clinical experience. In the combination now submitted to the profession we avail ourselves of the superior qualities of the potassium and lithium bases. The Potassium Salicylate and the Lithium Salicylate, as combined with an effervescing salt, especially, are more effective as remedies, as they are more pleasing in administration than the Sodium Salicylate. A potassium salt is more diffusible than a corresponding sodium salt; more important still, it has far greater diuretic property, as it has far more power to secure excretion of the unoxidized products of the retrograde nitrogenous metamorphosis. In the passage of the potassium and sodium salts respectively through the kidneys, it is well known that the sodium combinations are less soluble, and therefore escape less readily, while they tend more greatly to form concretions. On the other hand, the potassium combinations are readily soluble, and as they increase the outward flow of urine, tend to dilute it and flush out the urinary passages. These considerations, therefore, justify us in substituting the potassium combination for the sodium and in claiming for it superior utility.

Since the time of GARROD, who first made known the antirheumatic quality of Lithium, the salts of this base have been much employed in the treatment of rheumatic and gouty affections and in cases where a more abundant excretion of the products of nitrogenous waste was desired. As the local deposition of sodium urate is one of the essential conditions of the gouty attack, so it is necessary to the most successful employment of Acid Salicylic and its congeners that they be combined with Potassium and Lithium bases. The Lithium base has, since GARROD'S time, been the most popular of the combinations, because of its greater diuretic property, its higher oxidizing power, and superior secretory activity.

In the combination of the Potassium and Lithium Salicylates with an effervescing mixture, we secure their solution in water as the Acid Carbonic is liberated from its association with a base. The presence of the gas in its nascent state promotes the action of the salicylates, while it favors the reception and facilitates the absorptions of acid and bases. It follows from these considerations that our combination of Potassium and Lithium Salicylates in the form now offered to the profession presents many advantages over the Sodium Salicylate, or over other acids and bases, notwithstanding, as we have fully stated, the sodium salt has occupied so large a space in the therapeutical expedients applied in the treatment of the various affections to which they are adapted.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—In attacks of acute rheumatism or gout two or three Tablets should be taken every two, three or four hours, according to the severity of the joint pain and inflammation and the range of temperature. To prevent attacks of these affections, or to lessen the acidity of the urine when in excess, or to act as diuretics in various inflammatory diseases alluded to above, or to secure dilution of the urine and maintain a neutral or alkaline state of this secretion in chronic or Bright's disease, two or three Tablets may be taken, dissolved in sufficient water, three

times a day. The degree of dilution in water should be determined in part by the particular object in view. For the treatment of such acute affections as rheumatism and gout, only the quantity of water to secure the necessary ease of administration may be made use of; but when the acidity of the urine is to be lessened, or an active diuretic action is to be secured, the proportion of water should be considerably larger.

ANTISEPTIC CONES.

ANTISEPTIC, ANODYNE.

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR LOCAL APPLICATIONS TO ALLAY THE INFLAMMATION AND IRRITATION CAUSED BY THE BITE AND STING OF MOSQUITOES, FLIES, GNATS, ETC.

Recognizing a universal need during the summer months in all northern countries, and during almost the entire year in southren climates, of a remedy in convenient, clean and compact form which will quickly and effectually allay all poisonous, irritating and smarting effect caused by the bites and stings of gnats, flies, ticks, mosquitoes, ants, fleas, spiders and, in fact, the innumerable list of insects which attack the human family, we have prepared this Cone—composed of such chemicals, germicides, antiseptics and anodynes as are well known to be repulsive and antagonistic to this class of pests. The Cones are particularly designed to rapidly and effectually allay the irritation and swelling of the surfaces after one has been bitten or stung, and to counteract the poisonous effect, which in many cases develops into very serious and painful sores, frequently leading to blood-poisoning; or they will subdue in a moment, by one or two thorough applications, that annoying irritation and swelling caused by a mosquito bite, relieving one of the persistent desire to scratch and further inflame the surfaces. A light application of the Cone to the face, neck and hands will prove almost a perfect barrier to their attacks.

These Cones contain the best known non-poisonous antiseptics in combination with anodynes and healing remedies, also such chemical insecticides as will repel further attacks. The Cones can be carried about one's person without danger of melting or of soiling the clothing, and thus always be at hand for immediate application. The Cones are in no sense caustic or corrosive and are not injurious to the skin, no matter how frequently or extensively they are used or how thoroughly rubbed into the surfaces. Apart from their convenience and cleanliness they are more efficacious and speedy in their action than any of the well-known remedies, such as Aqua Ammonia, Camphor, Witch Hazel, ointments, lotions, oils, etc. Below are a few directions for application and use; but the many opportunities when they could be used with gratifying results, in relief and comfort from the many irritations of the skin, are so great that we will not endeavor to enumerate them.

DIRECTIONS.—Rub the affected parts thoroughly; repeat as often as may be necessary. To prevent the attacks of insects, the exposed parts —face, arms, hands, etc.—can be rubbed lightly.

The eruption caused by contact with poison ivy, poison oak or other poisonous plants, its irritation and spread, can be quickly subdued by frequent applications of the Cone. It will also allay the pain of, and assist in healing, scratches caused by briars, thorns, cacti, wire-grass, etc.

On rubbing the Cone over the affected part a sense of coolness, followed by a slight smarting, is experienced; in a few minutes the sensation is dissipated, and usually the pain disappears. It is perfectly harmless, and can be used with safety on any part of the body.

When the Cone is not in use, keep the holder tightly closed, otherwise the volatile nature of the Cone will cause it to evaporate quickly.

ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION.

This Solution represents in proportionate combination the purified active principles of Thyme, Eucalyptus, Gaultheria, Mentha Arvensis and Baptisia Tinctoria, with sixteen grains of Acid Benzo-Boric and three grains of Acetanilid in each fluidounce.

Antiseptics possess the property of checking the origin and vital force of putrefactive processes—controlling those tendencies which convert organic material into deleterious products—the main uses being to protect the human body, both internally and externally, from causes which operate in manner detrimental to life. Sanitation and hygiene have been greatly aided by the investigations of science and by a more exact knowledge of the operation of those agencies which are the fertile sources of contamination of air, water and food. The use of antiseptics may be said to promote cleanliness by establishing a greater power of resistance against opposing forces. To adapt this class of agents to the needs of our every-day life we must select those which are of vegetable origin and possess no corrosive property—such as can be freely used upon the skin, upon the internal parts of the body, and for the various purposes of toilet sanitation. Whilst the properties of these substances are positive in their character, they possess the additional advantage of being absolutely harmless. We may use them also as effective, agreeable deodorants, substituting the pleasing aroma of plants for the irritating and noxious fumes and gases of highly charged chemical disinfectants. They supply, also, balsamic and protecting lotions to wounds, sores, and eruptive processes, and greatly aid minor surgery in some of its most important operations.

Our Antiseptic Solution combines all of the most valuable antiseptics of the vegetable Materia Medica. With Thyme, Eucalyptus, Gaultheria, Mentha Arvensis, Baptisia, we combine both Acid Benzo-Boric and Acetanilid, which are most valuable on account of their highly detergent and healing as well as antiseptic qualities. It will be seen that the applicability of this Antiseptic Solution extends to a multitude of useful purposes, medical and domestic: the operations of surgery, for instance; in obstetrics and the gynæcological service; as an application to all mucous surfaces; in catarrhs of the throat, stomach and nasal cavities; in the discharges of leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa; as a deodorant in the emanations of fever, typhoid and others; in the ulcers and aphthæ of sore mouth; in controlling the fetor of excretions, checking fermentative dyspepsia, modifying diarrhœal and dysenteric discharge; in all the operations of dentistry, and in the conditions which arise from ordinary and excessive caries of the teeth; in brief, in all the numerous needs which fall to the daily experience of the physician and to the observation of the individual. It yields its properties to the senses, and differs from many so-called similars in not being so completely enfeebled by dilution as to be almost odorless and comparatively useless. Its use may be indicated as follows:

FOR THE SURGEON.—It may be used freely in solution or in full strength for its antiseptic and detergent properties in cases of *wounds, contusions, abscesses, open sores, indolent ulcers, etc.*, and always as a *surgical dressing.*

FOR THE PHYSICIAN.—Given in teaspoonful doses, diluted with water, this solution will be found effective in relieving the symptoms of gastric and intestinal irritation—*catarrh, indigestion, flatulency, headache etc.* It may also be *employed as a vehicle* for the administration of other indicated remedies, and as an *inhalant* in all throat and lung affections.

FOR THE DENTIST.—Combining antiseptic and deodorant properties, and possessing an agreeable aromatic odor, it must prove an acceptable medicament for *dental operations* and as a *mouth-wash and gargle.*

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.—It will be found a desirable household remedy; being *perfectly harmless* and producing a fragrant odor throughout the house, it is *adapted to a multiplicity of uses.* In all cases of illness its great value will be readily appreciated in the sick-room.

ADMINISTRATION.—*The dose* for an adult is one teaspoonful diluted with water, and this dose may be repeated at intervals of one to four hours, according to the directions of the attending physician. *For inhalation*, one or two tablespoonfuls are placed in hot water in a suitable vessel. *For local use* it may be used with hot water in proportion of one to four.

ANTISEPTIC TABLETS (ALKALINE)—WYETH'S

Each Tablet contains Sodium Bicarbonate, Sodium Biborate, Sodium Benzoate, Sodium Salicylate, Sodium Chloride, Eucalyptol, Thymol, Menthol, Oil Wintergreen.

DIRECTIONS.—Dissolve one Tablet in two fluidounces of warm water, and use as a spray or wash, to be sniffed up the nose by the patient morning and night.

This admirable combination has given such marked relief in so many cases of nasal catarrh and its complications that we have been induced to put up the solid ingredients in the form of soluble tablets, so that the physician can direct his patient intelligently how to use them, and at the same time enable him to have the means, at all times, of preparing a perfectly fresh solution.

The solution, as prepared from these Tablets, has also been found very agreeable and beneficial as a mouth wash, in cases of stomatitis and retraction of the gums, etc. It may also be used with benefit as a disinfecting and antiseptic cleansing wash for other mucous surfaces than the nasal mucous membrane. It is particularly useful in cases of dry catarrh with ozæna, as it destroys the disagreeable odor better than any other combination.

ANTISEPTIC TABLETS—WILSON.

Each Tablet contains

Bichloride of Mercury	*7.7 grains*
Ammonium Chloride	*7.3 grains*

The Ammonium Chloride hastens solubility and makes a permanent solution by preventing the decomposition of the Bichloride and the deposition of Calomel.

Dr. WILSON says (*Medical News*, Philadelphia, December 27, 1884), "To those medical men who desire to use this, the safest and best antiseptic agent, the Tablets will prove of great use. They save the carrying about of bulky solutions; they make a solution which is mathematically correct as to its strength; they eliminate an element of danger, because the physician can carry the Tablets about with him, making and using the solution when required, and throwing the unused portion away, thus avoiding the necessity of leaving a dangerous poison in the hands of irresponsible or ignorant people, or the necessity of bringing his solution at each visit; they will also be of use as a means of preparing disinfectant solutions, as a large amount of disinfecting material can be obtained in this way in a compact form."

Each Tablet contains the requisite amount of Corrosive Sublimate to make a 1 to 1000 solution when added to a pint of water, which is the ordinary strength employed. For vaginal douching, urethral injections, etc., 1-2000 is the proper strength. By increasing or diminishing the amount of water, the strength of the solution may be altered at pleasure. For example:

One Tablet to Oss = 1 in 500
One Tablet to Oj = 1 in 1000
One Tablet to Oiss = 1 in 1500

Elaborate experiments conducted by Drs. ARLOING, CORNEVIN and THOMAS, at Lyons, France, and by Dr. KOCH, at Berlin, and Dr. STERNBERG, of the U. S. A., prove that Corrosive Sublimate *is the most efficient germicitic agent known*, an aqueous solution of one part to five thousand being capable of destroying the resting-spores of bacilli, which are the most difficult of all forms of life to destroy. Hence these Tablets give us one of the easiest and best methods of destroying typhoid-fever stools and preventing contagion. As a disinfectant, the solution possesses the great advantage of having no odor.

ASTHMA CIGARETTES—ROBERT'S.

A certain relief, and often a cure, for the worst cases of asthma, bronchitis, chronic cough, catarrh, oppression of the chest, convulsive cough, angina pectoris, irritation of the bronchial tubes and throat, spasms of the œsophagus and stomach, shortness of breath, and all diseases and affections of the respiratory organs.

The unprecedented success of this remedy for asthma, and all pulmonic affections, has procured for it a deservedly extensive reputation, which time and use have confirmed in the most positive manner.

Sufferers from *any* affection of the respiratory organs will find speedy relief in the use of these Cigarettes, and by periodically employing them may ward off an attack, or so diminish its violence that its recurrence will be scarcely perceptible.

It is of the utmost importance that persons using them should *inhale* the smoke—that is, cause it to pass down to the lungs and air passages; this may be easily effected, after one or two trials, by drawing in the breath with the mouth full of smoke, then closing the mouth and respiring by the nostrils; this should be repeated as often as necessary, until relief is obtained. In many cases the effect is almost instantaneous, in others several inspirations are required; but in all circumstances, where breathing is difficult or painful, relief is *certainly* attainable by a proper use of these "Medicated Cigarettes."

Several Cigarettes may be smoked during the day, or in succession, if necessary; but if the desired relief be obtained by *part* of one only, the remainder may be kept for future use.

In ordinary cases, when an attack is apprehended, four or five should be used daily—*i. e.* one first thing in the morning, one after each of the two principal meals, and two at bedtime; but in severe cases, their use should be continued until relief is obtained.

No fear need be entertained of producing any deleterious consequences, as they contain nothing of a mineral or dangerous nature, and may be used by the most delicate persons (male or female) without in any way deranging or interfering with the ordinary avocations.

The smoke *must* be made to pass to the lungs and the air passages, *by being inhaled* as described above. *It cannot be swallowed like so much liquid*, and to smoke the Cigarettes as tobacco will completely fail in result.

BEEF EXTRACT, LIQUID.

FOR THE RAPID AND CONVENIENT PREPARATION OF THE FINEST SOUPS. A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR STOCK.

Every housekeeper will recognize how invaluable a well-made consommé or other clear soup is to a dinner,—increasing the appetite, stimulating the digestive organs, and giving greater zest to the meal,—yet experience teaches us how seldom even quite good cooks prepare them satisfactorily.

Appreciating what a boon, and how largely a beef-stock would be used, —when assured it was made from choice portions of the beef, free from gelatine, unsurpassed in purity and delicacy of flavor,—we have succeeded, after exhaustive and careful experiments, in preparing a Liquid Extract of Beef critically embracing all these essentials, aided by appliances and machinery necessary to insure not only the pure flavor of the beef, but containing in solution all the soluble nutrient salts, not possible with ordinary domestic utensils. The Liquid Extract of Beef, as manufactured by us, we believe, embodies every advantage claimed,—purity, convenience, delicacy of flavor, with economy. As our works are located in the immediate vicinity of the largest slaughter-houses in the world, we are enabled to select the freshest and finest parts of the bullock for use in this preparation, and to offer you the equivalent strength of one pound of meat for less than you could buy it at your home. Soups, gravies and sauces made from our Liquid Extract of Beef will be found superior to those prepared by the most celebrated *chefs*.

It will be found to possess all the flavor and strength of the finest beef, in a most concentrated form, and by its use all the highly-prized bouillons and consommés can be made in from three to five minutes, with very little trouble.

As a basis for making soups of every variety, Aspic jelly, sauces, gravies, etc., our Liquid Extract of Beef cannot be excelled by that made by the most experienced cooks, and is in every way superior to any of the so-called extracts of beef or preparations of beef to be found in the market.

Owing to its extreme concentration, it will be found invaluable for tourists and travellers, camping-parties, etc., as it occupies but little space and requires only the addition of boiling water, pepper and salt to make a very palatable beef-tea or bouillon, which will be found to be the most refreshing drink obtainable when fatigued from over-exertion, etc.

BEEF, IRON AND WINE.

Each tablespoonful contains all the soluble salts of one ounce of prime lean Beef, two grains of Iron and Ammonium Citrate, and one-half ounce of matured Sherry Wine of the best quality, pleasantly flavored and aromatized.

In this preparation are combined the stimulant properties of Wine and the nutriment of Beef with the tonic powers of Iron,—the effect of which, on the blood, is so justly valued. For many cases in which there are pallor, weakness, palpitation of the heart, with much nervous disturbance,—as, for example, where there has been much loss of blood, or during the recovery from wasting fevers,—this article will be found especially adapted. The peculiar feature of this combination is that it combines nutriment with stimulus.

In the majority of cases, along with failure of strength, and indeed as one cause of that failure, there is an inability to digest nourishing food. Hence, it is very desirable to furnish nourishment in a form acceptable

to the stomach at the same time we excite this organ to do its duty. On the other hand, wine stimulus, although needed, is ill borne if given by itself, producing headache, excitement and other symptoms which may be avoided by the addition of nutritious substance, such as the Essence of Beef.

Iron, also, can be taken in this way by the most delicate or sensitive woman or child, to whom it may be inadmissible, as usually given. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of sudden exhaustion, arising either from acute or chronic diseases, and it will prove a valuable restorative for all convalescents.

As a nutritive tonic, it would be indicated in the treatment of impaired nutrition, impoverishment of the blood, and in all of the various forms of general debility. Each tablespoonful contains the essence of one ounce of Beef, with two grains of Citrate of Iron, dissolved in Sherry Wine. With a view of making the article more palatable, a portion of the beef is, in the first place, partially roasted, as experience has shown that it is better borne by the stomach, and can be administered for a longer period when this is done.

We trust physicians will be careful to direct our manufacture of Beef, Iron and Wine, as numbers of persons make mixtures called by the same name and claiming equal merit. We can only say, the reputation of this medicine was created by our preparation, and it is almost exclusively prescribed by our leading physicians.

Dose.—For adults, one tablespoonful between meals and when suffering from fatigue or exhaustion. For children the dose should be reduced according to age.

BEEF, IRON, WINE AND CINCHONA.

Beef, Wine and Iron, with ten grains Cinchona in each dessertspoonful.

The addition of Cinchona makes this an exceptionally fine tonic and stimulant, particularly beneficial in cases where there is general debility or indications of a malarial condition. As a tonic during the changes of the seasons, Spring and Fall, it is especially desirable, preventing that lassitude and languor which is incident to climatic changes.

BEEF JUICE.

A liquid preparation of the choicest Beef, containing the nutritive albuminous principles in an unaltered and soluble form.

Physicians have, for a long time, had their attention called to the fact that beef extracts made by the LIEBIG process are utterly devoid of the valuable and nutritious albuminous constituents of meat, as these are coagulated and filtered out in the process of manufacture. In consequence, the most advanced class of medical practitioners to-day merely use the commercial extracts of meat as stimulants, and not for any nutritious properties they may possess. Realizing this fact, we have, after continued and exhaustive experiments, succeeded in preparing the article which we offer as WYETH'S Beef Juice, and for which we make the following claims:

FIRST.—That it contains all the albuminous principles of beef in an active and soluble form. This may be proved by mixing a small portion of Beef Juice with an equal part of water in a test-tube or any convenient vessel, and gradually heating to the boiling point, when the albuminous principles will be coagulated.

SECOND.—That it contains the hæmoglobin of the meat unaltered, as is evidenced by the bright arterial color of the preparation, and by the

fact that it loses this color upon boiling, as the Hæmoglobin is precipitated with the albumen.

THIRD —That it will be found upon trial to possess the nutritive properties of the choicest beef to a higher degree than any extract of meat yet offered to the profession.

Physicians will find WYETH'S Beef Juice of great value as a strengthening diet in cases of convalescence, consumption, nervous prostration, and similar diseases; also, in typhoid fever, debility, etc. Beef Tea prepared from it contains more nourishment than any other liquid preparation of meat, and when properly seasoned is more grateful and appetizing to the patient. Professional men who are suffering from overwork, mental anxiety, etc , will find that one-half teaspoonful, in about half a glass of iced water, taken at intervals during the day, and upon retiring, will relieve fatigue,—both of mind and body.

Dose.—In cases of debility, nervous prostration, convalescence, etc., one-half to one teaspoonful, in a half tumblerful of iced or lukewarm water.

CAUTION.—As the valuable albuminous elements are rendered insoluble by extreme heat, this preparation should only be mixed with iced or *lukewarm* water, and *never with water at the boiling point.*

BORACETANILE.

ACETANILID AND ACID BORIC.

Acetanilid and Acid Boric, being much alike in physical properties and in antiseptic action, combine excellently in the form of a powder, which is now favorably known as a soothing, non-irritant and efficient dressing for lacerated and incised wounds, ulcers, sores and any other injury that requires a bland but effective application. The present preparation contains these two ingredients, finely powdered, in the proportion of *twenty-five* parts of Acetanilid to *seventy-five* parts of Acid Boric.

Acetanilid is a substance of neutral reaction, belonging, chemically, to the Anilines, and occurring in white, odorless crystals of silky appearance, soft to the touch and not disagreeable in taste. It is soluble in one hundred and eighty-nine parts of cold water, but freely so in hot water and alcohol. Being a non-toxic, it possesses, both locally and internally employed, anodyne and febrifuge properties which render it of the greatest utility in surgery and medicine. Acid Boric, like Acetanilid, is non-irritant, being very feebly acid in reaction. It occurs in brilliant, white, odorless scales, soluble in water and alcohol. It is very destructive to low vegetations, and is much used in Sweden to preserve meat and milk from spoiling.

It is evident that in physical properties these two remedies are exceptionally valuable. Their being *odorless* is an obvious advantage in susceptible cases, and, above all, in a dressing intended for syphilitic ulcers, chancres, mucous patches and various other venereal affections that require surgical treatment. In this class of cases Acetanilid alone has been much used by Dr. BODAMER at the German Hospital of Philadelphia, with most admirable results. (*Med. News*, March 10, 1894.) As a dressing for chancroid it is recommended by LIEBREICH as superior to Iodoform. (*Encyklopädie d. Therapie*, i. 28.) Another surgeon, Dr. CASTLE, of Cincinnati, writes that he has had gratifying results with Acetanilid in treating ulcers of syphilitic origin, chancroids and injuries in general. (*Med. News*, 1894, ii 303.) Others might be cited if it were necessary, but an odorless dressing for venereal sores is obviously so important a *desideratum* as to need no more extended notice here.

As an antiseptic dressing for wounds, Acetanilid was introduced by

LEIBREICH and LANGGAARD. (*Arzneiverordnungs Lehre, Artikel "Antifebrin."*) They, as well as GUTTMAN (*Berliner kl. Wochenschrift*, 1887, p. 943), found it an efficient and non-irritating application. It was employed as a fine powder, which, strewn over a wound, "forms a covering under which granulation goes on rapidly without any inflammatory reaction . . . and scarcely any pus." Dr. KRIEGER, another German surgeon, had equally good results with Acetanilid in a series of cases. "Incised wounds treated with this powder healed by primary intention, and superficial wounds without pus or sloughing." (*Centralblatt für kl. Med.*, 1886, p. 764.)

In America, Acetanilid has been extensively employed as a surgical dressing. Dr. BODAMER reports admirable results in cases of ulcerations, sinuses, the lacerated wounds of workingmen, where dust and oil, by getting into the wound, may keep an injury from healing. In such cases a layer of powdered Acetanilid and Acid Boric will protect the wound from the entrance of irritating particles, and allow granulation to go on, without it being necessary to resort to enforced rest on the part of the patient. Cases of this kind are very frequent in our manufacturing towns, and it is fortunate, therefore, that the surgeon can avail himself of a remedy of peculiar convenience and efficiency. For all such injuries, according to Dr. BODAMER, Acetanilid "is a non-irritant dressing, with antiseptic, anæsthetic and strongly desiccant properties." (*Loc. cit.* p. 270.) According to CASTLE, "it is efficient, antiseptic, stimulant, non-irritating, non-toxic, odorless, clean, easy to wash from the surface of a wound and the surrounding skin, desiccant and hæmostatic." (*Loc. cit.* p. 363.) Dr. ALLEN, who prefers Acetanilid to Iodoform, says, "It is antiseptic, hæmostatic, stimulant, desiccant and also a powerful analgesic." (*Med. Bulletin*, 1895, xvii.) He combines it usually with Acid Boric. Dr. HARREL, who has had much experience with Acetanilid, deems it superior to Acid Carbolic, and even to Mercury Bichloride, for its "bland unirritating properties." (*Med. News*, 1893, ii.) Its powerful action, too, is well demonstrated by Dr. KNOWLES, who cured by its means a severe case of cervical fistula (*Med. News*, 1894, ii. p. 419), and by EDWARDS, who employed it in a variety of cases—tuberculous abscesses, amputation of the breast, gunshot wound, lithotomy, ulcerations, fissures, etc.—with "most gratifying" results. (*Southern Cal. Practitioner*, 1895, p. 306.)

The antiseptic powers of Acetanilid, that can be deduced from the above experience of a practical kind, have been investigated in the laboratory by PENZOLTZ (*Archiv für exp. Path. und Pharmakol.*), by LIEBREICH, and by FROTHINGHAM and PRATT (*American Journ. of the Med. Sciences*, August, 1895). The result may be summed up in the words of LIEBREICH (*Encyklopädie d. Therapie*, i. 28) and FROTHINGHAM, that, although Acetanilid is not, strictly speaking, a germicide, it is a "powerful antiseptic," and superior, according to the former authority, to Iodoform. In other words, it suspends the activity of bacteria, and prevents in an especial degree the growth of pus-producing germs.

The anodyne properties of Acetanilid are justly vaunted, and have been demonstrated by considerable clinical and experimental experience. We may infer from a case of SCHAPER, of supraorbital neuralgia cured, that this remedy has unusual analgesic power. (*Militärärtzliche Zeitschrift*, 1888, p. 164.) In the laboratory this action has been established by PODANOWSKI. (*Bull. gén. de Thérap.*, 1888, ii. 271.) According to this observer Acetanilid is a "powerful anodyne," an opinion supported by another authority, WEILL. (*Ibid.*, 1887, i. p. 166) The testimony on this point, indeed, is abundant and thoroughly convincing. (EULENBURG, *Real. Encyklopädie*, 1894, i. p. 648.) It acts locally as well as internally.

Locally applied, it is very efficient in angina *tonsillaris*, relieving the cough and making swallowing more easy. (SAHLI, *Correspondenz-Blatt*

für Schweizer Aertze, 1884, 374.) It was used by the same authority in diphtheritis with good effects. In that extremely painful affection of old age, senile gangrene, it is almost certain in action. DEMIEVILLE, who recommends it strongly in this disease, had excellent results in checking the attacks of pain. (*Revue méd. de la Suisse rom.*, 1887, p. 317.) In other diseases, marked by painful "crises" and ulcerative processes, in *caries, ostitis, nasal polypi, hæmorrhoids*, etc., it is a remedy of power. In diseases of the skin it has been tried and warmly recommended by DEMIEVILLE (*loc. cit.*) and by NEWTH (*Lancet*, 1889, i. p. 681). For urticaria, erythema, psoriasis, herpes, erysipelas, the application of finely powdered Acetanilid is a remedy of most favorable action.

In all these cases, as well as in surgical dressings, Acid Boric, though not so powerful nor so much employed as Acetanilid, is calculated to increase the efficiency and bland, unirritating action of this powder. It is especially useful in gargles, in the affections of the throat referred to above, such as angina *tonsillaris*, and in diphtheritis and sore throat. In cases of gangrene and wounds it is an efficient remedy by itself, and, in conjunction with Acetanilid, a thoroughly reliable preparation.

For the convenience of physicians Boracetanile is furnished in two-ounce bottles, fitted with a sprinkler top; also in one-pound bottles.

BOROGLYCERIDE (50 per cent. Solution).

Boroglyceride, occasionally called Glyceryl-Borate, is a compound of Acid Boric and Glycerine. It has for some time been regarded as a very valuable antiseptic, disinfectant and deodorant—arresting fermentation and putrefaction.

Boroglyceride is especially adapted for surgical dressings, having the peculiar properties of an antiseptic—healing and particularly soothing—thus possessing in many cases a decided superiority over Iodoform, Acid Carbolic or Acid Salicylic.

Boroglyceride promotes the rapid healing of wounds, sores, and the drying up of suppurating surfaces, such as vaginitis, purulent ophthalmia, otorrhœa, etc.

Its excellent results in the treatment of ulcers caused by burns, and others which are foul and unhealthy, are too well known for us to more than mention the fact.

It combines readily with Acid Carbolic, Chrysarobin, Atropine, Morphine, etc., and may be applied locally in a great number of skin diseases and affections of the eye.

Used as an ointment, with Vaseline, it is particulary adapted to the treatment of eczema, impetigo, prurigo and non-syphilitic psoriasis.

An aqueous solution is also valuable in the treatment of parasitic diseases of the skin, and as an injection in reducing chronic inflammation of the mucous membranes; especially those attended with unhealthy and fetid discharges,—such as nasal catarrh, ozæna, cystitis, chronic or persistent gonorrhœa, etc., and in mitigating the catarrh of hay fever.

An alcoholic solution is preferred in the treatment of pruritus and urticaria; but a glycerole is used in cases of erysipelas, erythema and tinea; as a local application to diphtheritic membranes, our 50 per cent. Solution is especially adapted. Fetor of the feet, arm-pits, etc., will be speedily relieved by applying a strong solution of Boroglyceride.

As Boroglyceride is almost always used in solution, we make a 50 per cent. Solution containing 31 per cent. Acid Boric. Being very hygroscopic, the containers should be kept tightly corked.

Under the name of Gracralin, it is frequently dispensed for the preservation of milk, meat and food for which purpose it is efficient in arresting or preventing fermentation or putrefaction.

CAF-ACETAN.

(SEE EFFERVESCING HEADACHE SALTS, PAGE 145.)

CHLORODYNE.

ANODYNE, SEDATIVE, ANTISPASMODIC AND DIAPHORETIC.

This invaluable preparation produces all the anodyne, sedative, antispasmodic and diaphoretic effects of other opiates, without giving rise to the nausea, prostration, loss of appetite and depression of spirits which are so apt to follow their use, and which are sometimes so distressing as to preclude the employment of such articles, where they would otherwise be strongly indicated.

Chlorodyne is free from any such objection. It has been very extensively prescribed by the most eminent physicians, both in this country and abroad, and has gained steadily in favor the longer it has been tried. It relieves pain, relaxes spasm, soothes the irritated nerves, and promotes sleep without inducing any unpleasant after-effects.

These advantages are especially marked in all forms of gout, rheumatism and neuralgia; in colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, and Asiatic or epidemic cholera (the testimony to its virtue in this latter affection, from those who have had abundant opportunity for witnessing its trial in India and elsewhere, is positive and convincing); in painful menstruation or dysmenorrhœa, in uterine colic, and in hysteria; in cases of insomnia or sleeplessness, especially in those due to the effects of dissipation, with great irritability of stomach; in cases of asthma, bronchitis, consumption, whooping-cough, angina pectoris, and in all chest diseases attended with pain; in renal or nephritic colic, from the passage of a stone from the kidney to the bladder; in tetanus, epilepsy, and in many forms of convulsions.

It will be found especially useful in the neuralgic and other headaches from which females suffer so severely, as its use does not induce the disagreeable relaxing effect, invariably the case with all other anodynes. We might extend and particularize this list to a much greater length, but it would be needless to do so.

We believe physicians will find the Chlorodyne prepared by us superior to the English, or to any other made in this country.

DIRECTIONS.—The adult dose of our Chlorodyne is twenty drops, to be repeated every hour or two, if relief is not experienced, until three doses are taken. Even this quantity may be increased, but only by direction and advice of the physician. The dose for children, from five to ten years of age, is from three to ten drops, repeated as often. It should be remembered that on account of its pungency, this article should always be administered in a little water or syrup, when it is not combined with other remedies.

COCAINE HYDROCHLORATE TABLETS.

FOR MAKING EXTEMPORANEOUS SOLUTIONS.

The rapid decomposition and development of low forms of vegetable life in the solutions of Cocaine, even if kept for a comparatively short time, has induced us to manufacture a Compressed Tablet of a specific weight, similar to our Compressed Hypodermic Tablets, so that the practitioner can, in a moment, make a fresh solution of any strength he may desire.

One Tablet if added to 30 drops of water makes a 4 per cent. solution.
One Tablet if added to 60 drops of water makes a 2 per cent. solution.
One Tablet if added to 120 drops of water makes a 1 per cent. solution.

Their convenience, accuracy and economy will commend them to every physician who has occasion to use this drug.

They are put up in vials, each vial containing twenty Tablets.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

Contains forty per cent. of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

Dose.—For an adult, one tablespoonful immediately before or after each meal. For children, proportionate dose, according to age. Many prefer to take it in from two to four times its bulk of milk, wine or water, well stirred.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION, FERRATED.

Contains forty per cent. pure Cod Liver Oil, with 4 grains Iron Pyrophosphate in each fluidounce.

Dose.—For an adult, one tablespoonful immediately before or after each meal. For children, proportionate dose, according to age. Many prefer to take it in from two to four times its bulk of milk, wine or water, well stirred.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

(LIME AND SODIUM.)

Each tablespoonful contains three grains of chemically pure Hypophosphite Salts.

This preparation represents, in a convenient form, one of the most efficient and popular remedies in cases of pulmonary character, with tendency to hemorrhage, loss of appetite, cough, and especially when attended with emaciation.

The Hypophosphites with Cod Liver Oil may be given, also, with great advantage in anæmia, chlorosis, to nursing mothers, and in all cases of nervous exhaustion and general debility.

Since the first introduction of the "Hypophosphites of Sodium, Lime and Iron," separately or combined, in the treatment of the large class of wasting diseases (of which consumption is the most prominent and familiar type), the confidence of the medical profession in these articles has steadily increased.

Phosphorus itself, which, theoretically, is strongly indicated in these cases, as a stimulant to the nervous system, and thus indirectly as a promoter of nutrition, cannot be so disguised or sheathed with demulcents, as to be tolerated by the stomachs of many patients, who would otherwise be greatly benefited by its use. It must be chemically combined, and introduced into the organism in such a form as to favor its absorption and assimilation. Precisely this is done when Acid Hypophosphorous, with one or more of the alkaline bases above mentioned, is properly prepared. The stomach receives it without irritation; it is taken up along with other food and carried into the economy, to be there resolved and to supply the waste which often constitutes the first link in a chain of morbid actions.

It is in cases of pulmonary disease, with emaciation, cough, debility, hemorrhage and the whole train of too-well-known symptoms that the

benefits of this article are most manifest. In many other wasting disorders, both in children and adults, the same indications are presented.

The advantages derived from Cod Liver Oil in the same class of affections need hardly be dwelt upon. We use a strictly correct expression when we say that the tissues are "burning up:" they are really being consumed to maintain the temperature—often much above the normal standard—of the body. Cod Liver Oil takes their place as a fuel. By its introduction into the economy, and its consumption there, the living elements of the organism are enabled to retain their structure, and are restored to their proper nutrition and functions.

By combining the Hypophosphites with Cod Liver Oil—the latter in a finely divided state—by our peculiar process of emulsifying, and so disguised as to be inoffensive to even a delicate stomach, we are enabled to afford, at the same time, a stimulant to the nervous system and a promoter of nutrition, as well as a fuel which takes the place of the wasting tissues.

It would be easy to dwell at much greater length upon the claims of this valuable combination on the favor of the medical profession and the public; but we feel assured that the foregoing brief statement, founded upon physiological and chemical facts, and borne out by the constantly increasing testimony of experience, will commend itself to those who give it their unbiased consideration.

We would only say further, that this preparation, like every other bearing our name, is composed of the very best materials, and made up with the utmost care. We are, therefore, confident that it will fully maintain our assertions in regard to it.

Dose.—For adults, one-half to one tablespoonful three times a day; an hour before or after meals is the best time to take it. For children, one to two teaspoonfuls as often. For infants, decrease in proportion to age. Shake the bottle well before using.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES AND CREASOTE.

Each fluidounce contains

Pure Cod Liver Oil	*40 per cent.*
Lime Hypophosphite	*4 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*4 grains*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*4 grains*
Beechwood Creasote	*2 minims*

Dose.—For an adult, one tablespoonful immediately before or after each meal. For children, proportionate dose, according to age. Many prefer to take it in from two to four times its bulk of milk, wine or water, well stirred.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH LIME LACTOPHOSPHATE.

Each fluidounce contains four grains Lime Lactophosphate in an Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, delicately flavored.

Dose.—For an adult, one tablespoonful immediately before or after each meal. For children, proportionate dose, according to age. Many prefer to take it in from two to four times its bulk of milk, wine or water, well stirred.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH LIME PHOSPHATE.

Each fluidounce contains eight grains Lime Phosphate.

We earnestly invite the attention of physicians to this article,—which will be found to answer a most important purpose,—as a remedy in the large class of wasting diseases.

One of the principal features in all these affections is the impairment or preversion of nutrition, the too rapid tissue transformation, and the want of certain substances essential to the organism. Especially is this manifest in the typical forms: scrofula in children, pulmonary complaints in adults. In these disorders, Cod Liver Oil acts as a fuel, maintaining animal heat By adding to it the Lime Phosphate, we supply not only a tonic to the nervous system, but an important ingredient to other tissues of the body. When there is an actual tuberculous deposit, this article promotes its most favorable results: cretefaction.

Children and invalids, however fastidious, can take, without difficulty, our Cod Liver Oil prepared in the form of an emulsion, being pleasantly flavored and perfectly disguised; but *physicians will readily understand that the real reason why delicate persons can digest our Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is that the oily particles are, without chemical change, broken up and incorporated with an agreeable solution used as a vehicle in the process of manufacture. The molecular condition of the Oil is entirely changed; and it is, in consequence, more quickly and readily digested.*

We therefore feel the utmost confidence that this remedy will not disappoint the expectations of those who employ it, and we offer it as a valuable addition to the resources of the profession against the disorders which are, in this country, the most numerous and the most formidable which they are called upon to combat.

Dose.—For adults, one dessertspoonful, to be increased to one tablespoonful. For children, in proportion to age. The bottle should be well shaken before giving each dose.

COD LIVER OIL—MARVIN'S.

ODORLESS; PALATABLE; NOT VITIATED; NOT MEDICATED.

As explaining the superior merit of this Oil we quote from the literature published by the manufacturers, Messrs. MARVIN BROTHERS & BARTLETT, Portsmouth, N. H.

"We beg to call attention to the Cod Liver Oil, which we make from *fresh* and *selected* livers of cod-fish caught during the cold weather of our northern winters,—the rigor of which the fish could not endure were their vital forces not sustained by a wonderful provision of nature, which makes the livers of this species of fish reservoirs for the accumulation of *oil*, without which they could not live in the icy waters of our coast.

"The great nutrient and healing qualities of Cod Liver Oil are thought to be largely due to the fact that the fish derive a large proportion of their substance from marine plants, thus imparting properties to this oil which oils derived from land-grown animals or plants do not possess.

"In order to obtain the oil in a sweet and palatable condition, and to avoid dissipating any of its volatile principles, the livers must be cooked the same day that the fish are caught, and the oil extracted in the most skilful manner, and bottled immediately to preserve it from becoming oxidized by contact with the air.

"It is now about ten years since our Mr. MARVIN, Sr., whose father was largely engaged in the cod-fishery, began the manufacture of this most

valuable article, furnishing Cod Liver Oil which can be employed with advantage in the many cases to which it is so admirably adapted. Many physicians, who had ceased to prescribe Cod Liver Oil on account of the extreme difficulty of its administration and the unpleasantness of its effects on the stomach, are gratified to find at last Cod Liver Oil so clear, so free from offensive taste and smell, and so easily taken up by the economy.

"During the cold season, scores of vessels are nightly arriving at the great fishing station at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, laden with cod-fish, the product of the day's toil. The livers are secured in a perfectly fresh and sound state, and the oil obtained in a corresponding condition. Encouraged by the appreciation accorded to his efforts by physicians eminently capable of judging of the quality of the oil furnished, and of its great value, Mr. MARVIN extended his operations very largely.

"Among the most accomplished physicians and critical pharmacologists in the United States who have expressed their entire satisfaction with it, we may mention such well-known men as Dr. DAVID CHEEVER, of Boston; Dr. WILLARD PARKER, of New York; Dr. J. CHESTON MORRIS, the late Prof. WILLIAM PROCTOR, Jr., and the late Prof. PARRISH, of Philadelphia, as having thus endorsed its quality. It has also been selected and adopted by the Army Medical Department of the United States.

"So greatly has the demand for this oil increased that we devote our entire and undivided attention to its manufacture, and have committed the business of its distribution to our agents, JOHN WYETH & BROTHER, of Philadelphia.

"So widely has the oil been used, always with entire satisfaction, by men of eminence and acknowledged ability, we feel warranted in urging it upon the notice of physicians and druggists, confidently asserting that it will be found to sustain in the fullest degree all our claims in its behalf. We say then, that this oil is absolutely pure, obtained from fresh cod fish livers, and can be taken without difficulty by all who need to use it.

"Our personal superintendence of the process of manufacture enables us to guarantee every bottle that leaves our premises.

"MARVIN BROTHERS & BARTLETT, Portsmouth, N. H."

CORDIAL TONIC OF YELLOW PERUVIAN BARK, SERPENTARIA, ETC.

The grateful and invigorating influence of this tonic adapts it particularly to persons enfeebled by sickness or exposure, the ingredients of which it is composed being the most energetic of antiperiodics. As a preventive to the influence of miasma, noxious climate and the debilitating effects of sudden changes of temperature resulting in low fevers, chills, etc., it will be found invaluable.

Dose.—One tablespoonful, morning, noon and night.

CRYSTALLIZED LINIMENT.

RUBEFACIENT CONES.

A new form of counter-irritant application. Combining all the advantages of Mustard, Capsicum, Porous and other Plasters, Liniments and Counter-Irritants generally, and free from all the inconveniences, blistering and trouble connected with agents of this character.

In the present state of medical knowledge it is quite certain that the effect entitled *rubefacient* is far more generally useful for the relief of local inflammatory and neuralgic affections than the more severe *vesicant*

and *caustic* applications, as effected by mustard, cantharides, etc. The most casual examination of existing data will convince any one of the accuracy of this statement.

A local application having a counter-irritant action must affect different parts through the nervous system, either by direct or reflex communication. A superficial and strictly localized painful or inflammatory affection may be acted on directly, the terminal portion of the nerve coming within range of the topical application. We have an illustration of this in the action of cocaine on the nerves on that part of the mucous membrane to which it is applied; but this mode of procuring relief must, necessarily, be limited in scope and restricted in utility. The most important results are those secured by a reflex mechanism.

When a counter-irritant impression is made on some external part, distant inflammatory and painful affections are relieved by a reflex action which includes in its range the sensory portion of the nervous system and the vaso-motor or circulatory system. To obtain these important results the degree of counter-irritant must be properly gauged. Certain well-established physiological principles enable us to arrive at a close approximation to the necessary amount of irritation. Severe and protracted counter-irritation depresses the functions both of the nervous system of animal life and the organic nervous system, including the vaso-motor and trophic. Extensive blistering, for example, may be compared to a large burn on the surface—and all the world knows how profoundly such an injury will modify the nutrition of the internal organs and inaugurate serious structural lesions. On the other hand, such a moderate degree of counter-irritation as is involved in the process of rubefaction tones up the relaxed vessels, and thus relieves congestion of internal organs and allays the irritability of excited sensory nerves.

The materials heretofore employed as rubefacients have not been satisfactory, because their action is not sustained and uniform. If continuously applied, the effect passes the merely rubefacient, and vesication and ulceration result. The special need is a rubefacient that shall maintain a constant impression without involving deeper and more severe injuries. We believe we have accomplished this purpose successfully in our Rubefacient Cone. Crystallized Liniment is capable of all the applications required of this class of remedial agents, and free from their inconveniences and unpleasant effects. They will cause redness without involving the danger of vesication. As respects the pain which accompanies the action of a rubefacient, the Cone has the merit of so modifying the local impression that while the counter-irritant action is taking place the pain is reduced to a not disagreeable sensation of heat and tingling. The most protracted application does not cause an inflammation of the skin—only that degree of redness of the part necessary to a proper counter-irritant effect.

The Rubefacient Cone is also Anodyne by reason of the impressions made on the nerve terminals—the end organs—and of the reflex action on the nerve centres in anatomical relation thereto.

The therapeutical applications of the Cones—counter-irritant—are numerous and important. In general terms, wherever a counter-irritant is indicated, the Cones can be employed instead of the plaster, the ointment, the liniment:—for the endless uses to which these topical agents can be applied, the Cone can be substituted as at the same time a neater, more convenient and elegant, and more efficient means.

Migraine, or hemicrania; neuralgia of the fifth nerve; spinal pain and irritation, intercostal neuralgia; lumbago; muscular rheumatism or myalgia; all pains in superficial nerves are relieved by the counter-irritant Cones. In such cases the Cone is rubbed over the part to be acted on until a sufficient impression is made or relief obtained.

For the internal affections of an inflammatory character, in which counter-irritants are constantly used with success, the Cones are admirably adapted. We may mention, in this connection, sore throat, croup, bronchitis and pleurisy. For the relief of these troubles, the Cones are rubbed over the throat externally, over the larynx and trachea, and over the part of the chest affected by inflammation. For the abdominal and pelvic inflammations, for peritonitis, stomach disorders, colic, dysmenorrhœa, and, indeed, for all the painful and inflammatory affections of the various internal organs, the Cones can be used with the certainty of affording as much relief as can be effected by counter-irritant remedies.

The Cones are especially indicated when the case is one of superficial pain—as *lumbago*, weak and *tender spine*, etc.

Prepared as these Cones are, they are entirely cleanly, easy of application, and present singular advantages for the treatment of the maladies for the relief of which the various counter-irritants are now employed. They are of a size to be convenient in handling; they do not waste rapidly; they adapt themselves to any surface; they require no bandaging or other dressing or after-treatment; they do not injure the skin, and are absolutely free from danger, immediate or remote.

DIRECTIONS.—The Cones can be applied under any circumstances: on railway journeys, at sea, at home or abroad. It is only necessary to rub the Cone on or over the part, the seat of pain, a few times until the gentle tingling caused by it is felt. The amount of irritation can be controlled at will, according to the degree or mode of application, and can be removed entirely by simply wiping off the surface of the skin with a damp cloth or towel.

DIALYSED IRON (FERRUM DIALYSATUM).

A pure neutral solution of Iron Peroxide in the colloid form. The result of endosmosis and diffusion with distilled water. Each fluidounce contains 27.68 grains.

Our Dialysed Iron (*Ferrum Dialysatum*) is a preparation of much interest, chemically, and of much value in therapeutics, since it is a pure oxide of iron in a liquid state, easily absorbed, unirritating, and capable of being prescribed with great accuracy as to quantity.

In the chemistry of this process, no scientific man can fail to be interested. We effect on a large scale, by a simple endosmosis, the change from an acid combination to a perfectly neutral state, without impairing the solubility of the substance. Heretofore, this has only been done on a small scale, by GRAHAM and others, as a matter of experiment. The advantages theoretically ascribed by chemists to the article, if it could be prepared in quantity, are borne out by practical trials since we have manufactured it.

The process of dialysis consists in placing the substance in a dialyser, formed of a diaphragm of parchment or membrane, the other side of which is in contact with distilled water. At the end of a certain time the *colloids* remain in the dialyser, while the *crystalloids* have, by endosmosis or diffusion, passed the diaphragm, and become dissolved in the distilled water.

In the preparation of Dialysed Iron we avail ourselves of two known principles. The first is connected with the remarkable property possessed by the chlorides in general of combining with the oxides to form oxychlorides, which are usually soluble, and in which the proportion of oxide is very large. As regards Iron, particularly, one equivalent of its perchloride may, under suitable conditions, combine with thirty or more of the oxide, giving a soluble oxychloride, the formula of which would be $Fe_2 Cl_6$, $30 Fe_2 O_3$. To get rid of the acid hydrochloric, and obviate the

usual inconveniences of ferruginous preparations, we take advantage of the second principle,—that of the unequal diffusibility of acid hydrochloric and iron peroxide, the latter belonging to the class of colloid bodies,—and, by means of the dialyser, we completely separate this acid hydrochloric, so that, as a final result, we have the thirty equivalents of soluble iron peroxide contained in a very small volume of water.

When this operation has been conducted with care, the Dialysed Iron thus obtained is an inodorous liquid of a deep red color; it has none of the styptic taste so common and so disagreeable in ferruginous preparations.

VERY IMPORTANT.—*Physicians and apothecaries will appreciate how important is the fact that, as an antidote for* POISONING *by* ARSENIC, *Dialysed Iron is quite as efficient as the* HYDRATED SESQUIOXIDE (*hitherto the best remedy known in such cases*) *and has the great advantage of being always ready for immediate use. It will now doubtless be found in every drug store to supply such an emergency.*

We have the testimony of many prominent physicians as to their successful treatment, with our Dialysed Iron, of arsenical poisoning.

The details of their experiments have been published in the various medical journals, and, doubtless, read by the majority of physicians.

BECQUEREL says of it:

"It produces neither heartburn, diarrhœa, constipation, eructations, nor, in short, any gastric disturbance; and—which is a matter of much importance—it *never blackens the teeth.* All these statements are borne out, not only by numerous experiments of my own, but by the facts observed by very many physicians in Europe, among whom might be cited some of the most distinguished societies, who have given their attention to the subject. Administered for months together, the Dialysed Iron has shown itself most conclusively to afford all these advantages.

"Tested by chemical reagents, this article is found to be immediately precipitated in the form of brown flocculi, by a very small quantity of acid sulphuric, by alkalies, and by many salts; but it is not precipitated by acid nitric, acetic or muriatic. This latter property precludes the risk of its activity being interfered with by the chlorides in the digestive canal.

"The solution of Dialysed Iron,—obtained as above, and concentrated by boiling,—coagulates only to a certain degree, so that it may be reduced in volume with increase of strength. The coagulum formed by heat, by acid sulphuric or by an alkali, is a jelly of deep red color, closely resembling a clot of human blood. This coagulum is insoluble in water but soluble in dilute acids. GRAHAM, who has given much attention to the study of dialysis, thinks that the colloidal iron hydrate exists in two states, soluble and insoluble, but has not determined the composition of the coagulated hydrate.

"The colloidal solution of iron hydrate, submitted to the action of an electric pile gives, at the negative pole, the gelatinous hydrate."

Such is the product which we have submitted to physicians and for which we ask a trial, believing it will always be found a ferruginous preparation of great strength, without odor or taste, and harmless to the teeth; combining, in short, all the advantages of the best preparations of iron, without any of their objectionable qualities.

It sometimes happens that the Dialysed Iron becomes somewhat thickened, or even (though very rarely) jellified. This is due to the sensitiveness of the article, and is an evidence of its great purity. According to BECQUEREL'S, GRAHAM'S, and our own numerous experiments, this is not an alteration but a transformation of the Dialysed Iron, and may be due to several causes: 1, too great concentration—a

slight degree of evaporation sufficing to carry off the small amount of contained water; 2, the drop-counter should not be introduced when moistened with ordinary water, the salts contained in the latter, though in infinitesimal quantity, being enough to thicken or coagulate the Dialysed Iron; 3, extreme cold—freezing having the same thickening effect,—but this condition being, as already stated, not an alteration but a transformation, may be corrected by putting a little distilled water into the bottle. Like all valuable articles, this preparation may be imitated; and the public are cautioned against purchasing any Dialysed Iron not bearing our name.

The advantages of our Dialysed Iron over preparations purporting to be similar will be recognized at once by physicians and druggists. The French and German *Ferrum Oxydatum Dialysatum* which we have examined give acid reactions to test-paper, and show the presence of a salt of Iron when Potassium Sulphocyanide or Ferrocyanide is added.

By our appliances we are enabled to carry the dialysation to such a degree that our preparation is tasteless and free from astringency, the minute quantity of the oxychloride not being appreciable nor giving evidence of existing unless acid is added, converting it into a salt of Iron. GRAHAM obtained 98.5 parts of oxide with 1.5 of acid, noted as follows:

"TH. GRAHAM'S celebrated essay on the diffusion of liquids (*Phil. Trans.*, 1861, 183) announces the following results: 'If recently precipitated ferric hydrate or ammonium carbonate be added to an aqueous solution of ferric chloride, as long as the precipitates are redissolved, and if the dark-red solution thus obtained, containing from four to five per cent. of solid matter, is subjected to dialysis, mainly acid muriatic will pass through the septum, upon which, after nineteen days, remains a red liquid, containing for 98.5 parts of oxide, 1.5 parts of acid muriatic.'"

Our Dialysed Iron is not a saline compound, and is easily distinguished from salts of Iron by not giving a blood-red color on the addition of an Alkaline Sulphocyanide or a blue precipitate with Potassium Ferrocyanide. It does not become cloudy if boiled. When agitated with one part of alcohol and two parts of ether (fortior), the ether layer is not made yellow.

DROP-COUNTER. *Mode of using.*—In one compartment of the box containing the bottle is a drop-counter. To use it the rubber portion is compressed with the fingers and the tube introduced into the liquid; the pressure is then relaxed, when the liquid passes up into the instrument, which is thus charged, and may be removed. By repeated gentle pressures on the rubber the liquid is made to issue, drop by drop, until the requisite number is counted.

The instrument should not be washed with ordinary water, but should be cleaned after using by wiping it with a clean rag of soft linen. Keep the bottle well corked, and in winter avoid exposing it to extreme cold.

Twenty to fifty drops of Dialysed Iron, or at most, about one-half teaspoonful daily, can be taken, in four or five doses (one-fourth or one-fifth each time) in a little water, with or without sugar (or merely dropped on a small lump of sugar) in wine, coffee, etc. A physician can judge best as to the mode of administration, as well as of the quantity required. It may be remarked that this article can be taken without inconvenience in doses two or three times as large as those stated, but not to any advantage, as only a certain amount can be absorbed into the system; and from numerous experiments recently made it would appear that this amount is not more than from forty to eighty drops per day.

More comprehensive literature on the chemistry and therapy of Dialysed Iron will be furnished on application.

DIASTASIC MALT AND COMBINATIONS.

Our Diastasic Malt Extracts in combination with various other constituents are prepared by the vacuum process, recognized as a superior method of procedure, owing to the low temperature employed. The Diastasic Extract represents in a highly concentrated form the soluble nutritive and diastasic constituents of the choicest Canadian Malt, at the same time presents a large percentage of nitrogenous matter, carbohydrates and phosphates in a convenient and palatable form for administration. The bright light color and freedom from the slightest tendency to cloud is evidence of the active and well preserved character of the Extract. Being readily miscible with nearly all remedial agents in liquid form, and being a solvent for salts soluble in aqueous menstrua, it is admirably well adapted as a vehicle for other remedies, particularly for convalescents where the Malt Extract is in itself especially indicated.

The various formulæ given below are the more popular combinations, and are offered regularly for the convenience of the physician in prescribing or ordering.

By mentioning "WYETH'S" on prescriptions the physician is assured of receiving an extract of highest diastasic power.

DIASTASIC MALT WITH CASCARA.

Each fluidounce represents sixty grains Cascara Sagrada.

DIASTASIC MALT WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Cod Liver Oil, forty per cent.

DIASTASIC MALT WITH COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Each fluidounce represents

Cod Liver Oil	*40 per cent.*
In combination with	
Lime Hypophosphite	*1 1-2 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*2 1-2 grains*

DIASTASIC MALT WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Each fluidounce contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*1 1-2 grains*
Iron Hypophosphite	*1-2 grain*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*1 1-2 grains*

DIASTASIC MALT WITH IRON PYROPHOSPHATE.

Each fluidounce contains four grains soluble Iron Pyrophosphate.

DIASTASIC MALT WITH IRON PHOSPHATE, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

Each fluidounce represents

Iron Phosphate (soluble)	*4 grains*
Quinine Phosphate	*1 grain*
Strychnine Phosphate	*2-75 grain*

DIASTASIC MALT WITH PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN.

Each fluidounce represents

Saccharated Pepsin	*15 grains*
Saccharated Pancreatin	*15 grains*

DIASTASIC MALT WITH YERBA SANTA.

Each fluidounce represents thirty grains Yerba Santa.

DIRECTIONS.—For adults, from a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful three times daily, taken either pure or mixed with water, milk or wine. For children, it is well to commence with a teaspoonful and increase the dose gradually.

DIASTASIC MALT, DRY.

A concentrated product, representing all the nutritious properties of pure Malt.

This Extract is prepared by the process of "mashing," by first converting the starch of the grain into maltose and then rapidly evaporating in vacuo to dryness. It possesses remarkable nutrient properties and is rich in soluble albuminoids. This preparation is employed, with excellent results, in the treatment of amylaceous dyspepsia, and as an adjunct in the preparation of infants' food it cannot be excelled.

Dose.—For adults, one to two heaping teaspoonfuls; for children, a heaping teaspoonful or less, according to age. Best administered incorporated with water or milk.

FEHLING'S TEST TABLETS.

FOR THE RAPID AND ACCURATE ESTIMATION OF SUGAR IN THE URINE OF DIABETIC PATIENTS.

The methods generally followed in detecting the presence and determining the quantity of diabetic sugar in urine by the use of an alkaline solution of cupric tartrate and other liquid reagents, though in the main giving correct results, are neither convenient nor very rapid of execution, as physicians who usually have a large amount of such testing to do have found.

In compliance with requests from several medical friends, extensively engaged in urinary analysis, we are now manufacturing on a large scale Compressed Chemical Tablets, representing the solid constituents of the well-known Test Solution of FEHLING, which is that most frequently employed and yielding by far the most correct results.

By the use of our very complete apparatus and appliances, devised and constructed especially for the purpose, we are enabled to secure a degree of precision and accuracy unattainable by ordinary means.

The advantages in portability, saving of time and calculations, are obvious, and after a single trial the Tablets will commend themselves at once to physicians, druggists, and others interested in the analysis of urine, syrup, etc.

TO DETECT THE PRESENCE OF SUGAR.—To a small quantity of urine, contained in a test tube, add the boiling Test Solution, drop by drop; the mixture will then assume a turbid appearance, caused by the liberation of red cuprous oxide, which will deposit on standing.

TO DETERMINE THE EXACT QUANTITY OF SUGAR.—Dilute sixteen minims of the Test Solution with one fluidrachm (4 c. c.) of distilled water, and in another vessel dilute sixteen minims (1 c. c.) of urine with enough distilled water to measure one hundred and sixty minims (10 c. c.). Boil the Test Solution and add the diluted urine until the blue color is completely discharged. The quantity of the latter employed is divided by ten, and the result represents pure urine, containing one-twelfth grain (0.005 gm.) of sugar.

TO PREPARE FEHLING'S TEST SOLUTION.

DIRECTIONS.—First: Dissolve the Caustic Soda in sufficient water to measure fifty minims. Second: Dilute two minims of the Solution of Soda with twelve minims of water, and in this dissolve one of each of the Tablets (Nos. 1 and 2) with the aid of heat.

Sixteen minims (1 c. c.) of this Solution are decolorized, with precipitation of red copper oxide, by the addition of one-twelfth grain (0.005 gm.) of glucose contained in urine, etc. The Tablets must be kept in well-stopped bottles and in a dry place. Bottles containing twenty-five Tablets, with directions for use, will be mailed on receipt of twenty cents.

FORMALDEHYDE (40 per cent. Solution).

ANTISEPTIC, DISINFECTANT, DEODORANT, GERMICIDE.

Formaldehyde, for medical and other important uses, is presented in commerce in the form of an aqueous solution of forty per cent. (approximately) by weight. Its chemical synonyms are Formic-Aldehyde, Formaldehyde, Methaldehyde; and it is an intermediate product in the conversion of Methyl-Alcohol into Acid Formic. the operation stopping ere the final product is reached. Formaldehyde possesses peculiar and marked properties. The solution is a colorless, pungent liquid of a maximum available strength for sub-solution. Being readily and freely miscible with alcohol, or further aqueous dilution, it can be conveniently used of varying strengths for a very great variety of purposes. Being neither corrosive nor toxic, but in a high degree antiseptic, it can be used for the preservation of food products and to give permanent qualities to still and carbonated beverages. Not being destructive or injurious to the higher forms of organized animal life, its uses, under proper limitations, may be considered as proper and legitimate. In reckoning its numerous properties, perhaps those of antisepsis and antizymosis stand most prominent, because it is upon these that the results of fermentative and putrefactive action and malodorous exhalation depend. The authorities by whom the most exhaustive determinations of the character of Formaldehyde have been made, and who are quoted in literature, have all finally reached the same conclusions. The names, in this connection, most favorably known are those of LOEW, JABLIN-GONNET, TRILLAT, ARONSON, BERLIOZ. It appears by the record of experiments and the facts adduced that these gentlemen venture the assertion, and appear willing to stake professional credit upon the statement, that Formaldehyde is the equal, in apportioned strength, to the double chloride of Mercury in germicidal power. This may be viewed as a most important fact, for while the mercurial is an acknowledged germicide of the most positive certainty and potency, it is highly irritant, corrosive and toxic to a virulent degree, whilst Formaldehyde, its chemical equal, is wholly devoid of all these objectionable properties. All nitrogenized substances, of which flesh food is an instance, and such being largely albuminous in character, are peculiarly subject to the action of Formaldehyde, with this advantage added, —that it sets up by contact chemically inert conditions, and develops in these substances an antiseptic state. The same may be said of its action on sulphuretted products, which, uniting with hydrogen, give rise to well-known decomposition and peculiarly offensive odor. For use on internal organs of the human body, or for any constitutional effect, no extended observations have been recorded, it being quite probable that, therapeutically, there may exist established preferences for other and more familiar agents; solutions of weak percentage have, at times, been taken as tests, and a one-per-cent dilution has been used with satisfaction and without objectionable result. This field of observation, however, may be considered

well worth further exploration. In the quantities required for special uses in the preservation of food and drink, Formaldehyde gives neither odor nor taste to detect its presence. This gives it a great advantage in domestic uses where fruit preserve, table syrups, cider, grape-juice or low-grade wines are kept in household stock. Thus it happily supersedes the sulphites, which are so readily decomposed and sulphurous products developed by chemical affinities. In applying the antiseptic property of Formaldehyde, a low-heat temperature is necessary, for the volatility of the substance must be kept in mind. Contact with metallic surfaces is also to be avoided, and with material containing a large percentage of Acid Tannic, also, as partial change, some alterations of color and diminished strength of solutions are apt to occur. The transient, vegetable infusions of pharmacy and of domestic uses are preserved for specific periods by the action of Formaldehyde. The same may be said of animal and vegetable fats, as lard, butter, olive and other oils, which enter so largely into the uses of domestic economy. When used as a diffusible disinfectant of inhabited rooms, schools and public places, upon articles of use, such as beds, furniture, stuffed and quilted pillows and luxuries, spray a solution freely over the surfaces or in the air; there is no usual liability to stain or discoloration of fabrics. Protection of person, particularly the eyes or air-breathing organs, against the pungency of the vapor of Formaldehyde is to be thought of and guarded. Books, which are believed, frequently, to be the carriers of zymotic diseases, may be effectually disinfected by exposure to the vapor of Formaldehyde. The large institutions in their departments devoted to specimens in entomology, botany, etc., may make most useful application of Formaldehyde as a preservative and as a permanent protective against the depredations of ravaging insects. The limited collections of amateurs in the preservation of small animals and insect specimens, or natural curios, may avail, also, of the useful property of Formaldehyde. In the arts, Formaldehyde is applicable in various ways, for instance, in many of the operations of photography. The chemical composition of the substance adapts it to several particular purposes: for its action upon gelatine films, printing-out paper may be immersed in a solution after toning, any adhesiveness will be thus destroyed and the handling and transportation rendered doubly secure.

After having described and stated the general properties of Formaldehyde, its therapeutical activities will be naturally suggested to the mind of the physician. It is quite probable that Formaldehyde possesses in positive properties a wider scope of usefulness than any other substance having somewhat similar character. As inquiry and observation progress along the line of new remedies, a more definite appreciation will be determined, and it may only be necessary for us to point out here the main course by suggesting its possibilities of usefulness in pruritis of the vulva and anal cavities, in diphtheria, autumnal fever (hay-fever), pertussis, etc.; then as to specific purposes: in gonorrhœa and urethral injections, in ophthalmics, corneal and conjunctival inflammations, blenorrhagic and catarrhal, as well as in numerous other manifestations of disease which become externally localized.

NOTE.—The existing variety of substances classed as disinfectants is already large and extending. Many of these possess some degree of merit, but lack in essential requirement the positive properties of Formaldehyde. Therefore, eminent medical authority has recorded a preference for Formaldehyde over all others of the tractable class. The uses of Corrosive Chloride of Mercury do not conflict with it, and the two substances are applicable to wholly different purposes.

For the convenience of operators a table of percentage (volumetric) Formaldehyde solutions is appended. As has been stated, the solution

of Formaldehyde is also miscible with alcohol in all proportions, keeping, of course, in view the fact that the normal solution at basis is forty per cent. Note also that warmed or heated solutions are subject to volatility, and an excess should always be used above the table figures to insure an accuracy of result. Then, also, caution should be used in directing the heat of a flame to be applied to the alcoholic dilutions.

To make	10	p. ct.	solution	add	1	part	Formaldehyde to	3	of water or alcohol
"	4	"	"		1	"	"	9	" "
"	2	"	"		1	"	"	19	" "
"	1	"	"		1	"	"	39	" "
"	½	"	"		1	"	"	79	" "
"	¼	"	"		1	"	"	159	" "

GLYCEROLE IRON CHLORIDE (Non-Alcoholic).

Each fluidounce represents 60 minims Tincture Iron Chloride.

Submitted to the usual *chemical test*, it develops the reaction characteristic of a *true ferric salt*, as contrasted with a reduced (ferrous) salt.

Moreover, while retaining all the virtues of the Tincture of Iron Chloride, so essential in many cases, in which no other salt of Iron (the Acid Hydrochloric itself being most valuable) can be substituted to insure the results desired, it is absolutely free from the objections hitherto urged against that medicament, being non-irritant, and will deservedly occupy an important therapeutic position in cases where Iron is indicated. It has no hurtful action upon the enamel of the teeth, even after long exposure.

In offering to the medical profession the above described elegant pharmaceutical product, a word may be added in relation to the wide range of application to which it is adapted. Its preparation has received the greatest care in our laboratory, having aimed to produce a preparation that would be efficacious as well as pleasant—in the treatment of diseases to which this form of Iron is adapted—and in this desire we have fully realized our most sanguine expectations.

Whether viewed from a *therapeutical or chemical standpoint*, it will be found infinitely superior to any product of this character now in the market, and we earnestly desire the profession to submit it to *the test of clinical experience.*

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPATIBILITY.—*Glycerole Iron Chloride* (WYETH'S) is compatible with the following *alkaloids:* Quinine, Atropine, Codeine, Strychnine and Caffeine. It is also compatible with the following *salts and preparations:* Morphine Hydrochlorate, Ammonium Hydrochlorate, Cocaine Hydrochlorate, Potassium Hydrochlorate, Antifebrin, Antipyrin, Phenacetin, Salicin, Santonin, etc. Hydrochlorates and nitrates can be added only in small proportions; sulphates and acetates not at all. It is freely miscible in water in all proportions.

TEST.—Potassium Ferricyanide in solution added to a small portion of *Glycerole Iron Chloride* (WYETH'S), changes it from a reddish-yellow to a green color (test for ferric salt), while the same added to a ferrous salt results in a blue reaction. Preparations of Iron are more or less affected by exposure to the direct rays of sunlight, a fact which must be borne in mind concerning this product.

Dose.—Glycerole Iron Chloride (WYETH'S) may be given in doses ranging from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, an ordinary teaspoonful representing eight to ten drops (approximately four to five minims of the Tincture).

HAY FEVER TABLETS.

COMPRESSED TABLETS OF COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE, AND ANTISEPTIC NASAL SUPPOSITORIES, FOR HAY FEVER, ROSE COLD, NASAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, AND OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE NASAL AND RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Years of experience in its use should enable us to approximate to the real utility of Cocaine in Hay Fever. We have learned that many are marvellously relieved of their most distressing symptoms, and the disease, *pro tempore*, cured; others are much benefited, but the morbid action continues in a modified way; and a few are affected so unpleasantly by the remedy as to be unable to use it.

Experience has shown that much depends on the manner in which Cocaine is applied. When the membrane is pouring out an abundant secretion, the solution, as carefully applied as may be, fails to reach and act on the affected surface. Hence is it that the compressed pellets—"tabloids"—are so much more efficient. A pellet placed alongside the septum of the nose, or just posterior to the cartilage of the ala, dissolves gradually, and thus comes into contact with successive parts of the inflamed surface. Furthermore, the excipient with which the Cocaine is combined favors its diffusion by its liquifying action on the tenacious mucous which covers the mucous membrane.

To form a proper conception of the curative action of Cocaine, and of the manner in which certain adjuncts can be utilized to procure the best results, it is necessary to state *that* theory of the nature of Hay Fever which best reconciles all the known facts.

To the production of Hay Fever a peculiar type of nervous system is necessary. This may be inherited or acquired. It has been entitled the "neuropathic type." Without entering into details, not necessary to the present purpose, it may be said that the neuropathic type is marked by this peculiarity—a readiness of reflex disturbance from irritation of certain parts of the fifth and vagus nerves. There is, consequently, in the subjects of Hay Fever, a special condition of the fifth nerve—the great sensitive nerve of the head and face, and of the pneumogastric or vagus—the important nerve of the lungs and heart. In consequence of this state of irritability of the fifth nerve, the mucous membrane of the nose, which receives nerve filaments from it, is rendered, in a high degree, susceptible to certain impressions. Emanations from locust and other blossoms, from roses, the pollen of certain grasses, and other unknown kinds of matter, excite great irritation of the mucous membrane in subjects having this peculiar condition of the nervous apparatus. Other persons, exposed in the same way and to the same extent, entirely escape evil consequences. The degree to which susceptible subjects are affected varies greatly. A few have nothing more than a trival "cold in the head;" others a severe catarrh which involves the nose, the eyes, the throat and Eustachian tube; a third group suffer from this severe catarrh, and, in addition, have more or less bronchitis and spasmodic difficulty of breathing; and a fourth group have all of the symptoms in an exaggerated degree, have severe and prolonged asthmatic symptoms, a chronic stage supervenes, and the attack is not only protracted into the succeeding winter, but ultimately becomes permanent. The reverse, also, obtains. The subject of a chronic bronchitis may acquire a susceptibility to Hay Fever, and annually suffer from the mixed ailments.

Whether the case of Hay Fever be a mild or severe one, the indications for the treatment remain the same. We cannot change the neuropathic constitution, but we may lessen the excitable condition of the nucleus of the fifth and of the pneumogastric, by suitable hygienic and dietetic treatment in the interim. As we are now concerned with

the seizure itself, we omit from consideration all that relates to prophylactic treatment. As regards the attack, we are to consider the degree and method of relief which are afforded by Cocaine: It allays the heightened sensibility of the terminal filaments of the fifth nerve, distributed to the nasal mucous membrane; it lessens the congestion, and diminishes the outpouring of mucous; it lowers the irritability of the nucleus of the fifth and of the pneumogastric or vagus nerves, and thus prevents or moderates the asthmatic attacks.

As a palliative, it thus fulfils various indications. Whether the relief to the symptoms thus obtained will secure permanent improvement, or the influence be lost by repetition, can only be determined by future experience.

In one respect, the action of Cocaine is wanting, howsoever beneficial it may prove to be—that is, the antiseptic property; but combination with remedies of the antiseptic group in the form of the "Nasal Suppository," has remedied this deficiency. The Nasal Suppository is a conical or cylindrical body, shaped to the capacity of the nasal passage, and containing the medicament incorporated in a mass, with the unirritating and innocuous Cacao Butter. In such a suppository is included with Cocaine the most effective antiseptic—or germicide—which experience will demonstrate to be most certainly destructive of the morbid germ whose presence in the nasal passages determines the attack of Hay Fever. It will be remembered that HELMHOLTZ, a great sufferer from the malady, acting on this conception of the nature of the disease, successfully used a solution of quinine at the onset of the seizure. The nasal suppositories are prepared in various combinations, and contain such active germicides as iodoform, resorcin, corrosive sublimate, etc., with or without Cocaine. If without, they can be used in alternation with Tablets of the latter, and, if rightly timed, may happily succeed, as HELMHOLTZ did, by acting on the morbific agent at the moment of its introduction, before it can diffuse through the passages.

From No. 185 to No. 206, page 142, are embraced the more popular formulæ of NASAL, ANTISEPTIC, ANODYNE, ASTRINGENT, AND ANÆSTHETIC SUPPOSITORIES.

LIQUID RENNET.

Yields, with milk, the most luscious of all desserts, the lightest and most grateful diet for invalids and children. Milk contains every element of the bodily constitution; when coagulated with Rennet, it is always light and easy of digestion, and supports the system with the least possible excitement. The convenience and nicety of this article over the former troublesome and uncertain way of preparing Slip, Junket and Frugolac will recommend it at once to all who use it. There are few desserts so economical, delicious and healthful.

This preparation, made of the clear fresh Rennet of the calf, preserved with white wine, excels in purity of material, pleasant flavor and every desirable quality.

Liquid Rennet is especially valuable in the summer season as a diet for invalids and children suffering from or threatened with the complaints incident to change of water, too free indulgence in fruit, or deficient nutrition.

As a food, milk is highly nutritious, and when coagulated with Rennet gives very mild, light and easily digested diets, devoid of stimulating properties. The addition of brandy, wine, spices, etc., increases the stimulant effect, and may be added when such effect is desired.

SLIP, CURDS AND WHEY.—Add two teaspoonfuls to a pint of milk slightly warmed; a firm curd will be produced in a few minutes. The

addition of an egg to the milk, before adding the Rennet, gives an additional richness.

JUNKET, COLD CUSTARD.—To a quart of milk, warmed, add a tablespoonful each of sugar and brandy and two teaspoonfuls of Rennet; stir only to mix, allow to cool, and flavor with nutmeg, as usual. More brandy and sugar may be added, if desired.

NOTICE.—Good results, *i.e.* a firm curd, can only be obtained when the milk is properly heated. The exact temperature at which the firmest curd is made is 105° F.; four or five degrees one way or the other will not interfere. If the milk used is too cold when the Liquid Rennet is added, or if it has been heated too much, or is watered milk, or milk preserved by the addition of chemicals, satisfactory curds are hard to obtain.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.—Carefully *warm* the milk, stirring frequently to obtain a uniform temperature, using, if possible, a milk or farina boiler and a dairy thermometer. Bring the milk to the heat of the hand, or not over 105° F. For each pint of milk used add two teaspoonfuls of Liquid Rennet, stir rapidly for ten or fifteen seconds, pour it into the dish from which you intend to serve it and set it aside.

LIQUOR EUCALYPTUS COMP.

(SEE THYPTOL, PAGE 119.)

LITHIA TABLETS (Effervescing)

(*Tablets contain three and five grains Lithium Citrate respectively.*)

FOR THE TREATMENT OF SUBACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATIC GOUT, URIC ACID DIATHESIS, RENAL CALCULI COMPOSED OF URIC ACID, AND IRRITABLE BLADDER FROM EXCESS OF ACID IN THE URINE.

Our Lithia Tablets embrace advantages not possessed by any other form of administration: economy, absolute accuracy of dose and purity of ingredients; portability and permanence; convenience, ready solubility and assimilation. An agreeable, refreshing, effervescing draught.

LITHIA, AS AN ALKALI AND MEDICAMENT.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF ALKALIES.—The alkalies play such an important and beneficent rôle in therapeutics, the recent researches in science have been productive of so many new, interesting and valuable facts concerning these medicaments, that an adequate presentation of the matter seems called for.

In general, it may be said that one alkali is like another in most particulars, though some, like Sodium, and, more notably of recent years, Lithium, are found to have especial virtues, and are justly held superior to the others. But turning, for the present, from this consideration to an examination of the physico-chemical properties of alkalies, we shall find that the study of the effects of these substances on the gastric juice and secretions,—in digestive processes, as a whole,—reveals their peculiar virtues and powers. For instance, the *salts* of *Lithium* (which may be taken as a favorite example of the properties of the alkalies, in general), excite in a very marked degree the activity of mucous tissues, producing in the respiratory, intestinal and urinary tracts an abundant secretion. In the stomach, this activity of the secretory functions is most worthy of observation, and, indeed, most necessary to health. It was assumed, and correctly, as experiments have proved, that the presence of acid hydrochloric, the most important constituent of healthy gastric juice, was greatly favored by the ingestion of an alkali. For according to the

law of the diffusion of liquids through membranes, the most satisfactory condition for such diffusion is the presence of an acid fluid on one side of the membrane and an alkaline fluid on the other. An alkali, taken into the stomach before a meal, should call this law into practical operation by starting the secretion of acid in the cells of the deeper *mucosæ*, and attracting the acid thence into the stomach to form salts in obedience to that force of attraction between acids and bases, known as "chemical affinity."

As a matter of fact, this process of diffusion,—of an acid into the stomach, an alkaline fluid into the blood current,—really proceeds as assumed, and has been demonstrated in the most complete and satisfactory manner by Drs. LINOSSIER and LE MOINE. (*Archives générales de Médecine*, 1893, vol. i. p. 660.) In their experiments on a soldier afflicted with *merycism* (a disease characterized by the habitual regorgement of food into the mouth to be ruminated, as in the case of herbivorous animals), the effect of an alkaline dose taken before meals was accurately determined. One gramme of sodium bicarbonate was given an hour before eating. The effect upon the acid secretions was most striking. In the first hour of digestion the reaction of mineral acids rose from 2.06 g. to 2 41 g. During the second hour the acidity increased in an even more surprising manner, free acid hydrochloric reaching the high proportion of 0 9 instead of 0. Daily doses of from 0.5 g. to 5. g., repeated for fifteen days, had a regular and constant effect in stimulating the secretion of acid. In these investigations another circumstance of great importance was noted, viz., the solvent action of the alkali on *mucous*, which is often present in the stomach in excess, and has a sensible effect in retarding the disintegration of food. It was found too, that the alkali hindered the processes of decomposition in the stomach, and that it acted mechanically in the "churning" process, that is, in promoting the intimate mixture of the food and the gastric juices.

Alkalies promote intestinal digestion in much the same way, by helping the diffusion of the blood through the tissues, by increasing the alkalinity of the blood, the secretory activity of the liver, pancreas and gall passages, by preventing the precipitation of cholesterine. (LIEBREICH, *Encyklopädie d. Therapie*, Bd. i. Abth. i. s. 91.) Alkalies are chiefly absorbed by the intestinal tract, notably by the duodenum. (RAUDNITZ, *Archiv für Exp. Path. u. Pharm.* xiv. p. 347.) The law of diffusion here comes obviously and prominently into play; by the action of this law, the secretions of the intestines and coherent organs are necessarily called forth, causing an increased activity of their functions and the production of the peculiar elements of intestinal digestion, the bile, peptones, fatty acids, etc. Again, a rapid absorption of the alkali takes place in the intestines, or rather, the blood receives a quick and abundant amount of alkaline matter, by which its fluidity and tone are greatly improved and a singular power imparted to it of dissolving exudates and solid deposits in the joints, renal tubules and atheromatous arteries, deposits over which alkalies have especial power, particularly Lithia, whose solvent action is conceded to be much greater than that of the others.

THERAPEUTIC USES.—It is evident from the results of LINOSSIER that an alkali must be of the greatest utility in certain kinds of *dyspepsia.*

1. Where there is an insufficiency of acid.
2. Where an abundant mucous interferes with digestion.
3. In "sour stomach," hyperacidity, pyrosis, decomposition of food ingested, etc.

For these disorders the Lithium Citrate in an effervescing water is recommended as a delightfully invigorating and agreeable stimulant to the gastric juices. (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ).

In *intestinal* and *liver* diseases, it is highly recommended by many eminent authorities, particularly in *gastro-intestinal catarrh, bilious*

sick-headache, and in the *nausea* that frequently accompanies those disorders. Lastly it will be found to produce the most efficient results in *duodenal dyspepsia*, or *slow digestion*, and above all, in *catarrhal jaundice*. (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ, *Leçons de Clin. Thér.*, t. i. p. 511, t. ii. p. 83, t. iii. p. 558.)

In *diabetes*, according to the same authority, we possess in Lithium the most precious of therapeutic agents. As a remedy in this disease, he prefers it to any other alkali. MARTINEAU a pupil of DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ, reports wonderful results with Lithium. He tried it in seventy cases of arthritic diabetes with sixty-seven cures. It was demonstrated by DAMIETTE and HYADES, as an explanation of the extraordinary powers of alkalies in these cases, that they effect cures by regulating the digestive functions, by improving the nutrition, and, according to COIGNARD, by diminishing the production of sugar on the part of the liver. (Les alkalins peuvent annihiler la fonction glycogénique chez les végêtaux; ils en diminuent chez l'homme. (*Journal de Thér.*, vol. vii. p. 841.) DAMIETTE et HYADES. (*Bul. de Thérapeutique*, t. xc. viii.)

In *gout* and *rheumatism*, diseases characterized by an excess of *acid uric* in the blood, by deposits in the joints, the salts of Lithium are the most precious remedies. In these cases their popularity is attested by an immense amount of evidence from competent physicians. Dr. GARROD, who introduced Lithium into therapeutics, recommends it in the following terms: "When given internally in doses of from one to four grains dissolved in water and repeated two or three times daily, it exerts a marked influence in cases where patients are voiding uric gravel, causing the formation of deposits to become less or cease altogether. In many instances in which I have administered it to gouty subjects the result has been to diminish the frequency of the attacks and altogether improve the condition of the patients. I am of opinion that the salts of Lithium offer to the physician most valuable agents in these cases, as their alkalinising property is of the highest order and their solvent for acid uric or urates far greater than that of any other agents." (*On Gout and Rheumatic Gout*, p. 439.) Another authority in these affections, SIR DYCE DUCKWORTH, says, "Lithium salts are of great value in gout. . . . They form the most soluble of all salts of acid uric, and possess more neutralizing power than those of any other alkali. Five to ten grains of the citrate may be given, alone or combined with potasssum salts. No harmful effects have been observed from its use." (*On Gout*, London, 1889, p. 361.)

This powerful solvent action of Lithium salts over acid uric and the urates, noted by GARROD, was confirmed by his own subsequent experiences; also by those of LERSCH (*Deutsche Klinik*, 1861), of DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ (*loc. cit.*, t. iii. p. 509), of CHARCOT (*Maladies des Vieillards, Œuvres*, t. vii. p. 281), and by the author of the article "Lithium" in the *Dict. de Thérapeutique*, t. iii. pp. 465–468, and bv others. It is undoubtedly owing to this almost unique property of Lithium salts that they are so efficacious in gout, rheumatic affections, both acute and chronic, in the *uric acid diathesis*, etc.

There is another important circumstance in connection with this subject of *gout* which was noted many years ago by GARROD (*Med. Chir. Trs.*, 36, 1854). He found that at least one-fourth of those afflicted with gout had suffered previously from *lead impregnation*. These patients were chiefly workers in lead and painters. This fact, which was subsequently frequently observed, led to a number of investigations which show that the impregnation of lead causes an excess of acid uric in the blood, and, though not always, yet in a considerable number of cases, an attack of gout, particularly of the joints. In such cases the solvent power of Lithium salts over acid uric renders them peculiarly beneficial. With reference to the use of Lithium here, as well as in the *diseases of old age*,

CHARCOT says that though Sodium and Potassium are much valued as alkalies, Lithium "appears in every respect superior."

The Effervescing Tablets, recommended by EWICH, ROUBAUD, BUCQUOY, PAUL and others serve this purpose more conveniently than the solutions. The use of the effervescing draughts is distinctly pleasant, invigorating and beneficial. Both CHARCOT and DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ speak in the highest terms of the effects of Lithium taken in this manner. The latter recommends the employment of a Tablet in *seltzer* water as a delightful method of dosage. (*Loc. cit.* t. iii. p. 510). According to CHARCOT (*loc. cit.* p. 251), it can be borne without ill effects for a long time.

There is another condition of disease in which Lithium exerts a poweful solvent action over deposits of a somewhat different kind. In cases where the precipitation of Cholesterine has caused the formation of *gall-stones*, of *brown gravel* in the urine, Lithium in small doses is of great benefit. CANTANI, an eminent authority, approves highly the use of an alkali in such cases, attributing to it a threefold power,—of dissolving precipitates, of preventing the formation of stones, and of aiding in the evacuation of small stones. (*Specielle Pathologie u. Therapie d. Stoffwechsel-Krankheiten*, Bd. iii. p. 125.)

In connection with this subject, CANTANI, as well as many others, speaks of the employment of the *alkaline waters*. They are valuable resources in the *maladies of old age*, in *atheroma*, *habitual constipation*, *torpor* of the *liver* and *intestines*, *abnormal fermentation*, etc. In all such cases, though the waters are useful, yet the Effervescing Tablets, *especially* where Lithium is desired in suitable doses, are to be preferred; for the springs, as a rule, contain Lithium in such small quantities, and in such combinations, that the valuable properties of these salts are probably to a great extent lost. The waters, too, both alkaline and saline, should be used with caution, as they contain a great number of ingredients. (EBSTEIN, *Das Regimen bei der Gicht*, Weisbaden, 1885; *ibid.*, *Die Natur u. die Behandlung der Harnsteine*, 1884. CANTANI, *Sull' Azione fisiologica e sul Valore terapeutico, dell' Acqua amara.* FRANCESCO GUISEPPE, Napoli, 1885.)

In combination with Bromine, Lithia is very effective, especially in *insomnia*, *sick-headache*, *neurasthenia*, *pains of rheumatism* and *gout*. For such troubles, the *Lithium Bromide* in doses of ten grains in water is very effective. Dr. S. WEIR MITCHELL has had excellent results with it. (*Trs. Coll. Physicians of Phila.*, iv. 1894, p. 350.) Also, in the most elaborate and important study that we have of the actions and uses of this salt, Dr. LEVY recommends it in the highest terms as a remedy in the *insomnia of gout* and *gouty pains* (where it is extremely effective), in *nervous crisis*, in *epilepsy*, *chorea*, etc. (LEVY, *Thèse. de Paris*, 1894, p. 22.)

In prescribing Lithium, particularly the carbonate, it must not be forgotten that carbonic acid water, as has been pointed out by CHARCOT and others, is the suitable medium. This is often troublesome; it is, moreover, an expensive method. The *Effervescing Lithium Citrate Tablets* obviate all these objections and are vastly more convenient. The dose that is desired can in this manner be easily and correctly given. A Tablet dropped into a tumbler of moderately cold water will in a few moments dissolve with decided effervescence, producing a delicious, stimulating, sparkling draught. Physicians will appreciate the convenience, utility and superior advantages this method of prescribing Lithium salts possesses over any other.

As we have said, the natural Lithia waters contain Lithia in too small quantities (one to two and one-half grains to the gallon), and often in unfavorable combinations; so that the artificial Lithia water prepared

with the Tablets is now almost universally employed, and has, moreover, as we have shown, the approval of the first physicians of the time. One or more of the compressed Tablets, dissolved in any quantity of water desired (a tumblerful, pint, quart or gallon), affords at once a water and a method by which the indicated doses can be easily, quickly and accurately taken.

Our Compressed Effervescing Lithia Tablets are put up as follows: three-grain Tablets in bottles of forty each, and the five-grain Tablets in bottles of fifty each. The bottles should be kept well corked.

LITHIUM AND POTASSIUM SALICYLATES (Effervescing Tablets).

(SEE ANTI-RHEUMATIC TABLETS, EFFERVESCING, PAGE 62.)

LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA TABLETS.

AS DEVISED BY DR. C. L. SCHLEICH.

The very marked results of the clinical and hospital experiments of Dr. C. L. SCHLEICH have fully demonstrated the great value of his method of producing local anæsthesia by infiltration. Through the courtesy of Prof. PARVIN we have had access to Dr. SCHLEICH'S work, from which we have culled the most important facts bearing on his experience. Following his suggestions, we have prepared from these formulæ a series of Soluble Compressed Tablets, embracing all the various strengths designated by this distinguished surgeon, as detailed in the complete report. The combination of Cocaine, Morphine and Sodium Chloride will at once serve to convince medical men of its value, and the results of its further extended use in the hands of other practitioners leaves no doubt of the practical utility of this method of entirely destroying sensation in not only minor operations, but can be depended upon in many cases of greater importance where Ether and Chloroform are contraindicated.

The advantages of our Soluble Compressed Tablets are manifold. They are at once soluble, are made of the several desired strengths, are permanent and stable, the solutions can be prepared in a moment, the fear of septic infection from stale solutions is entirely removed, the operator can always be supplied with more than sufficient for any emergency, and the combined ingredients do not deteriorate or change by age or climatic influences. We feel there is a wide field for the use of this method, not only in the hands of the surgeon, but with the general practitioner, for the relief of local pain, and to the dentist they will prove an invaluable aid.

The Tablets are put up in tubes of 20 Tablets each, in cases holding 10 tubes, and also in larger packages such as 100's, 500's and 1000's.

We will be pleased to mail, on application, to physicians or druggists who may desire them, our reprints of Dr. Weller Van Hook and Dr. Wurdeman.

MALT EXTRACT (LIQUID).

CONTAINING ALL THE NUTRIENT PROPERTIES OF MALT, WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE QUANTITY OF ALCOHOL.

We claim that our Liquid Malt Extract will be found to contain all the nutrition of the best malt liquors in a higher degree than any of the largely sold liquid malts with which we have compared it, having the marked advantage that it is free from the stimulating effect which invariably follows their administration.

This is not a beverage, but a most agreeable and valuable nutrient tonic and digestive agent, being rich in nutritious extractive matter and having a smaller percentage of alcohol than found in any liquid preparation of malt, and since its introduction to the medical profession it has steadily grown in favor, and those who have given the subject of malt extracts the closest study and investigation are unanimous in their endorsment of the claims we have made for it.

For administration to nursing mothers and to children it is especially adapted; as also to patients suffering from nervous exhaustion, chilliness, etc.; and particularly to those unable to digest starchy food, the diastase contained in our Malt rendering such foods immediately soluble by converting the starch into malt-sugar and dextrine, in which form they are readily assimilated by the system, thus creating animal heat and aiding the formation of fat.

Probably its greatest value is as a nourishing tonic during lactation, as it not only supplies strength to meet the unusual demands upon the system at that time, but it improves the quality of the milk by increasing the quantity of sugar and phosphates, nourishing the infant and sustaining the mother at the same time.

In cases of consumptive tendencies and in the latter stages of phthisis it improves the appetite, promotes the assimilation of carbonaceous food, supplies the waste of elementary matter, fortifying the system, thus enabling it to better resist the undermining effects of the disease. It also acts as a roborant in all cases of debility, and is a most valuable addition to the tonic and restorative treatment required in convalescence.

A pure malt extract is a liquid bread that is in part digested, and it is this quality which gives the fermented liquors a large part of their assimilative value. From the malt the brewer makes his ale and beer by further converting starch into sugar and sugar into alcohol. He leaves some carbohydrates and albuminoids in his brewing, giving beer and ale their body, and to this extent makes them malt extracts, but differing from the latter in that their primary and sometimes sole object is to produce a stimulant, while the nutriment is a matter of no importance, except as it enhances the quality of the brewing. A malt extract, on the other hand, has for its principal object the production of nutriment, the stimulus it may contain being threefold,—to preserve the liquid from decomposition, to increase its palatability, and serve in an important sense as food. The difference is well displayed by those brewers who wish to make every possible penny out of their malt by converting all the carbohydrates into alcohol, and while such beers are stimulating, they are not nutritious, as instanced by an English small beer, and a cheap lager beer made in Brooklyn, N. Y.:

	ALCOHOL.	EXTRACTIVE MATTER.	WATER.
English Small Beer	3.2	2.4	94.4
Lager Beer (Brooklyn)	2.8	2.8	94.4
Malt Extract (Wyeth's)	2.54	15.0	82.46

In order to be most useful and effective an extract of malt should contain the bitter principles and aromatic constituents of the hop, as found in beer and ale of good quality, these constituents exerting a stomachic tonic influence in that they increase the appetite, promote the flow of gastric juice, and prevent ordinary fermentative changes in such saccharine

and starchy foods as may enter into the dietary. Furthermore, these bitter and aromatic principles exert a curative influence on certain morbid states of the mucous membrane, of which catarrh is the chief, effecting the removal of the catarrhal process, preventing the formation of mucous, thus directly and indirectly promoting the transformation of the starchy constituents of foods. This, in fact, is a far more important function than the action of diastase, which it must not be forgotten rather favors the acetic fermentation of the starches by forming maltose.

A good malt extract, if intended to promote assimilation—which is, of course, its ultimate purpose—should contain a small amount of alcohol, too large a proportion tending to irritate the mucous membrane, to set up a catarrhal state, and to impair—if not destroy—the power of the gastric and intestinal ferments. On the other hand, the proper quantity of alcohol stimulates digestion and enables the patient to take a larger quantity of food. The elaborate researches of DUPRÉ, ARSTIE and others have shown that the organism of man has the power to effect the oxidation of about three ounces of absolute alcohol in about twenty-four hours, and the oxidation of this amount of alcohol must evolve a good deal of force, which is utilized as muscular, glandular, and nervous force; by means, therefore, of a limited supply of alcohol, not only are the bodily forces upheld, but permanent additions are made to the tissues of the body. No fact in practical dietetics being better established than the power of alcohol in proper quantities to promote nutrition in the subjects of wasting diseases, it follows that the extract of malt containing two or three per cent. of alcoholic strength is far more useful than one which is merely rich in diastase.

Physicians will find, in many cases where Cod Liver Oil and cream are inadmissible from want of digestive power, that the most susceptible patient can tolerate both, when given in conjunction with the Liquid Malt, if administered in small doses, gradually increased as the tone of the stomach is strengthened. The bitter taste of Quinine may be fully disguised if the latter is well stirred in a wineglass of Malt Extract and immediately taken by the patient.

This Malt Extract has a peculiar and characteristic liveliness and freshness of taste, which renders it grateful to the feelings of the patient, does not pall on the appetite, and is ever taken with a sense of satisfaction; and the importance of this function cannot be overestimated when it is remembered that an agent of this kind must be persistently used to procure the best results from its administration.

Containing, as it does, less than three per cent. of alcohol, it may be given to invalids, children, etc., without danger of the secondary depressant effect so often experienced from the administration of spirituous remedies; the ordinary dose of a wineglassful representing less than forty grains of alcohol and over one hundred and twenty-five grains of nutritious extractive matter, rich in diastase, which is preserved by our peculiar process of preparation, while in the malt liquors it is rendered completely inert by the boiling to which they are subjected during manufacture.

MENTHOL PENCIL AND INHALER.

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR LOCAL APPLICATION AND FOR INHALATION IN THE TREATMENT OF HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, FACEACHE, HAY FEVER, CATARRH, ETC.

This Pencil consists of Menthol crystals in a form convenient for local application, and our method of mounting and finishing renders it especially serviceable for the treatment of various affections by *inhalation*.

Menthol, as is well known, is the solid constituent or so-called

Camphor, of Oil of Peppermint; and it is to this principle that the pungency and fragrance of the oil are due. Chemically speaking, it is an alcohol.

On rubbing the Pencil over the affected part, a sense of coolness, followed by a slight smarting, is experienced; in a few minutes afterwards the sensation is dissipated, and usually the pain disappears. It is perfectly harmless, and can be used with safety on any part of the body.

Of late years Menthol has come into use as an effective remedy in the treatment of *headache, earache, faceache, neuralgia*, etc. Its adaptability to the treatment of many other affections of like nature is manifest, and the methods of application are varied. Effectiveness and simplicity in the mode of application being the desideratum in a remedy of this character, WYETH'S Menthol Pencils may justly claim precedence—due to the superior quality and absolute purity of the Menthol used by us—over the many similar preparations which the success of our Pencils has inspired.

For local application the cap should be removed and the Pencil rubbed briskly over the affected part, repeating as often as may be necessary.

Insect Bites and Stings.—For immediate relief from the pain and swelling caused by the bites of insects, particularly mosquitoes, gnats and black flies, also the sting of bees, etc., Menthol is admirably adapted. Rub thoroughly the spot affected several times with the Menthol Pencil.

For use as an inhalant the cap should be turned so that the holes in the sides of the cap will be directly over the holes in the rim of the holder. This will admit, when inhaling through the hole in the top, of a current of air passing into and through the holder. As an *inhalant*, it may be used either by the mouth or the nose, or both, as the indications may suggest. For decided action the holder should be slightly warmed, which can be done by holding over a gas flame or near the fire.

For headache, neuralgia, etc., rub the Pencil over the part affected and inhale freely through the nose. Persist in this treatment until the pain has subsided, and, if strictly followed, it will prevent the development of those severe and distressing cases of headache which often continue for several days, a cure being thus effected in from fifteen to thirty minutes.

Earache may be relieved by rubbing the Pencil behind and inside the ear, and inhaling by the mouth, forcing the mentholized air into the Eustachian tubes.

For toothache, rub the Pencil over the part, or insert a small portion into the cavity. *Inhaling* and retaining the mentholized air in the mouth will often give relief.

For cold in the head, catarrh, etc., Menthol as an *inhalant* will be found to give most satisfactory results. Its portability renders it especially useful, as it can be applied at any time or place, as the indications may require. Frequent inhalations, through the nostrils, should be persisted in, and the Pencil should also be rubbed over the sides of the nose. This method of treatment dispenses with the use of powders and solutions, and will be a welcome innovation to all sufferers from catarrh, especially travellers and tourists. *Hay-fever patients* will also be benefited by this mode of treatment.

For croup, sore throat, etc., the Pencil may be rubbed over the throat, and used as an *inhaler* (by the mouth), thus reducing the inflammation and allaying the pain. This treatment is especially useful in cases of croup, sore throat, etc., in children.

For bronchitis, lung troubles, etc., inhale through the mouth. A persistent course of treatment in these affections will give relief and often effect a cure.

Insomnia and nervousness will readily yield to the treatment previously given for headache, etc.

For asthma, inhale freely through the nose and mouth during the attack, and if subject to night attacks, use before retiring.

When the Pencil is not in use, keep the holder tightly closed, and turn the cap in such a position as to close the holes in the rim; otherwise the volatile nature of the Menthol will cause it to evaporate quickly.

NEUTRALIZING CORDIAL.

RHUBARB AND POTASSIUM COMP., OR ALKALINE ELIXIR.

Composed of Rhubarb, Potassium Bicarbonate, Golden Seal, Ceylon Cinnamon, Pancreatin and Oil of Peppermint in proportionate combination.

Dose.—For adults, to allay stomachic irritations, such as dyspepsia, flatulency, diarrhœa, colic, vomiting, etc., one to two teaspoonfuls, in water, every half hour or more, according to the violence of the attack. For children, dose should be reduced in proportion to age and condition.

NIRVANIN.

As a local anæsthetic and analgesic Nirvanin will be found as efficient as Cocaine, and with the decided advantage over Cocaine in that its use does not in the least affect the respiration, circulation or mental condition. It is practically non-toxic and perfectly neutral, with the further advantage of being antiseptic, a one per cent. solution preventing the growth of bacteria, fermentation and putrefaction. Its chief advantage is in the long duration of its effect, while the effect of Cocaine is of short duration. Paralysis of the nerve terminals continues from the use of this anæsthetic long after the remedy has been removed by absorption.

This new anæsthetic is not adapted for application on the mucous membrane, where it is intended that anæsthesia should reach deeply, as in operations of the nose and mouth; it is also generally irritating to the eye. However, in wounds or ulcers of the eye it can be advantageously used in connection with Cocaine to prolong the anæsthesia. The greatest use for this preparation will be on account of its non-toxic and powerful antiseptic properties. The complete and long continuation of the anæsthesia produced will be in the use of subcutaneous or endermatic injection for local anæsthesia during surgical operations. The maximum dose of Cocaine for an adult is 0.05 gm.; of this salt, 0.5 gm. has been injected without harm.

Experiments have demonstrated that Nirvanin is but one one-hundredth as toxic as Cocaine. It has a particular office in dentistry, as a five per cent. solution, if properly injected into ordinarily healthy gum-tissue and allowed to act from three to five minutes before operating, will produce a deeper, more profound and more prolonged anæsthesia than either Cocaine or Eucaine.

"I believe that an intelligent trial by the profession will render it indispensable to every operator who employs local anæsthetics in his practice."—A. D. KYNER, D.D.S., Blue Mound, Ill., in *Items of Interest*, New York.

Nirvanin is offered in Hypodermic Tablets, containing one-half and one grain, also in Powder in ten-gramme and one-ounce vials.

The inquiries of physicians are invited for complete and comprehensive literature relating to the use of Nirvanin in the hands of prominent American and European surgeons.

NORMAL SALT TABLETS.

A CONVENIENT AND SAFE METHOD FOR PREPARING NORMAL SALT SOLUTION FOR SURGICAL OPERATIONS, INFUSION, TRANSFUSION, ETC.

The growing use of saline solutions for infusion or transfusion has created a demand for a tablet as a convenient method for making such solutions and obviating the difficulties of their preservation. To meet this demand we have prepared the salts in Tablet form over the following formulæ, exercising the greatest care that the chemical purity of the salts shall be preserved from contamination through contact with any extraneous matter, thus eliminating all danger from the otherwise possible formation of the nucleus of a thrombus.

For some time past the demand for these Tablets has materially increased, and we have ascertained that their use has been much more varied than would be supposed. Not only has the surgeon used them for intravenous injection in cases of surgical shock, flushing of the abdomen after laparotomies, irrigation and cleansing of wounds, etc., but they have as well been extensively employed in washing out the bladder and rectum, for vaginal injection, lavage, eye and ear work, etc., and in view of possible post-partum hemorrhage, have become almost a necessary adjunct to the obstetric bag.

The specific gravity of the solution made according to directions given below renders it applicable in all cases above referred to and also explains its extensive and satisfactory use in cases of naso-pharyngeal catarrhs.

We offer the Tablets in three forms:

Normal Salt Tablet, No. 1. (For making Normal Salt Solution.) Three Tablets to 1000 c.c. (one quart) of boiling water make a .6 per cent. (6-10 per cent.) solution.

℞ Sod. Chloride, C. P., 2.0 gms. (30 9-10 grs.) to each Tablet.

Normal Salt Tablet, No. 2. (Boston City Hospital formula.)

℞ Sod. Chloride, C. P. . . 2.250 gms. (34¾ grs.)
Calc. Chloride, C. P. . . 0.075 gms. (1⅛ grs.) } each Tablet.
Potass. Chloride, C. P. . 0.025 gms. (⅜ grs.)

Four Tablets to 1000 c.c. (one quart) of boiling water.

Normal Tablet, No. 3. (U. S. Army formula.)

℞ Sod. Chloride, C. P. . 2.0 gms. (30 9-10 grs.)
Sod. Carbonate, dried, 0.3 gms. (5 grs.) } each Tablet.

Four Tablets to 1000 c.c. (one quart) of boiling water.

The Tablets are free from all deleterious admixture and enable the surgeon to prepare extemporaneously a solution absolutely exact as to the amount of the salts and of the proper specific gravity.

It is essential in making solutions from these Tablets that boiling water be used, or, where preferred, the solution may be boiled or sterilized just before using.

OX-GALL AND ITS PREPARATIONS.

The Purified Ox-gall, of which we offer the profession several convenient preparations, is a remedy of considerable antiquity; yet it is only of late years that anything better than an empirical notion of its value and uses has been in vogue.

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES.—Ox-gall is one of the *amara* or *bitters*, and contains the nutritive properties of *bile*. It is this fact that renders Ox-gall, in some conditions of disease, a remedy of almost specific

value; for bile, in fact, is essential to the well-being of the economy. It is, in a strict sense, a restorative or constructive agent, being indispensable to the processes of digestion, assimilation and repair. Animals from whom the bile is withdrawn through a fistula grow rapidly thin and assume a cachectic appearance. The same thing is true of man, in whom, indeed, the bile is even more necessary to health. DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ (*Dict. de Thérapeutique*, t. ii. p. 669), BIDDER and SCHMIDT (*Verdauungssaefte und der Stoffwechsel*, Leipzig, 1852), and VOIT (*Zeitschrift für Biol*, 1893–94, xii.) have shown that a well-nourished animal secretes bile in direct proportion to the amount and kind of nourishment taken; that the quantity of bile diminishes with the quantity of food, and that the most generous diet does not preserve the animal whose bile is artificially withdrawn from inanition.

According to these experiments, Ox-gall—the official preparation of bile—does not differ from bile in its effects, though it varies slightly in composition. A good specimen of Ox-gall taken from a healthy animal, according to the best authorities, contains as its two most important constituents acid *taurocholic* and acid *glycocholic* combined with sodium, a valuable base *choline* identical with *nervine*, pigments, cholesterine, fatty substances and inorganic salts. The acids taurocholic and glycocholic have some powerful and useful properties on which the efficacy of Ox-gall seems to depend. It becomes, therefore, a matter of interest to determine in what proportion they are to be found in the official preparation. Neither LIEBIG nor VOIT (*loc. cit.*) were able to extract acid taurocholic from fresh specimens of Ox-gall. HUEFNER and BISCHOFF succeeded in finding small quantities. The other acid, glycocholic, is easier to extract and undoubtedly occurs in Ox-gall in larger proportion than taurocholic. Both these acids, as has been mentioned, are found in combination with sodium, and neither seems to exist in the free state in Ox-gall.

The two salts that these acids form, the sodium taurocholate and sodium glycocholate, are alike in action, though the taurocholate is the more powerful. It was shown, first by ROERIG, that a solution of those salts injected into the blood caused an immediate reduction of the pulse, circulation and temperature. (*Archiv der Heilkunde*, 1863, p. 400.) He showed, further, that the potency of Ox-gall is due to the presence of the sodium taurocholate and, to a less extent, to the glycocholate, and not to its other constituents. The glycocholate, however, acts efficiently in slowing the pulse and reducing the temperature, and has, moreover, the merit of leaving the system without disagreeable effects. TRAUBE, a year later, confirmed the result of ROEHRIG, and added that the salts of Ox-gall affect the respiration as well as the heart. The action is on the cardiac ganglia, the vagus reacting in a compensatory manner. (*Berliner kl. Wochenschrift*, 1864, p. 14.)

Subsequently, a more exhaustive study of the action of Ox-gall and its salts was undertaken by FELTZ and RITTER (*L'Action de la Bile*, Nancy, 1876). According to their researches, Ox-gall contains in nearly equal proportions sodium taurocholate and sodium glycocholate. They experienced no difficulty in precipitating the taurocholate with a neutral solution of lead acetate. A series of experiments with these salts confirmed what had been set forth by ROEHRIG and TRAUBE and revealed, besides, in Ox-gall laxative properties, and, what is of great interest, a marked influence in causing *secretion*. When an injection of a solution of sodium taurocholate is given, it produces the effects noted above, *e.g.* slowing of the pulse and respiration, reduction of temperature. Then "the economy reacts vigorously and seeks to disembarrass itself by all the means in its system; whence ensues an unusually abundant secretion of *ptyalin*, *saliva*, *urine* and intestinal *laxative* juices." These are results of larger doses. The effect of the glycocholate, though similar, is weaker, a conclusion

which is in complete accord with that of ROEHRIG. It is important to note here that the action of Ox-gall, which may be said to be that of its combined elements, is more beneficent and agreeable than that of its two most powerful principles acting alone,—a fact which has been observed by Prof. NOTHNAGEL, and which is undoubtedly a fortunate attribute; for the sodium taurocholate, when given in large doses and by injection, is not without disagreeable effects, which Ox-gall entirely lacks, such as vomiting and the disintegration of the red blood-globule.

Among the most valuable properties of Ox-gall are its power to hinder the putrefaction of meat and fibrin and its antiseptic action. (LIMBOURG, *Zeitschrift für physiol. Chemie*, xiii. p. 196; cf. STOLINKOFF, *ibid.* 1878, p. 344.) It prevents likewise the so-called alcoholic fermentation,—a power that seems to reside in acid taurocholic in particular,—the fermentations of milk, of pepsin, of ptyalin, and, above all, it prevents the sugar producing pancreatic ferment. (MALY and EMICH.) Nor must it be omitted that Ox-gall, among other beneficial effects in intestinal functions, quickens peristaltic action, the absorption of *fats*, and hinders rancidity. (BRUNTON.)

Aside from its bitter and tonic properties, Ox-gall has no especial action on gastric digestion. It was supposed that it caused the precipitation of *pepsin*, but ODDI, as well as ELLENBERGER and HOFMEISTER, have satisfactorily disproved, by direct experiments with the bile of various animals, the theory of qualitative analysis, on which that statement was founded. (VIRCHOW and HIRSCH, *Jahresbericht*, 1888, i. p. 144; *ibid.* 1888, i. p. 145.)

THERAPEUTIC USES.—The experimental study of Ox-gall should suffice to reveal its uses. In cases where illness depends upon malassimilation, when the restorative and constructive powers of bile are required, Ox-gall should be employed. It is, indeed, of the greatest service in *disorders of nutrition*, due to a deficiency of bile; in *anæmia*, *chlorosis*, *obesity* and *debility*. As a *nervine* and *general tonic* and *laxative*, Prof. WOLFF, of Berlin, writes about it as follows, "After many years' experience with it (Ox-gall), it recommends itself to me as a remedy in dyspepsia, when that condition is dependent upon atony of the stomach and intestinal canal. It is indicated when there is a feeling of præcordial oppression, flatulence, weakness and exhaustion, especially if these conditions occur after meals. Ox-gall is of particular use when these troubles are complicated with constipation." (*Deutsche Klinik*, No. 26, 1864.) Not less emphatic is the approval of Dr. ALNATE, writing in the *Lancet:* "In all cases of incipient constipation, administered in the form of enemata or pills, Ox-gall is a remedy of undoubted efficacy; and even in protracted cases, where hope has almost fled but where evidences of strangulation are not unequivocally manifested, it should never be omitted. In habitual or chronic constipation accompanied by indigestion, clay-colored stools, and a feeling of oppression after food has been taken, it acts with almost specific certainty." For *chlorosis*, the same author believes it to be the rational cure. Owing to its antiseptic and antiputrefactive effects in the intestines, Ox-gall should be used in cases where abnormal fermentative processes due to the action of bacteria are suspected to be taking place; in a word, in *flatulence* (foul smelling), *hepatic torpor*, *pancreatic indigestion*, etc.

To supply the existing demand we offer Purified Ox-gall as well as the Desiccated and Inspissated in powdered form and of pilular consistency, which, of course, are carried in stock by all leading druggists.

PANCREATIN, ESSENCE.

Each fluidrachm represents one grain Pure Powdered Pancreatin in an alkaline base.

PANCREATIN, PURE.

An active and permanent preparation of Pancreatic Ferments.

This article contains the three principal ferments of the Pancreas: Steapsin, Trypsin, and Amylopsin, in the same proportions as they are found in fresh Pancreatic Juice. It digests fibrin in alkaline solution, dissolves the casein of milk, emulsifies fat, and converts starch into sugar.

MILK TEST.—Five grains of Pancreatin added to four fluidounces of tepid water in which twenty grains of Sodium Bicarbonate have been dissolved will completely peptonize one pint of milk in thirty minutes when exposed to a temperature of 105° F.

STARCH TEST.—Five grains of Pancreatin added to a starch paste (made by boiling one hundred grains of dry starch in four fluidounces of water, and subsequently cooling to 105° F.) will liquefy the mixture almost instantaneously, and convert the starch into sugar in from two to five minutes.

PEPSIN, ESSENCE.

A concentrated, agreeable, efficient and permanent solution of the active digestive principle extracted directly from the stomach of the pig.

Pepsin has become of late years the almost universal and popular as well as the most effective remedy in the various forms of dyspepsia, indigestion,—indeed, all disorders of the digestive organs superinduced by excess, debility and ailments affecting the power of assimilating food. It has been presented to the medical profession in such a variety of forms and preparations, simple and compound, that we almost hesitate to ask preference to a new form of administering this invaluable agent; and yet we are so confident of the merits and value and the therapeutic superiority of our Essence of Pepsin we feel assured, if once known and carefully tested, it will commend itself even more highly than through any representations we might make.

Essence of Pepsin is correctly named, as it is truly a concentrated solution of the active digestive principle extracted directly from the stomach of the pig immediately after being slaughtered, thus *avoiding any septic or organic change in the condition of the organ* in which (the peptic glands) this ingredient is found, insuring the remarkable activity we claim for it. Long and varied experience in the manufacture of the various elements found in the animal secretions, such as Pancreatin Pepsin, Amylopsin, Trypsin and Steapsin, fits us peculiarly for the preparation of this solution or essence. Our facilities are unequaled for securing the required fresh material, as our laboratory is in close proximity to the stock-yards, with every advantage of improved appliances and machinery. The menstruum or solvent employed in the manufacture of this preparation enhances its activity, preserves it without change indefinitely, slightly stimulates, and allays nausea, increases the appetite. As an adjunct to the food for infants or young children with weak digestive power it is invaluable. Three, five or ten drops in the milk or gruel will enhance its assimilation greatly.

Our Essence of Pepsin will be found invaluable in almost every form of dyspepsia, simple and aggravated, incipient and chronic, and in a marked degree in the more prominent and persistent derangements of the digestive organs connected therewith, such as constipation, diarrhœa, colic and flatulency. The remarkable activity of this preparation is due to the peculiar method of extracting the essential organic principle of the gastric juice. This can be readily demonstrated in its property of predigesting milk, albumen, as well as starchy foods and fibrin. Extended clinical experience with our Essence of Pepsin in the hands of practitioners has fully demonstrated and confirmed the claims we have made

for it and the correctness of our theory as to the manner of its preparation, proving, as it has, to be of greater benefit and more promptly effective than any similar product that has been brought to our attention.

Dose.—For an adult, one to two teaspoonfuls either just before or after meals, or a teaspoonful as may be required during the day when suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia or disagreeable eructations so frequently caused by enfeebled powers of assimilation. For infants it is advisable to mix three to five drops with their food; for those a year old or more, from ten to fifteen drops with each meal, as the physician may advise.

PEPSIN, GLYCEROLE.

A concentrated solution of Pepsin in C. P. Glycerine, slightly acidulated with C. P. Acid Hydrochloric. Each fluidrachm contains six grains pure Pepsin.

Glycerole of Pepsin is intended for use in the manufacture of all liquid preparations of Pepsin, such as Liquid Pepsin, Elixir Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine, Elixir Calisaya Bark, Pepsin and Strychnine, Wine of Pepsin, etc.

In preparing any of the liquid preparations of Pepsin a requisite quantity of the Glycerole of Pepsin should be used with due regard to the strength of the Pure Pepsin of the U. S. P., 1890.

PEPSIN, LACTATED.

This is identical with the Compound Pepsin Powder of the National Formulary, containing Saccharated Pepsin, Pancreatin, Diastase, Acid Lactic, Acid Hydrochloric and Milk Sugar.

Dose.—From ten to sixty grains.

PEPSIN, PURE.

POWDERED, GRANULAR OR SCALE.

This represents in the most concentrated form, the digestive principle contained in the stomach of the pig. For strength and purity, we believe it to be unequaled by any Pepsin manufactured.

It has fully fifteen times the strength of Saccharated Pepsin, as ordinarily dispensed. One grain dissolved in sixteen fluidounces of water acidulated with seventy minims of acid muriatic will digest 3000 grains of coagulated albumen at 104° F. in six hours.

Medical men will at once perceive the advantage of the concentrated and tasteless character of this Pepsin—one grain being the full dose for an adult—enabling the prescriber to administer it in combination with but slight increase of bulk. For children, the dose required is about one-tenth to one-half grain, and can easily be disguised.

The value of Pepsin as an aid to digestion and assimilation can hardly be overestimated; but, as usually prepared, the saccharated article is too bulky and contains too much sugar to be well borne by delicate stomachs, even in the case of adults. In children this difficulty is much greater.

In compounding our Peptonic Pills (pure Pepsin, one grain; pure Pancreatin, one grain, with two grains of Lime Lactophosphate, and Acid Lactic) so widely and favorably known to physicians, we have always used this Pepsin, to which we think the almost immediate relief given is mainly due. It has, in combination with Bismuth, Strychnine, Cerium Oxalate, and some of the bitter vegetable tonics, been prescribed with the most satisfactory results by many leading practitioners.

Our Pepsin may be employed with every confidence by manufacturers of preparations containing this article, as it is free from disagreeable taste and of greater strength than Pepsin as generally sold, while its cost is less.

We will give special quotations for large amounts, and will take pleasure in sending samples to physicians, should they wish to test its comparative strength and therapeutic value.

Dose.—One-half to one grain.

PEPSIN, SACCHARATED.

This preparation of Pepsin is manufactured without heat, in a pure and palatable form, from the fresh stomach of the pig. It represents the digestive principle of the gastric juice in a very active state and in the form most convenient for administration. It is prepared with every possible care from the inner coating of the stomach, first removed from the other tissues of that organ and then combined with milk-sugar.

One grain dissolved in two ounces of water acidulated with ten minims of acid muriatic will digest from 200 to 250 grains of coagulated albumen at 104° F. in six hours.

The experience of physicians has been so favorable to the use of Pepsin as an aid to impaired digestion and kindred affections that it is only necessary to say the Saccharated Pepsin we manufacture exhibits the principle most fully and will give therapeutic results to the entire satisfaction of physicians wishing to prescribe this remedy.

Dose.—From two to five grains before meals.

PEPTONIC PILLS.

Pepsin, Pancreatin, with Lime Lactophosphate and Acid Lactic.

These Pills will give immediate relief in many forms of dyspepsia and indigestion, and will prove of permanent benefit in all cases of enfeebled digestion, produced from want of proper secretion of the gastric juice. By supplementing the action of the stomach, and rendering the food capable of assimilation, they enable the organ to recover its healthy tone, and thus permanent relief is afforded. One great advantage of these Pills is the absence of sugar, which is present in all the ordinary Pepsin and Pancreatin compounds. In this form the dose is much smaller, more pleasant to take, and is less apt to offend the already weak and irritable stomach. The results of their use have been so abundantly satisfactory that we are confident further trial will secure for them the cordial approval of the medical profession and the favor of the general public.

The advantage of this combination to correct nausea and want of appetite in the morning, induced by *late suppers* and *indulgence* in *stimulants*, can be readily proved by taking two Pills one or two hours before breakfast. The theory of their good effect is simply that they aid digestion, and the food as yet unchanged is taken up, resulting in a natural desire for a healthful breakfast.

It is really better to take the Pills before retiring, as in that way the benefit due to the prolonged action is more decided, with the additional advantage of insuring satisfactory rest.

As an appetizer for dinner they are to be preferred to the bitters and stimulants so often resorted to.

Each Pill contains one grain of Pure Pepsin and one of Pure Pancreatin, which are equivalent to ten grains each of the ordinary or Saccharated, usually prescribed and dispensed. Physicians will appreciate the great advantage of this mode of administration, the increased benefit to the dyspeptic being due to a full and effective dose of each, freed from the unnecessary bulk and really hurtful addition of sugar. A single Pill will give immediate relief.

Dose.—One Pill immediately after eating, or when suffering from indigestion, lump in the throat, or flatulence. For children, reduce the Pill to powder, and give one-fourth or one-half, according to age.

PEPTONIZING MIXTURE, GRANULAR.

Pure Pancreatin, Sodium Bicarbonate.

The administration of milk peptonized by means of Pancreatin to infants suffering from marasmus, cholera infantum and kindred diseases, where apparently the stomach has become so enfeebled as to be unable to retain or assimilate food of any kind, has uniformly produced such good results that we feel certain that a mixture prepared with the customary accuracy and precision of our other preparations will be fully appreciated.

One teaspoonful of this Peptonizing Mixture contains the required amount of our Pure Pancreatin and Sodium Bicarbonate to peptonize one pint of milk.

It is hardly necessary for us to expatiate upon the merits of Peptonized Milk as an article of diet for infants and invalids suffering from gastric debility, as it has been used for years past with such uniformly favorable results as to have led to its adoption as a standard remedy. Unfortunately, however, there has been no convenient method of preparing this valuable article, and as a natural consequence it has only been used as a last resort when all other dietetic preparations had been tried and found wanting.

By the use of our Peptonizing Mixture, and observing the following directions, the difficulty of preparing Peptonized Milk is reduced to a minimum, while the high quality of Pancreatin used in its manufacture renders the resulting product perfectly uniform.

DIRECTIONS —For infants, dissolve one teaspoonful of the Peptonizing Mixture in a gill (four onces) of *lukewarm* water. Heat one-half a pint of fresh cow's milk to boiling and add it to one-half pint of cold milk, stir the mixture and pour in the dissolved Peptonizing Mixture, mix thoroughly and allow it to stand in a *warm* (*not hot*) place for fifteen minutes. It should then be put on ice until desired for use, or if ice is not available it may be boiled for one or two minutes and set aside until wanted. It is usually advisable to dissolve about a teaspoonful of milk-sugar in each pint of the Peptonized Milk before administration; this may be added to the first portion of the milk as it is being boiled, as it will dissolve more readily while the milk is warm. The addition of milk-sugar is not essentially necessary, but it causes the Peptonized Milk to resemble human milk more closely.

For adults the milk may be peptonized more thoroughly than for infants, and if desired may be kept warm in contact with the dissolved Peptonizing Mixture for twenty or even thirty minutes before being placed on ice or boiled, both of which processes stop the peptonizing action of the mixture.

Milk peptonized for fifteen minutes, as directed above, when curdled by the addition of acid nitric, separates in small white flakes, while fresh cow's milk, unpeptonized, turns to a hard solid curd. When subjected to the peptonizing action for thirty minutes, the milk will not curdle on the addition of acid nitric, thus showing that the casein has been completely peptonized.

For ordinary use, milk that has been peptonized for fifteen minutes will answer every purpose, but in case of extreme gastric debility a more thorough peptonizing is desirable. It should be remembered, however, that a bitter taste is developed by long peptonizing, and consequently the resulting product is less palatable.

Peptonized Milk, prepared as directed above, can be kept on ice for three or four days, but in warm weather it is preferable to prepare only enough for each day's supply.

As extreme heat injures the activity of Pancreatin, care must be taken that the peptonizing process is not conducted at a much higher temperature than blood-heat.

PEPTONIZING TABLETS.

Pure Pancreatin . . . . . *5 grains*
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . *15 grains*

The administration of milk peptonized by means of Pancreatin to infants suffering from marasmus, cholera infantum and kindred diseases, where apparently the stomach has become so enfeebled as to be unable to retain or assimilate food of any kind, has uniformly produced such good results that we feel certain that a Tablet prepared with the customary accuracy and precision of our other compressed preparations, and containing sufficient Pancreatin to peptonize one pint of milk, will be fully appreciated.

It is hardly necessary for us to expatiate upon the merits of Peptonized Milk as an article of diet for infants and invalids suffering from gastric debility, as it has been used for several years past with such uniformly favorable results as to have led to its adoption as a standard remedy. Unfortunately, however, there has been no convenient method of preparing this valuable article, and as a natural consequence it has only been used as a last resort when all other dietetic preparations had been tried and found wanting.

By the use of our Compressed Peptonizing Tablets, and observing the following directions, the difficulty of preparing Peptonized Milk is reduced to a minimum, while the high quality of Pancreatin used in its manufacture renders the resulting product perfectly uniform.

DIRECTIONS.—For infants dissolve one of WYETH'S Peptonizing Tablets in a gill (four ounces) of *lukewarm* water. The Tablet should be crushed or broken to insure prompt solution. Heat one-half a pint of fresh cow's milk to boiling and add it to one-half pint of cold milk, stir the mixture and pour in the dissolved Peptonizing Tablet, mix thoroughly and allow it to stand in a *warm* (*not hot*) place for fifteen minutes. It should then be put on ice until desired for use, or if ice is not available it may be boiled for one or two minutes and set aside until wanted. It is usually advisable to dissolve about a teaspoonful of milk-sugar in each pint of the Peptonized Milk before administration; this may be added to the first portion of the milk as it is being boiled, as it will dissolve more readily while the milk is warm. The addition of milk-sugar, while not necessary, causes the Peptonized Milk to resemble human milk more closely.

For adults the milk may be peptonized more thoroughly than for infants, and if desired may be kept warm in contact with the dissolved Peptonizing Tablet for twenty or even thirty minutes before being placed on ice or boiled, both of which processes stop the petonizing action of the Tablets.

Milk peptonized for fifteen minutes, as directed above, when curdled by the addition of acid nitric, separates in small light flakes, while fresh cow's milk, unpeptonized, turns to a hard solid curd. When subjected to the peptonizing action for thirty minutes, the milk will not curdle on the addition of acid nitric, thus showing that the casein has been completely peptonized.

For ordinary use, milk that has been peptonized for fifteen minutes will answer every purpose, but in case of extreme gastric debility a more thorough peptonizing is desirable. It should be remembered, however, that a bitter taste is developed by long peptonizing, and consequently the resulting product is less palatable.

Peptonized milk, prepared as directed above, can be kept on ice for three or four days, but in warm weather it is preferable to prepare only enough for each day's supply.

***Complete formulæ** for the preparation of foods from our Peptonizing Tablets, as suggested by Bessie Hazen, of the McLean Hospital, will be forwarded upon application.*

PHOSPHATED KOLA COMP.

(KOLA-PHOS.)

A highly concentrated combination of Kola, Celery, Guarana and Coca, with Acid Phosphoric, deliciously aromatized.

Relieves headache, nausea, nervous debility, fatigue of mind and body; is particularly indicated in cases of exhaustion due to over excitement or mental strain, insomnia, loss of appetite.

The vitalizing properties of the Acid Phosphates are recognized by all medical men, which, in conjunction with the tonic, sedative, stomachic and strengthening specific properties of the above adjuncts, render this preparation one of great merit, particularly during the debilitating influences of our protracted hot summer months.

One or two teaspoonfuls of Phosphated Kola Comp. in a tumbler of carbonated or iced water, sweetened, makes a delightful, refreshing and invigorating beverage. May be taken two or three times a day.

PREPARED FOOD.

Malt, Milk and Cereals.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A Food designed to meet the conditions which these two phases of life present must be chemically and physiologically adapted; the nutritive elements must be fixed and concentrated; the assimilable properties must be so adjusted that there may be a quick absorption and appropriation, and there must be no excess of substance to tax the power of digestion.

The constituents of this Food have been so proportioned that in preparing it for use it may be adjusted to suit all ages and conditions.

In offering WYETH'S Prepared Food special attention is directed to a few leading and important facts which render it distinctly different from any similar preparation of this character, and it attains a higher standard than any other with which we are familiar or which has come under our notice.

First. The milk used is not a commercial condensed article of doubtful composition, and is positively not preserved or rendered antiseptic by any chemicals whatever, the greatest possible care having been exercised to prepare a food which should be absolutely free from injurious chemicals, so often found in largely used food preparations simply with a view to their preservation, the presence of which in fact, vitiates all claims made as to a healthful food or a pure product of nature; but a perfectly fresh milk is used, not twelve hours old,—which is evaporated in vacuo at our own laboratories under the careful supervision of our chemist in charge, and is combined with malt and cereals insuring its preservation from any possible change, securing indefinitely the fresh odor and taste so highly essential to a [illegible] food.

Second. [illegible] they are assimilated under all [illegible] the stomach or bowels as so much [illegible] being converted either during the [illegible] soon after being taken; and [illegible] being present in their [illegible] respect. Further, the [illegible] absolutely the finest and [illegible]

[illegible] as to render its action upon the cereals [illegible] is not possible unless [illegible] manipulation, the [illegible] prepared [illegible] strictest watchfulness and

supervision and with absolute cleanliness and accuracy, insuring an extract which will convert many times its own weight of starchy matter of any kind.

In this Prepared Food the proportions of the three valuable elements named are so combined and adjusted that an ideal food is insured, the adaptability of which is very wide, being suitable to all ages, cases and requirements.

When prepared warm or boiled with milk or water, the natural digestive principles in the Food at once become active, the casein of the milk being so modified as to preclude the formation in the stomach of firm indigestible curds, and the farinaceous elements of the food are rendered soluble, which is a most important result and is not attained by any other food, with the single exception of one manufactured in Great Britain.

We cannot emphasize too strongly the claim that this is not a predigested food, but that it will digest itself at the proper time and in the natural way—that is, immediately after being taken; all other foods of this character requiring a more or less vigorous or healthy stomach to digest them—this Prepared Food being readily digested without the slightest aid or exertion of the stomach. The advantage and superiority of our Prepared Food, in this respect, over all others will be readily demonstrated if after boiling it is allowed to stand, with an occasional stirring, before the fire at moderate heat for about thirty minutes. The progress of conversion can be readily ovserved, the Food becoming much thinner than it was just after boiling, due to the diastasic action of the malt on the cereal granules. The nutritious elements are now ready for assimilation by the different parts of the human economy, thereby sustaining life and inducing vigor and strength. This predigesting operation is not necessary in the ordinary use of the Food, but for very weak patients or extremely delicate stomach it will be found to be of great advantage.

In connection with the use of this Food, we want to call particular attention to the very important fact that no distressing symptoms will ever follow, such as vomiting, diarrhœa and constipation, which are so liable to occur where a simple starch food or milk alone or plain malt foods are taken. On the contrary, this Food will invariably and permanently correct such ills of malnutrition, as a result of its diastatic action, simultaneously toning up the wasted and weakened organs.

This Prepared Food is not a mere mechanical mixture, the bulk of which is composed of sugar; in fact, it contains no cane sugar, glucose, molasses or sweetener of any kind, its pleasant taste rendering it so acceptable to invalids, infants and others, being derived entirely from the desiccated milk, with its natural milk-sugar, combined with the agreeable odor of the prepared cereals and the sweetness of the Extract of Malt.

As an infant's food it is positively ideal, as more nutritious, and, at the same time, simpler materials for such a food could not, in our judgment, be brought together; and by mixing it with fresh pure milk and in some cases a little cream, a most nourishing and powerfully restorative food can be obtained for older children or adults.

In the manufacture of this Food we have not lost sight of various essential qualifications that, aside from its being nourishing, readily digested and easily procurable, the process of mixing and preparation are simple, requiring only the ordinary culinary skill, insisting, of course, upon absolute cleanliness. It is, therefore, not expensive, being within the reach of the poorer classes, for they, more than the well-to-do, are obliged by force of circumstances to economize both time and money in the preparation of their daily food; nor are they able, for obvious reasons, to procure a skilled physician's advice in some temporary difficulty so

apt to arise, as for instance in the case of an infant's diet, the simpler this is being in fact the better, as infants' digestion is adapted only for those elementary and fundamental foods which Nature has universally placed within the reach of the young of all creatures. And taking, therefore, these simple nutritive elements, carefully selected and scientifically combined, we unhesitatingly recommend this Food as a safe, wholesome diet for infants and as a reliable substitute for mother's milk.

FOR ADULTS AND INVALIDS.

Being composed of these simple but powerful nutritive elements, this Prepared Food contains everything requisite in order to nourish the adult as well as the child in a state of robust health, and for invalids and convalescents is invaluable, being easily digested, gently stimulating and appetizing, and as a diet in a great number of diseases causing the symptoms of debility and inanition it will give most satisfactory results, the cases for which it is best adapted being fevers, such as typhoid and malaria, diarrhœa, cholera infantum, summer diarrhœa, colic, wasting, etc.; and if prepared with rich milk and cream, when taken in addition to the ordinary meals of healthy people, is very fattening, and can be warmly recommended to individuals who wish to increase their weight; and where the stomach has lost its power of digesting ordinary foods, whether from excessive eating and drinking or from disease, this Food will accomplish admirable results.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

WYETH'S Prepared Food	1 heaped tablespoonful
Warm Water	4 tablespoonfuls
Boiled Milk (pure or diluted)	1 cupful
Of Salt	a pinch

Pour the Food into a cup, mix it with the warm water by beating it with a spoon into a smooth, thin paste; heat the balance of the liquid to be used to boiling point and add it gradually while stirring, and finally boil for a few minutes. This will secure a smooth, uniform semi-liquid food, and may be taken at once if desired. Pouring the hot liquid on the powder produces lumps. Sugar may be added, if desired, instead of salt. The Food may be boiled for a moment or two without injury, and if needed predigested should be kept in a warm place for one-half to one hour.

Always first dissolve the Food in water,—about four tablespoonfuls of water to one tablespoonful of powder is the best proportion,—and, if intended for using hot, boil the milk before adding it to the Food.

For cold use, take two tablespoonfuls or more to a cup of water or milk. This will be well borne on the stomach and will be quickly digested with either, the Food aiding assimilation when milk is used.

For infants under two months of age one teaspoonful of WYETH'S Prepared Food, dissolved in about four ounces (a gill) of hot milk, either pure or diluted one-half with water, may be given every two hours. *During the third and fourth months* one and one-half to two teaspoonfuls of the Food to six ounces (one and one-half gills) of hot milk, either pure or diluted, may be given at each feeding; but with *babies from four to six months old* the quantity of Prepared Food may be increased from two to three teaspoonfuls and the milk proportionately.

For older children, over six months of age, the quantity of WYETH'S Prepared Food may be still further increased from one to two tablespoonfuls, the proportions and quantities of the Food and milk to be determined largely by the judgment of the mother or nurse, bearing in mind that the older and stronger the child is the greater will be the proportion of Prepared Food it requires, in order to insure the child's healthy physical condition and development.

QUINQUINIA.

THE ALKALOIDS OF CINCHONA BARK BEFORE ISOLATION.

Quinine	*15 per cent.*
Quinidine	*15 per cent.*
Cinchonidine	*15 per cent.*
Cinchonine	*25 per cent.*
Chinoidine (purified Alkaloid)	*30 per cent.*

It has long been used in hospital, dispensary and private practice, with uniformly good results. We have received from our representatives, who come into personal contact with so many doctors all over the United States, most convincing proofs of the admirable therapeutic results arising from its administration, the claim being urged positively that, grain for grain, it is as efficient as Quinine Sulphate, with the advantage of not being nearly so apt to induce cerebral excitement, and of proving more lasting in its antiperiodic influence, a superiority always claimed for the mixed alkaloids and the bark over the single salt, and, we believe, deservedly. It is generally preferred in a large majority of cases to Quinine Sulphate or Cinchonidine, being their equal, if not their superior, in therapeutic value. Implicit reliance can be placed on its always being furnished of exact strength and uniform quality.

RED GUM LOZENGES.

ASTRINGENT, STYPTIC, ANTISEPTIC.

It has been a matter of surprise to us that the use of Red Gum has been so limited among physicians of the United States; in Great Britain and on the Continent it is largely prescribed with most flattering results, while in Australia, it is used to the exclusion of almost every other vegetable astringent.

Red Gum is the Resinous exudation from the bark of the Eucalyptus Rostrata found in Western Australia. In the form of a Lozenge it is admirably adapted and effective as a remedy in all cases of relaxed uvula, inflamed mucous membranes and bronchial tubes, ulcerated sore mouth and gums, and its local action as an astringent, styptic and antiseptic is most marked; its peculiar styptic effect upon all mucous surfaces, particularly the fauces, deadens the sensibilities, thus sheathing and producing a soothing, calmative effect, lessening the tendency to cough and relieving the soreness. We know of no Lozenge or combination that we have heretofore placed before the profession that has so many elements of merit, or is so effective in its action.

Dose.—A Lozenge to be allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth every two or three hours, or two or three may be taken in succession if the cough is severe and irritating.

RENNET TABLETS.

FOR THE INSTANTANEOUS PREPARING OF JUNKET, WHEY AND CHEESE.

DIRECTIONS.—Dissolve one Tablet in a tablespoonful of cold or lukewarm water. Take one quart of lukewarm fresh milk (never hot, or Junket will be spoiled) in which four tablespoonfuls of sugar have previously been dissolved; flavor with vanilla, lemon or orange; stir quickly the dissolved Rennet Tablet into this prepared milk and then pour into dishes or glasses.

No. 16

SOLUTION HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.

(No Sugar.)

Each fluidounce contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*4 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*4 grains*
Iron Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Quinine Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Manganese Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Strychnine Hypophosphite	*1-32 grain*

We have frequently had it urged upon us from many eminent sources to modify the composition by omitting the sugar, physicians so often finding it objectionable, at the same time wishing to prescribe the salts in solution rather than in powder or pill.

We have succeeded in preparing a solution that will prove stable, keep indefinitely, free from saline or styptic taste, that will be taken readily by the most sensitive patients and children. We are confident medical men will find it the most desirable preparation heretofore suggested for the administration of the Hypophosphites with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, perhaps the most efficient combination as a general tonic, and to supply the waste of elementary matter, that could be prescribed. It can be given for a continued time without disagreeing with the stomach, in fact aiding digestion and nutrition. It will be found invaluable for weak and delicate women and children suffering from languor, inanition and loss of appetite.

Dose.—For an adult, one dessertspoonful immediately before or after each meal. For a child, one-half to one teaspoonful, according to age or condition of patient.

No. 19

SOLUTION HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. WITH CREASOTE. (No Sugar.)

Each fluidounce contains

Lime Hypophosphite	*4 grains*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*4 grains*
Iron Hypophosphite	*2 grains*
Quinine Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Manganese Hypophosphite	*1 grain*
Strychnine Hypophosphite	*1-32 grain*
Beechwood Creasote	*24 minims*

This solution differs from the "syrups," with which it might be compared, in containing *no* sugar, and in being slightly *acid.* By adding Creasote the antiseptic, antifermentative properties possessed by these salts have been materially increased, as well as their efficacy in gastro-intestinal disorders and in phthisis. A solution of the Hypophosphites, with an acid reaction, and rendered aseptic, is certainly an improvement on other methods of preparation. Their powers are greatly increased by acting in such a medium; for not only is the slight acidity a necessary stimulus to the appetite and digestion,—important adjuncts to the reconstituent effects of these salts—but the salts themselves retain their peculiar powers *better* in the presence of an acid. Moreover, as this solution contains no sugar, it can be used in diseases where the

presence of a fermentative substance is objectionable. In such a disease as *diabetes*, for example, in some stages of it particularly, the Hypophosphites are very useful; but as they have been usually prepared in the form of syrups, which contain a large proportion of sugar, their valuable tonic powers have by this concomitant been rendered of little avail to an important contingent of invalids and convalescents. The presence, too, of an antiferment like Creasote is an important item in the treatment of diabetes and of intestinal dyspepsias and disorders of the portal system. These troubles largely depend upon the prolonged existence of ferments in the intestinal tract, and Creasote is exceedingly powerful in destroying those low vegetable organisms by which the process of fermentation is caused.

It is, however, more particularly for the sake of its power in consumption, in the therapy of which Creasote occupies the first place at the present day, that we have added it to this solution. We have, in this way, combined its antiseptic germicide properties with the reconstituent tonic effects of the Hypophosphites, as well as with their effects upon appetite, digestion, and assimilation. It is not long since the Hypophosphites were considered *specifics* in consumption. Although it is hardly possible, now that KOCH'S discovery of the *bacillus* has revealed the real cause of that disease, to accept the theory of the specificity of these salts, it is certain that in *practice* "they increase the appetite and digestion, regenerate the blood, diminish cough and expectoration, improve in a striking manner the general health, and even bring about actual cures." (See DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ, *Dict. de Thérapeutique*, t. iv. p. 236; THOROWGOOD, "On Consumption and its Treatment by the Hypophosphites," second edition, London; DECHAMBRE, *Gaz. hebd.*, 1858, p. 686.)

Dr. CHURCHILL, an American physician residing in Paris, introduced the Hypophosphites into medical practice. His success with them in the treatment of phthisis was striking. Of thirty-five cases, of varying degrees of gravity, reported in his first pamphlet, he gives *nine cured.* In another edition of this work he shows even better results. Of seventy-nine cases of tuberculosis of *one* lung he had eleven cures; out of fifty-four with both lungs affected he reports twenty-five *improved*, ten *cured.* (*De la Cause et du Traitement spécifique de la Phthisie pulmonaire*, Paris.) Such favorable results prompted a good many trials of the Hypophosphites in France, England and America. Dr. THOROWGOOD, an excellent authority, after five years' experience with them, writes as follows: "In very many of these cases decided and unmistakable good came of their administration, and that, too, when other well devised means of cure had proved useless." (*Loc. cit.* p. 8.) Again, speaking of one hundred cases of undoubted phthisis, he says, "Twenty were most decidedly and permanently benefited by the use of the Hypophosphites of Sodium and Lime." (P. 10.) Sentences such as these, coming from such an authority, are unmistakable evidence of a real advance in therapeutics,—an advance that will be seen in its true importance if we quote Dr. WILLIAMS' opinion of the unfavorable conditions of treatment anterior to Dr. CHURCHILL'S discovery. "During seven years," says Dr. WILLIAMS, "I have observed six thousand cases of consumption, and of these only twenty-four proved real cures." That this enormous mortality has been lessened is certainly due, among other causes, to the introduction of the Hypophosphites.

With reference to the value of particular salts, it has been observed that the Hypophosphite of Lime exerts an especially wholesome action in consumption. The precise *raison d'être* of this is not absolutely known. As an explanation, it has been noted that workers in limekilns enjoy almost complete immunity from phthisis. (*Berliner kl. Wochenschrift*, 1888.) This immunity is very likely due to the contact of lime, much of which is absorbed in the lungs of these workers. The lime salt is found

to be more efficient than the other Hypophosphites in checking the troublesome "night sweats" of consumptives. (*Lancet*, vol. i., 1876, p. 704.) The Hypophosphite of Strychnine, besides its excellent general effects in phthisis, does good chiefly by stimulating the appetite. Dr. FELIX WOLFF, an able and cautious authority, recommends it for that purpose. (*Die Moderne Behandlung der Lungenschwindsucht*, Weisbaden, 1894, p. 143.) According to the same authority, Iron is an excellent remedy in consumption. Its action, however, as well as that of the Hypophosphite of Quinine, hardly needs extended notice. On the blood, tissue metamorphosis, appetite and assimilation in the debility of consumptives, the tonic effects of these salts should not be dispensed with. In the treatment of consumption, the combination of the Hypophosphites and Creasote should be very effective. Creasote supplies here that necessary property in which the Hypophosphites are deficient, namely, the power of destroying germs. Creasote is, undoubtedly (if we may believe the authorities) the first remedy at the present day in phthisis. Its power here depends upon several properties, which seem to belong to it alone, viz. :—

(1) It is excreted by the lungs, and keeps them in a condition of asepsis, very hostile to the growth and reception of *bacilli.*

(2) It may be given in large doses.

(3) It may be continued, if given properly diluted, for a long period.

The first attribute is the most important. A sufficient dose in a short time diffuses in the lungs, in the form of a faint vapor of extreme density, permeating the cellular tissue and air spaces, and maintaining therein what has been excellently termed by Dr. LAUTH an "antiseptic atmosphere." He thus describes his experience of Creasote among the *habitués* of the Leydin Sanatorium (Vaudoise Alps). It had a favorable effect in nearly all cases. "This result . . . . possesses a very great importance, and permits us to believe that the favor enjoyed by this medicament is not destined to disappear. If we admit, in fact—and recent investigations authorize us in doing so—that the consumptive is peculiarly liable to secondary attacks of infection, that these are the principal causes of the bad general condition of the patient, of the fever, sweats, abundance of expectoration, and consequently of the progressive and rapid course of the disease, we can only congratulate ourselves upon having in our hands an agent that maintains permanently in the lungs an antiseptic atmosphere, and combats with advantage the secondary infection, that, by making the pulmonary lesion a *purely local* affair, allows the body to recruit its forces, and finally, after a period more or less lengthy, come out free from the tubercular lesion itself." (*Congrès pour l'Etude de la Tuberculose.* Paris, 1894, p. 362.)

The "secondary infection"—a renewed invasion of bacilli—is a very noteworthy circumstance in the growth of tuberculosis of the lungs. A proper study of it reveals the danger of the disease, and incidentally the curative powers of Creasote. The "secondary infection" is brought about by the combined action in the lungs of the *bacillus tuberculosis*, and the *pus* forming germs, the *streptococcus pyogenes aureus.* It happens that the latter is the more destructive of the two, and that without its assistance the bacillus has a *comparatively* feeble effect. The bacillus, in truth, has little chance in a healthy lung, but where a proper soil has been prepared for it by the *streptococcus pyogenes aureus* (as after a purulent pneumonia) it grows rapidly. The use of Creasote in such circumstances is of essential importance, for Creasote rapidly destroys the pus-forming germs (MARFORI); and while its effect on the development of the bacilli is not so satisfactory, it is sufficient to check their growth, and, consequently, the course of the disease. (CORNET, GUTTMANN, SOMMERBRODT.)

It is for these reasons that Creasote is a remedy of conspicuous utility in consumption. Admirable results have been reported from the use of the pure form,—the so-called "wood Creasote," of which we give a sample in this solution. It is to be borne in mind that the reported failures are due to the use of the ordinary drug, "the mineral oil Creasote," whose properties are irritating. (BURLUREAUX, *Gaz. des Hôp.*, No. 71, 1894; BOUCHARD and GIMBERT, *Bull. de Thér.* No. 93, 1877.) Very agreeable preparations of Creasote are now made, which we combine where occasion requires it, in this solution, preparations of hardly the same efficacy as pure Creasote, but, possessing no taste and odor, they are sometimes preferred. Such are "Creasotal," or the *carbonate* of Creasote, *Guaiacol* and its *carbonate*, etc. Good results have been obtained with these in phthisis. COLLIN reports excellent effects in *tubercular cystitis* with *Guaiacol.* It is also, locally applied, a powerful antipyretic.

BURLUREAUX, BOUCHARD and GIMBERT, SOMMERBRODT, WILCOX, GOTTHEIL, HOLTSCHER and others have used Creasote and its preparations in a very large number of cases of consumption with marked success. BOUCHARD and GIMBERT had 25 cures out of 93 cases; BURLUREAUX 15, in very advanced stages, out of 300. HOLTSCHER had good results from the employment of the *carbonate* of *Guaiacol.* It is mild in its action, but effective. (*Centralbl. für die Ges. Therapie*, 1895, p. 123.) Dr. WILCOX, of New York, speaks in the same terms of it. Finally, it might be mentioned that SOMMERBRODT, who has employed Creasote in 5,000 cases of consumption, is a warm supporter of it.

Next in importance to their uses in phthisis are the applications of the Hypophosphites to all conditions of *debility* from overwork, worry, excess, etc., in *impotence, anæmia* and *spermatorrhœa.* Iron, Strychnine and *Phosphorus* are in these states powerful agents of restoration and repair, acting energetically upon the processes of nutrition, and building up in a general way the wasted system.

In preparing this solution, we have taken into consideration the points raised in the preceding paragraphs. We have succeeded, we are confident, in getting up a convenient, safe, palatable and likewise permanent solution, that may be taken by women and children and the most delicate. Indeed, for invalid women and children suffering from *loss* of *appetite* and *inanition* it will be found an invaluable tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, one dessertspoonful immediately before or after each meal; for a child, one-half to one teaspoonful, according to age or condition of patient.

SOLUTION PEPTONATE OF IRON AND MANGANESE. (Neutral.)

(LIQUOR MANGANO-FERRI PEPTONATUS—WYETH.)

FOR ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, SCROFULA, DEBILITY.

It is a valuable attainment of the medical and pharmaceutical art to so adapt organic and inorganic substances in combination that the results will meet the chemistry of the animal organism and not be negatived. This is believed to be attained completely by the union of Iron and Manganese with Peptone. It often happens that the metallic salts are simply ingested when given as a medicine, remaining for a time wholly inactive in the intestinal course and then being ejected without change. With Iron and Manganese, however, in assimilable solution and the digestive operations partly initiated by the introduction of soluble Peptone this difficulty is removed. Observation and recorded experience

have abundantly confirmed this anticipation, and the value of the Peptone addition may be summarized thus:

1. By association with Peptone the albuminates of Iron and Manganese become "digested," or, in other words, much of the labor of the stomach and pancreas in this respect is saved.

2. Peptone is a body that is not provided abundantly by the stomach, even in health; and hence its artificial administration is, for weak digestion, a desideratum.

3. It is a necessary adjunct of pancreatic digestion.

4. It is easily absorbed.

5. It increases peristaltic action.

The substance of the intestinal membrane subjected to chemical analysis presents unmistakable evidence of the presence of Iron; and although the tests for Manganese have not been carried to the same extent, it may, with reason, be inferred that precisely the same results do occur with that metal under the same conditions. It is a notable fact that without the Peptone association these results do not occur in a sufficiently marked degree to become appreciable. Again, Peptone is clearly recognized as a stimulant to all the digestive processes. It is known to increase the peristaltic or muscular action of intestinal surfaces, and the general acceleration promotes the absorption of all substances exposed to the action. It also lessens the astringency of the salt of Iron, which has always heretofore been an insurmountable impediment to its exhibition in the usual accessible form. The fact that Iron and Manganese are both found, normally, in the hæmoglobin of red blood-corpuscles points to the value of their use when these constituents are palpably absent, as they undoubtedly are, in that wide range of indications which are characterized by anæmia, both moderate and profound. Dr. ROBERT L. PITFIELD, who has made an especial study of the action of our own preparation of Peptonate of Iron and Manganese, noticed in his cases a gain of hæmoglobin of three and even eight per cent. He tested the weight of his patients and observed a satisfactory gain in that respect also.

To sum up, our Peptonate of Iron and Manganese will be found very useful in the following diseases: scrofula, anæmia, chlorosis, amenorrhœa, debility from various causes, convalescence from acute fevers and surgical operations, nervous maladies, such as Graves' disease, neurasthenia, epilepsy, cretinism and any other nervous condition requiring a tonic, strengthening medicine, in rickets, pyloric stenosis, phthisis, diabetes, etc.

This remedy is of pleasant neutral taste. It can readily be taken in a little water, milk or sweet wine free from tannin, as may be preferred. It is non-astringent and does not injure the teeth or constipate the bowels.

Dose.—For an adult, one tablespoonful well diluted with water, milk or sweet wine, three or four times a day; for a child, one to two teaspoonfuls; for an infant, fifteen to sixty drops, according to directions of attending physician.

SOLUTION PEPTONATE OF IRON AND MANGANESE WITH ARSENIC.

Each fluidounce contains

Peptonized Albuminate of Iron	*32 grains*
Peptonized Albuminate of Manganese	*8 grains*
Acid Arsenious	*1-30 grain*

Dose.—For an adult, one teaspoonful well diluted with water, milk or sweet wine, three or four times a day; for a child, one to two teaspoonfuls; for an infant, fifteen to sixty drops, according to direction of attending physician.

SOLUTION SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE.

CONCENTRATED.

The Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ of the U. S. P., but specially prepared and of higher strength in available Chlorine.

The superior merit of Sodium Hypochlorite as an oxydizing agent in arresting decomposition and destroying disease germs, thus preventing poisonous emanations and foul odors, has caused it to be specially recommended by eminent scientists connected with sanitary associations in this country and Europe.

Being harmless, colorless, and with no unpleasant odor, it is peculiarly adapted as an effective deodorizer, disinfectant and germicide for the hospital, household and general sanitary purposes.

DIRECTIONS.—For closets, urinals, vessels, etc., use a tablespoonful or more, according to the amount of material to be affected. It may be diluted in the proportion of one part of the preparation to 100 parts of water, but it is better to use two or three parts to 100 parts of water.

For the sick-room, put a tablespoonful of the Solution in a shallow vessel with a little water, replacing the quantity two or three times during the day. Strips of cloth soaked in a mixture of three parts of the Solution to 100 parts of water should be hung about the room when the disease is infectious. The Solution so diluted, or one or two parts to the 100 may be employed for washing the hands or clothes, sponges, etc., when used for the sick. Bed-linen, diapers, and other washable fabrics may be sprinkled or immersed in the same mixture, though they should be rinsed without long delay. To preserve the dead, wrap the body in a sheet soaked in the Solution, diluted with twenty or thirty parts of water, keeping the same moistened with the mixture as may be necessary.

SOLUTION SODIUM PHOSPHATE.

Each fluidrachm contains sixty grains Sodium Phosphate.

While we cannot commend too highly the granular effervescing form for administering Sodium Phosphate, physicians not infrequently prefer a liquid preparation, and in such cases our Solution Sodium Phosphate will meet the requirements. The unpleasant results frequently attending the continued administration of heavy liquids will not follow the use of the Solution, but, on the other hand, it will neutralize the condition of the stomach and act as a general stomachic tonic.

Dose.—As an antacid, one-half teaspoonful in water at meal-time; as a laxative, one to three tablespoonfuls in hot water, before breakfast. For children the above doses should be subdivided according to age.

SOLUTION THYMOL COMP.

(SEE ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION, PAGE 67.)

SPENCER'S CHLORAMINE PASTILLES.

FOR THE CURE OF HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, COUGH AND OTHER DERANGEMENTS OF THE BREATHING TUBES AND LUNGS.

These are absolutely the most pleasant and efficacious Pastilles yet introduced for the relief of the various disorders of the respiratory organs induced by the changeableness of the climate.

As the name implies, the principal ingredient of these Pastilles is Ammonium Muriate, which is itself a valuable remedy for the cure of many bronchial affections, and is here associated with other medicines having a powerful calmative influence over the mucous membrane of

the respiratory tubes, thereby adding effectiveness to the Pastilles and extending their range of usefulness.

Influenza, hoarseness, soreness of throat, or any irritation of the throat arising from cold, will almost invariably be relieved by the use of a few of the Pastilles. For clearing and strengthening the voice, they will be found very serviceable.

DIRECTIONS.—Allow one of the Pastilles at a time to dissolve slowly in the mouth, taking from eight to twelve during the twenty-four hours.

SUCCUS TARAXACI.

(DANDELION JUICE.)

This preparation embodies, in a very convenient and agreeable form, the stomachic and tonic virtues of the plant. It is, moreover, a mild laxative, promoting the secreting action of the liver, and may be combined to great advantage with diuretics in cases of abdominal dropsy.

In making this article we use the roots, collected in November before the first frosts, when the juice is thick and gluing and its medicinal properties are most powerful. The formula employed is based upon that of Mr. PETER SQUIRE, of London, to whom is due the credit of first suggesting the therapeutical use of the fresh juice of plants.

To the many physicians who are aware of the value of Taraxacum as a stimulant of the biliary secretions, and thus as a promoter of the natural action of the bowels, we are sure that this excellent and reliable preparation will readily commend itself.

Dose.—One to four teaspoonfuls.

TABLET TRITURATE CASES.

For those of our medical friends who prefer to carry a supply of our Compressed Pills or Triturates in the pocket, we are prepared to supply, at about cost, neat leather Pocket Cases, holding twelve or twenty-four three-drachm vials, fitted either with cork or screw caps, as per cuts here shown.

STYLE NO. 1.

TWENTY-FOUR VIAL CASE.

STYLE NO. 2.

TWELVE-VIAL CASE.

THYPTOL.

(LIQUOR EUCALYPTUS COMP.—WYETH.)

Thyptol represents the purified active principles of Eucalyptus, Mentha Arvensis, Thyme, Gaultheria and Baptisia Tinctoria, with sixteen grains Acid Benzo-Boric in each fluidounce.

Thyptol is a liquid, free from all deleterious properties, not irritating but on the contrary balsamic, soothing, healing, of pleasing fragrant odor, suggestive of a cleansing, purifying, refreshing effect. At the ordinary temperature, a mean of 60° F., the liquid is transparent and bright, but at a reduced point a slight opacity is produced upon a portion of its constituents, but not to the extent of impairing its usefulness or application. Increased warmth restores the natural condition. It mixes freely with water and has no material incompatibility with the liquids of most medicines; particularly is this true of Tincture Iron Chloride, U. S. P., with which the prescriber so frequently finds it desirable to combine it. This property makes its adaptation and dilution for many purposes extremely convenient. It may be only necessary to add that it is a most effective antiseptic of its class of correctives and preventives of milder form (and this term may be assumed to include all properties which markedly distinguish such agents).

The principle and theory of its composition should at once accord it the preference over all other professedly similar compositions for the diversified applications to which it is so well adapted. An assurance to the medical or professional mind that the therapeutic adaptation of a remedy is based upon a scientific knowledge, combined with a skilful and accurate proportionate composition, should of itself be sufficient to establish its use as a recognized therapeutic agent, and this without the aid of individual endorsement, certificate or recommendation which so frequently accompany the presentation of new products for the attention of physicians. In gynæcology, rhinology, laryngology, tonsillitis, otorrhœa, urethritis, cystitis, pharyngitis, conjunctivitis, in zymotic and cutaneous diseases, in indigestion and last, but not least, in dentistry and all surgery, Thyptol will be found a valuable addition to the armamentarium of specialists, and a necessary accessary of operations. The merit of a preparation like Thyptol is the most permanent and secure foundation upon which its preference and uses will rest.

After such convincing proof is established the commendation of the physician and surgeon constitute a most satisfactory compensation in confirming truth.

A more complete résumé of the therapy of Thyptol and its vast field of usefulness will be mailed on application, and the correspondence of physicians is solicited.

THYROID GLANDS.

(IN POWDER AND PILL FORM.)

A REMEDY FOR OBESITY, MYXŒDEMA AND OTHER MALADIES HITHERTO INCURABLE.

A vast field of therapeutic possibilities has been opened by the discovery of the uses of certain animal organs, in which category the substance or an Extract of the Thyroid Gland occupies the first and distinctly the most brilliant place. The value of this remedy is p ainly revealed in the results of recent study, experimental and clinical, of the functions of this hitherto mysterious portion of the human economy, of the peculiar maladies that the atrophy and overgrowth as well of the Thyroid Gland may cause in man, and of the similar affections that its artificial ablation has been observed to cause in animals. Indeed, this striking coincidence of the existence of a natural and an artificial malady both alike caused by the loss or atrophy of the Thyroid Gland is the fundamental fact on which all the subsequent theory and proof of the unique value of this extract as a remedy have been established. It is undoubtedly sufficient in itself, and clinical experience has amply demonstrated the truth of an *a priori* inference.

The peculiar *cachexia*, or disease, caused by the atrophy of the Thyroid Gland was called by its discovers, Sir WILLIAM GULL, and Dr. ORD, of London, *Myxœdema*. It is more common than its late discovery would seem to show, and the treatment then instituted, arsenic, iron and tonics, was absolutely without avail. The symptoms are, when developed, exceedingly grave and disfiguring,—growth of *Mucin* in the connective tissues of the body, due to an abnormal activity of the lymphatic glands, roughening and thickening of the skin of face, hands, rump, etc., loss of hair and weight and appetite, swelling of the lips and eyebrows, protuberance of the abdomen, perhaps caused by the exceedingly obstinate constipation, profound dulness of mind and sensation (deafness, loss of memory, absence of the sense of smell), dulness amounting sometimes to idiocy, tremor of the muscles with heightened reflex excitability, a feeling of cold due to the impoverished condition of the blood (decrease of red blood, and increase of white corpuscles, albumen and lencocytes), quickened action of the heart and respiration, together with diminished blood pressure, gradually increasing weakness of mind and body, fitfully interrupted by tetanic and cliotic convulsions, ending, it may even be, in death.

These grave symptoms, elaborately described, especially in a recent able monograph by Dr. BUSCHAN (*Ueber Myxödem und verwandte Zustände*, Leipzig und Wien, 1896, pp. 20 and 105), are, for the most part, easily and permanently cured by the Thyroid Extract. It has been given thus far chiefly in Tabloids or in powders, which are not less effective than the raw gland; but originally the gland was either transplanted by surgical means from the sheep to the human subject as was done first by BETTANCOURT and SERRONA (*Gaz. des Hôpitaux*, 1890, pp. 899, 1225), by LANNELOUGUE (*Bull. méd. du Nord*, 1890), by HORSLEY (*Lancet*, 1891, ii.) and others, or ingested uncooked, in chopped form,—a troublesome and disagreeable method. The juice of the gland was also tried, notably by Dr. MURRAY, of London, with excellent results. It was given, as a rule, by injection. His cases, which numbered six, did well, but his success, striking for that day, is much exceeded now. (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, 1891, ii. p. 796; 1892, ii. p. [illegible]) It is obvious that the powdered extract made into the form of a Tabloid is vastly more convenient than the previous methods of administration or that the crude expedients just described, and, being equally effective, should be employed without hesitation. With respect to the

value and efficacy of the powerful extract, Dr. BRYON BRAMWELL, of Edinburgh, who has seen and studied more cases of myxœdema than any other authority, having observed no less than twenty-eight examples, these comparatively of a rare disease, says, "The effects produced in cases of myxœdema by the introduction into the organism of a relatively minute quantity of Thyroid Extract, the rapidity with which all the characteristic symptoms of the disease disappear under the influence of the Thyroid treatment, and the extraordinary improvement, both in the physical and mental condition of sporadic cretins, which result from the regular and prolonged administration of Thyroid Extract, are very remarkable. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that the cure of myxœdema by Thyroid treatment is one of the greatest therapeutic achievements of this or any other age, and that the flood of light which has been thrown upon the functions of the Thyroid Gland by the experimental, pathological and clinical researches of the past few years, and by the marvelous therapeutic results which have been obtained in cases of myxœdema and sporadic cretinism has opened up a wide field of investigation, alike for the physiologist, the pathologist, and the physician.

That the myxœdematous symptoms undergo immediate improvement after the introduction of a portion of Thyroid Gland into the abdominal cavity, or into the subcutaneous cellular tissue, and that myxœdema can be cured by the subcutaneous injection of a liquid extract of the Thyroid Gland were remarkable discoveries; but that the administration of the Thyroid Gland, given either in the raw or partly cooked state, in the form of a liquid extract, or even of a dry powder, is able, *when introduced into the body through the stomach*, to cause the rapid disappearance of all the myxœdematous symptoms and to lead to a cure of the disease, seems to me still more extraordinary." (*Edinburgh Hospital Reports*, 1895, pp. 116, 117.) In the subjoined account of his twenty-eight cases of myxœdema and sporadic cretinism, Dr. BRAMWELL used the gland, either raw and finely chopped and concealed in rice paper, or in the more convenient tablets, with the same conspicuously remarkable success in both instances. It is scarcely necessary to add that the Thyroid Extract has been employed in myxœdema by every physician of eminence who has met with this strange disease.

The published reports of these cases show a uniform success with the remedy, so that the Thyroid treatment may be confidently declared a *specific* mode of therapeutics. Chief among these opinions must be placed the report of the committee of the Clinical Society of London. Their favorable judgment has been supported by a list of physicians too numerous to mention, but among whom may be cited, HORSLEY, EWALD, BOURNEVILLE, OLIER, CHARCOT, MENDEL, MARIE, SAENGER, BUSCHAN, W. PASTEUR, NAPIER, GARROD, MURRELL, of Europe, and PUTNAM, BARTHOLOW, OSLER, SIMPSON, of America.

"Up to the end of 1894," writes W. PASTEUR, "one hundred and fifty cases of myxœdema at least—probably many more—have so far been published, where the administration of Thyroid Extract has been practised, and, with the exception of but two cases, this mode of treatment has always been followed by a constant and remarkable improvement." He reports, himself, three successful cases of myxœdema and adds that in sporadic cretinism the Thyroid treatment is equally beneficial. (*Rev. méd. de la Suisse rom.*, 1894, p. 36.) With regard to the latter point, the treatment of sporadic cretenism and its allied condition, obesity, by means of this extract, we wish to call especial attention to the powers of the remedy, and to explain succinctly the physiological reasons for its remarkable efficacy in these obstinate and hitherto hopeless cases. Tersely speaking, the Thyroid Extract helps the consumption of fat. (*Archives of Pediatrics*, 1896, p. 202.) It was found, in fact, experimentally by

ROOS, that it causes, when given to a healthy animal, a marked excretion of nitrogen and acid phosphoric, accomplishes a dissolution of albumen, and materially reduces the body weight by oxidizing fats. (*Zeitschrift für phys. Chemie*, 1890, p. 30.) In other words, the Thyroid treatment helps the proteid metabolism of the organism. In practice these facts, experimentally determined, were first utilized by BOURNEVILLE, who found that the growth of obese, stunted children was materially augmented by employing this remedy. It reduced the weight and decidedly increased the height and muscular power of two dwarfish, myxœdematous children. (*Gaz. hebdomadaire*, 1896, p. 77.) Dr. PUTMAN, of Boston, has likewise had considerable success with the Thyroid Extract in cases of obesity. One of his patients lost thirty-three pounds in three months, another forty-two pounds in four months, and so on. (*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*, 1894, p. 155.) In England the Tablets of Thyroid Extract enjoy very great favor as a remedy for obesity. Dr. YORKE-DAVIES writes that in ordinary cases the average loss of weight, under this treatment, is fourteen pounds the first month, ten to twelve pounds the second month, eight to ten pounds the third month. (*British Med. Journal*, 1894, i. p. 42.) In these cases the remedy is a very powerful one and must be used with the advice and under the supervision of the physician. (*Ibid.* p. 55.)

Such are also the conclusions of Dr. L. FOURNIER, of Paris, who has devoted an entire work to the treatment of obesity by the Thyroid Extract. (*Thèse de Paris*, "Du Traitement de l'Obésité par le Corps Thyroïd," 1896, p. 68.) "This method," he says, "is so far the best mode of treatment for obesity, and, pursued with care, is free from any inconvenience." He prefers to use the gland in the form of Tablets. The dose should be rather small, from six to eight grammes, in the course of a week. (P. 67.) This treatment should be supplemented by diet, although a regimen is by no means absolutely indispensable. (FOURNIER, *Thesis*, p. 62.) Dr. YORKE-DAVIES found a regulation of diet serviceable, but in the cases reported by MACKENZIE, BARTH, BOUCHARD and FOURNIER (*Thèse*, pp. 55–64) no control of this kind was exercised and yet the patients lost flesh in large amounts.

Besides this employment of the Thyroid Extract, it has been given successfully by SILEX in Graves' disease, or exophthalmic goitre. (*Berl. kl. Wochensch.*, 1869, p. 136.)

Dr. AULD, of Glasgow, reports a remarkable cure of psoriasis with this remedy. The patient "was given one Tabloid daily of the Thyroid Extract, with no other treatment, and by the end of a week every trace of the disease had disappeared." (*British Medical Journal*, 1894, ii. p. 11.) In malignant syphilis, where the usual treatment fails, Dr. MENZIES, of the Indian Army, achieved excellent results with Thyroid Extract. (*Ibid.* p. 12.) Lupus and many forms of skin disease have been markedly benefited. (LAKE, JESSOP, BRAMWELL, in *British Medical Journal*, 1897, ii. pp. 71 and 922.) In insanity the Thyroid treatment is destined to play a most important rôle. For knowledge of its effects here we are so far chiefly indebted to Dr. BRUCE, of Edinburgh. He found the Thyroid Extract given in somewhat large doses—fifteen grains daily—distinctly beneficial in selected cases, mania, melancholia, general paralysis, syphilitic insanity, alcoholic amnesia, puerperal and lactational insanity, and insanity at the climacteric. ("On Thyroid Feeding in Insanity," *Journal of Mental Science*, 1885, p. 53.) In another paper, "On Thyroid Feeding, based upon the study of a second series of sixty cases," he says, "The results of treatment conclusively prove that the action of Thyroid is complex.

"FIRST.—It undoubtedly produces a mild feverish condition, the action and reaction of which is often of considerable benefit to the patient.

"SECOND.—It is a direct cerebral stimulant.

"THIRD.—There is a strong probability that at some periods of life the administration of Thyroid supplies some substance necessary to the bodily economy."

The last observation, indeed, is worthy of attention, showing, as it does, that the Thyroid is indicated as a remedy for senility. In the maladies of old age it has been employed so far solely by VERMEHEEN, whose results are somewhat vaguely set forth. (*Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift*, 1894.) It is, however, in such cases strongly to be recommended on physiological and clinical grounds.

The most recent experiences have demonstrated that while the raw gland or a properly prepared extract will accomplish the curative results set forth above, the real active constituent is the colloid material contained in the acini. This substance contains much iodine and some phosphorus. According to HUTCHINSON (*British Med. Journal*, Jan. 23, 1897, p. 194) the colloid is practically the only active constituent of the gland, and must be present to the full extent and in its natural and unimpaired condition in any powdered preparation or concentration such as is used to manufacture Tablets. It keeps indefinitely, is free from taste and odor, and a very small dose is necessary.

The Tablets which we offer are more active than those hitherto employed, for not only are they composed largely of the colloid extract in its purity, but the fat, fibrous tissue and other extraneous matter have been removed by careful scientific methods. The Tablets contain the active colloid—the essence, in fact, of the Thyroid Gland—in an absolutely unaltered condition. In extracting this constituent of the Thyroid in this, its purest and most concentrated form, we have been guided by the results of recent science and by the extensive experience in the manufacture of similar organic products and the animal digestive ferments; and we are thus enabled to say, we believe, with certainty, that we are furnishing here a more homogeneous, reliable and efficient preparation of the Thyroid Gland than any other hitherto placed on the market. The glands are removed fresh from the sheep under our personal supervision, and all hygienic and antiseptic conditions during the whole process of concentration and purifying are absolutely perfect and carried out with attention to the minutest details. Our powdered thyroidal matter is in its purest and most reliable condition, is unalterable and always of uniform strength.

Each Tablet represents five grains of the fresh Thyroid Gland. The daily dose is three Tablets, taken at suitable intervals. For cases of the insane a larger dose may be given, the physician being guided by the amount of "febrile reaction" To reduce flesh in healthy individuals, when obesity does not exist, the Tablets should be employed with prudence. In senility, one Tablet morning and evening will have beneficial results.

As a valuable adjunct to the Thyroid treatment we would recommend the simultaneous use of our Granular Effervescing Sodium Phosphate. The form in which we have put up this well known and thoroughly reliable drug—the effervescent—makes its employment easy and agreeable. Sodium Phosphate is a mild but certain hepatic stimulant and laxative. As a soda salt it contributes to maintain the alkalinity of the bile, and may thus prevent the formation of calculi and effect the solution of "inspissated bile." Abundant experience has demonstrated its utility in catarrh of the bile-ducts, the most common cause of "biliousness." It is contained in the serum of the blood in large amount, and is not, therefore, a substance foreign to the body, but may be used freely without danger of ulterior ill effect. It also serves an important purpose in the economy to promote the nutrition of nervous matter.

In the treatment of obesity by the Thyroid medication it has an important place as an adjunct. It favors the oxidation and emulsionizing of the surplus fat and unappropriated fatty accumulations. Thus, it not only aids the reducing power of the Thyroid Gland Tablets, but maintains the nutrition of parts whose integrity is essential to the due performance of the bodily functions. During the course of the Thyroid medication the Effervescent Sodium Phosphate should be given in sufficient quantity two or three times a day to maintain a soluble state of the bowels. The amount taken should be determined by the degree of action on the intestinal canal.

THYROID GLAND GLYCEROLE.

A solution of colloid constituents of the Thyroid Glands of the sheep, each fluidrachm representing five grains of the fresh Glands.

Dose.—For an adult, from one to four teaspoonfuls.

TINCTURE RED GUM, AROMATIC.

Prepared from an exudation from the Bark of the Eucalyptus Rostrata. Soluble in Water or Alcohol.

In asking the attention of the dental profession to this admirable preparation, we desire to briefly outline a few of its peculiar properties, and, by comparison, endeavor to confirm its many great advantages over the well-known vegetable astringents. An important property which it possesses, and one that will at once be fully appreciated by the profession in their practical operations, is its complete solubility in aqueous solutions, enabling its unlimited dilution without change or precipitation. In this respect, it contrasts very favorably with the various preparations of Catechu, Kino, Krameria and Myrrh, which invariably become more or less turbid upon similar treatment.

A few drops of this Tincture added to two ounces of water make a most delicate and refreshing wash, especially applicable to sore and inflamed gums. Its freedom from the persistent bitter taste that frequently characterizes many of the vegetable astringents offers a strong argument for its local administration to children and fastidious patients. Its astringency is not only pronounced but peculiar, exercising a tendency to adhere to the mucous surfaces with remarkable persistency, and imparting a character and tone that cannot be obtained from preparations of a similar nature.

Its use as a gargle in sore and inflamed conditions of the throat and mucous membranes is most efficacious, its peculiar property of adhering to and sheathing the source of irritation affording almost immediate relief.

Dentists, when operating, will find our Aromatic Tincture of invaluable service in arresting bleeding of the gums and allaying all inflammatory conditions, and we offer it to the profession with the firm conviction that it will fully maintain the claim which we so confidently make.

WARBURG TINCTURE.

THE CELEBRATED AND WELL KNOWN EAST-INDIA REMEDY FOR MALARIAL FEVERS.

The efficacy of this preparation in many cases of prostration from malarial influences, and as an antiperiodic where quinine and other cinchona alkaloids had proved inefficient, warrants the claim that the aromatic

stimulants and laxatives contained in the formula of Dr. WARBURG largely increased the potency of the quinine.

DIRECTIONS.—First, give the patient any convenient purgative (the U. S. P. Compound Cathartic Pill, three of which will be found to be an admirable dose in malarial cases), and when the bowels have been freely evacuated give a full tablespoonful (one-half fluidounce) every three hours, until a non-exhausting perspiration is produced, manifested by a decline of temperature and an abatement of frontal headache. In extreme cases of prostration, accompanied by an exhausting perspiration, beef-tea, with wine or brandy, may be given as nourishment in connection with the remedy.

WARBURG TINCTURE, SPECIAL.

MODIFIED FORMULA.

This preparation corresponds to the Standard Tincture, with the exception of the substitution of the cheaper Cinchona alkaloids for Quinine.

Dose.—After the stomach has been freely evacuated give one-half fluidounce every three hours until a non-exhaustive perspiration is induced.

ZINC RESPIRATORS, PERFORATED.

This Respirator was devised by Dr. BURNEY YEO, of London, and described by him in the *British Medical Journal.* It was since improved as suggested by an eminent specialist in this country.

These Respirators have been used in hospital, dispensary and private practice for a number of years, and have proved fully as efficacious as the more expensive and cumbersome forms, while they are more cleanly, less embarrassing to the respiration, and permit thorough admixture with atmospheric air.

They are well adapted for the treatment (by inhalation) of catarrh, influenza, ozema, etc., by means of suitable remedies prescribed by physcians.

Any volatile material which it is desired to administer by continuous inhalation, whether for antiseptic or for remedial purposes, can be used in it. The medicament is dropped upon the moistened sponge in the cage; the Respirator is then to be placed over the nose and mouth, and secured in position by the elastic cords, which are to be placed back of the ears and under the chin.

Some of the substances which may be used, are as follows: Creasote, Acid Carbolic, Eucalyptol, Tincture Thymol, Oil of Turpentine, Terebene, Compound Tincture of Benzoin, Ethereal Tincture Camphor, Iodide of Ethyl, Chloloform, Spirit of Chloroform, and Alcoholic Solution of Menthol. Many others will suggest themselves to the practitioner.

Five or more drops are employed at a time, and renewed as required. In the opinion of Dr. YEO, a mixture of equal parts of Spirit of Chloroform and the active remedy renders the administration more efficacious in some instances. Chloroform is especially indicated in cases of irritating cough.

SUPPOSITORIES.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF OUR SUPPOSITORY MOULDS.

CUTS ARE OF ACTUAL SIZES OF SUPPOSITORIES.

RECTAL.

Mould No. 1, Rec'l.
Weight, 10 grains.

Mould No. 2, Rectal.
Weight, 20 grains.

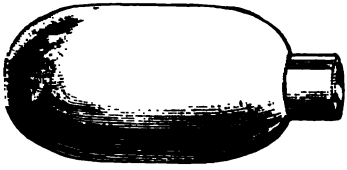
Mould No. 3, Rectal.
Weight, 37 grains.

Mould No. 4, Rectal.
Weight, 40 grains.

Mould No. 5, Rectal or Vaginal.
Weight, 47 grains.

VAGINAL.

Mould No. 6, Vaginal.
Weight, 100 grains.



Mould No. 7, Vaginal.
Weight, 140 grains.

Mould No. 16, Vaginal.
Weight in Boroglyceride Mass, 100 grains.
Weight in Cacao Butter, [illegible] grains.

The above weights are given in unmedicated Cacao Butter; for the approximate weights in 95 per cent. Glycerine add 33 per cent., and for Boroglyceride and Gelatine add 37 per cent. to weights given above.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF OUR SUPPOSITORY MOULDS—Continued.

UTERINE.

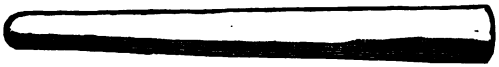
uld No. 8, Uterine.
Weight, 22 grains.

Mould No. 9, Uterine.
Weight, 37 grains.

Mould No. 17, Uterine.
Weight, 10 grains.

URETHRAL.

Mould No. 10, Urethral.
Weight, 17 grains.



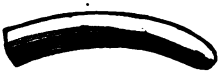
Mould No. 11, Urethral.
Weight, 26 grains.

NASAL.

Mould No. 12, Nasal.
Weight, 8 grains.

Mould No. 13, Nasal.
Weight, 12 grains.

AURAL.



Mould No. 14, Aural.
Weight, 4 grains.

Mould No. 15, Aural.
Weight, 8 grains.

Mould No. 18, Urethral. Weight, 46 grains.

☞ **The above weights are given in unmedicated Cacao Butter; for the approximate ghts in 95 per cent. Glycerine add 33 per cent., and for Boroglyceride and Gelatine 37 per cent. to weights given above.**

APPLICATION AND USE OF SUPPOSITORIES.

The extension of local methods in the treatment of diseases, both of systemic and local character, is a distinctive feature of modern therapeutics. This particular development received its chief stimulus from those pathological doctrines which maintained the local character of most diseases, and of many which had long been held to rest on a constitutional basis.

In this development of local methods, the use of Suppositories has grown *pari passu* with the necessities of practical therapeutics. We are convinced by multiplied evidence that this mode of applying remedies is capable of immense extension, as its advantages and utility are perceived. Suppositories satisfy all the requirements of a suitable topical method. They are neat, convenient and efficient. They can be readily adapted to the various canals and outlets, so situated as to be reached by local or topical means, and their use, as a rule, can be accomplished by the patient without skilled assistance.

Suppositories may be prepared for a merely local action, for systemic effects, and for a combination of the two. They are especially efficient, locally, as compared with solutions, in that the action may be maintained at a uniform rate for a sufficient time. As compared with remedies which, introduced into the stomach, act after absorption, they have the advantage of a local impression in addition to the systemic effects. Thus, in the treatment of a nasal catarrh, the Suuppository employed for this purpose may have a local action on the diseased membrane and also an effect from the constitutional impression, the result of absorption.

The effects of Suppositories comprehend a wide range of action. As regards the *local*, they may be anodyne, antiseptic, alterant and astringent. As regards the *systemic*, they may be so compounded as to produce all of the effects of which medicaments may be capable. The most superficial examination suffices to demonstrate their multiform applicability and their value as remedial agents. To indicate the range of their uses, it will be most convenient to classify them in groups.

First. ANODYNE. In many instances, the stomach is either intolerant of narcotics or the patient has an invincible repugnance to taking them. Again, many anodynes act more efficiently by the rectum. This is the rule in inflammatory and painful affections of the abdominal organs, for as all of the veins of the abdomen—except the renal—unite to form the portal, it is obvious that a local as well as a systemic action is obtained from diffusible anodynes put into the rectum.

As the phenomenon called *pain* has a complex mechanism, the remedies employed to relieve it are more effective when they act upon the periphery of the nerve as well as on the centre of conscious impressions. The mechanism of pain may be thus explained: The first element is the irritation of the end organs (peripheral expansion) or trunk of the nerve affected; second, the transmission of the impulse thus originating to the centre where it is translated into consciousness; third, the perception of the pain sense, and, fourth, its reference outwardly to the point of origin or to the periphery. An anodyne Suppository may act on the place of origin, on the lines of transmission and on the centre of conciousness of the pain sense. An anodyne by the stomach only acts on the last mentioned [illegible]

As by [illegible] is increased,—the defects of one supplied by the action of another [illegible] preparing anodyne Suppositories they may be made to contain various agents. Among the most useful of these [illegible] the constituents indicated in the anodyne group.

Second. HYPNOTIC. As a rule hypnotics act more favorably when

administered by the rectum, and the most convenient form for administration is the Suppository. The practitioner has a large list from which to select. Some are prepared with, and others without, opium or morphine. When pain is the cause of wakefulness, no substitute for opium exists. When spasms are the source of pain—as, for example, after-pains—chloral becomes the most useful agent. The combination of opium and chloral is peculiarly efficient; but as they aid each other's action, especially on the respiratory centre, their conjoint administration requires prudence. The addition of belladonna confers on the combination of chloral and morphine increased powers, whilst it lessens the danger of cardiac and respiratory depression. The whole constitutes an hypnotic and analgesic combination of remarkable efficiency and is unequaled as a means of relief in cases of pain and wakefulness combined, especially when the former is the cause of the latter.

The other hypnotic combinations are intended for wakefulness in cases in which opium and chloral are contraindicated, either in consequence of the nature of their powers or of idiosyncrasy on the part of the patient. They may prove of signal utility in cases of the insomnia of nervous affections and insanity and the lack of cerebral repose in acute diseases. We may mention, in illustration of the latter condition, the use of the hypnotic combination No. 60, composed of chloral, monobromide of camphor, and hyoscyamine, in the delirium and wakefulness of acute pneumonia.

The rectal Suppository is advised in all cases requiring the anodyne and hypnotic combinations—even in pelvic pain and inflammation involving the uterus and its appendages; for, whilst absorption by the rectum may be as active as by the stomach—in the case of some remedies more so—by the vaginal mucous membrane, which closely approaches in structure the common integument, it is less so. In general, for the multiform applications of anodynes and hypnotics, rectal Suppositories are to be used. Exceptions to this rule will be indicated hereafter. For applications to other mucous surfaces—to the vagina, urethra, nares, fauces, auditory canal, etc.—various antiseptic, alterant and astringent Suppositories are required.

The part acted by minute organisms—microbes, morbific germs—in the production of diseases is so important that topical applications containing antiseptics are among the most valuable remedial measures. Especially in catarrhal affections, common and specific, of the vagina, urethra and nares do we find antiseptic and astringent Suppositories unequaled in curative value. The advantages which they possess over solutions and other liquid preparations are: facility of application, thoroughness and continuity of action.

The foregoing statements, general in character, regarding the therapeutical value of Suppositories will serve to indicate the conditions requiring them. To these special applications we now direct attention. Pursuing the subject in the same order, we will commence with the anodyne and hypnotic groups of remedial agents which may be applied, with the best results, in the form of Suppositories.

In the various cerebral diseases requiring hypnotics and anodynes, the stomach is often in such an irritable condition as to be unable to retain remedies. Quite irrespective of the state of the stomach, however, Suppositories may be preferable. In acute meningitis, acute mania, maniacal delirium and delirium tremens, the stomach is either so irritable as to reject medicines, or absorption by it of medicaments is so delayed or imperfect as to render their action uncertain, or the patient is in a mental condition which precludes swallowing. The hypodermic use of hypnotics and anodynes has been so often followed by disastrous over-action, or subsequently dangerous depression, that this mode of

giving these remedies is embarrassed by apprehensions of calamity in some form; hence, the comfort and safety of rectal Suppositories, which will accomplish the same objects without the danger of sudden excessive action or after-failure of vital organs. Furthermore, in these acute affections, the powers of life need support in the only mode in which it can be effectually rendered—by suitable nutriment. The stomach is already in a condition which interferes seriously with assimilation. When to this condition of the organs is added the depressing effects of the usual anodyne and narcotic medicines—their impression on the end-organs of the nerves of the mucous membrane—it may be readily conceived how necessary it is to employ medicaments free from these serious consequences. By means of the hypnotic and anodyne combinations—represented in the formulæ of the two groups—or other desired combination, administered by the rectum twice or thrice a day, the best effects of which these remedies are capable are produced without any of the hindrances and ill results with which their stomachal use is attended. Abundant clinical experience has now demonstrated that chloral especially is far safer and more efficient by the rectum than by the stomach. If not so conspicuously better in action by the same channel, opium, at least to some extent, acts more kindly, whilst its positively depressing effect on the nerves of the stomach, and consequent interference with digestion, is thereby avoided. One of the great advantages possessed by the rectal Suppositories, in the acute affections above mentioned, is the manner in which the force potential in the remedies thus used is rendered actual. The force is not liberated suddenly, as when the hypodermic injection is practised, and expiring as suddenly as given out, but is evenly and continuously evolved, maintaining a uniform effect.

In that large and important group of diseases in which wakefulness is due to pain or spasm, or both combined, the rectal use of some of the anodyne and hypnotic combinations offers us the best resource available. Neuralgia, from affections of nerves, and from functional disturbance of some organ—as ovarian neuralgia, dysmenorrhœa, etc.; the pain of inflammation of a serious membrane—as pleuritis and peritonitis; the pain caused by the passage of a calculus—as hepatic and renal colic,—are all conditions in which the rectal Suppository is most efficient. Of all of these various states thus relieved, the best results are had from rectal Suppositories in abdominal and pelvic pain, inflammation and spasm. Even in the affections strictly limited to the uterus and its appendages, of a painful and inflammatory character, rectal Suppositories are greatly more efficient than vaginal. On the other hand, mere local lesions of the vaginal and uterine mucous membrane, requiring astringent or antiseptic medication, are best treated by Suppositories applied to the affected part.

Probably the most important Suppositories are those for the local treatment of aural, nasal, faucial, rectal, urethral and vaginal affections.

AURAL.—The aural Suppository is adapted to the shape of the canal. The formulæ include the usual remedies for the treatment of otorrhœa, polypi, eczema, etc.

In the application of aural Suppositories the auditory canal is gently wiped dry with the cotton-wrapped probe, the Suppository is then carefully inserted.

The superiority of such an application over ordinary methods is quite obvious. All the world knows the dangers accompanying the use of the syringe—except in skilled hands.

NASAL.—What is true of aural is equally (even in a higher degree) true of nasal affections. In the nasal passage, more than in any other cavities and outlets of the body, are deposited morbific germs, the pollen of plants and other noxious substances contained in the respired air.

In accordance with the general law of etiology, the nasal mucous membrane, being most taxed in the performance of its functions, is most ready to yield to morbid actions. It is both the point of reception of disease-producing materials and the seat of localized morbid processes. Through the fifth nerve and its nucleus, the nasal mucous membrane has wide-spread associations with various organs, and is a link in the chain of numerous reflex disturbances. Nasal Suppositories offer an admirable resource in the treatment of various local and systemic affections. Catarrh, acute and chronic; ulceration, catarrhal and specific; polypus, asthma, hay fever, etc., are the most common of these.

To get the best effects from nasal Suppositories the position of the patient must be such as to permit the medicament to come in contact with the affected mucous membrane. When the Suppository is placed in the anterior nares, the head should be inclined backward, the face uppermost, so that as the composition melts the materials flow over the whole surface. By means of properly prepared Suppositories, the agents found most effective in the treatment of diseases of the nasal passages can be applied by the patient with but occasional skilled assistance. After the Suppository has had time to act on the mucous membrane, and before another one is introduced, tepid salt solution can be used to cleanse the surface.

VAGINAL.—It has already been pointed out that in the treatment of pelvic pain and inflammation, of conditions of disease which can be reached only by medicaments after absorption, rectal Suppositories are required. The vaginal mucous membrane does not have the structure to permit adequate absorption of medicaments applied to it. However, in morbid states of the vaginal and uterine mucous membrane, Suppositories perform a function which cannot be executed by any other form of topical application. The remedies applied to the vaginal mucous membrane may be antiseptic or germicide, astringent, alterative and anodyne. For specific catarrh, those Suppositories containing corrosive sublimate, iodoform, the antiseptic oils, are especially effective. For simple catarrh, those containing tannin and iodoform, bismuth and tannin, hydrastis, acid boric, acid benzoic, copaiba, etc., will be found useful.

Before the Suppository is placed in position, a hot-water or hot salt-solution douche should be taken, and also several hours after it has been introduced (allowing time for thorough action of the medicaments), the vaginal canal should be well irrigated. By this means a clear surface is presented for the unobstructed action of the remedies used and the products of their action removed.

In addition to the regular Cacao Butter Suppositories we supply Suppositories composed of Boroglyceride, with sufficient gelatine to make them soft, pliable and soluble, without Cacao Butter or other oily ingredient. These have met with phenomenal success in the hands of most all physicians, and have almost replaced the Cacao Butter Suppositories.

Boroglyceride (or, as it is frequently named, Glyco-Boron, Glyceryl-Borate or Glacralin) is composed of Acid Boric and Glycerine, which has been accepted and extensively used by the medical profession as one of the most satisfactory and valuable antiseptics. The antiseptic action of Boroglyceride is mild, safe and efficient, is accompanied by a relaxing and emollient effect, and in this respect possesses a great superiority over many of the ordinary antiseptics, such as Iodoform, Acid Carbolic, etc. Prominent among its many advantages, including the above mentioned merits, are its cleanliness, freedom from odor, non-corrosiveness and from any tendency to excite or inflame the irritated or excoriated parts. Boroglyceride has also a most decided healing, soothing and curative action, particularly efficient as a remedy for drying up suppurating surfaces. For the local treatment of the numerous diseases of the vagina

and uterus there is no other single agent or antiseptic that can be used with such uniformly good results.

Combining this preparation with a slowly dissolving vehicle (gelatine, which is not oily), there is presented to the tender surfaces of the vagina a constant and prolonged contact, which is most desirable in the treatment of local diseases.

Our Suppositories of Boroglyceride are perfectly dry and pliable and easily inserted, the hygroscopic qualities of the Boroglyceride being completely overcome. They are sufficiently firm to handle when administering, while their soft and pliable condition prevents any injury to the parts while inserting or when in place.

It is almost superfluous for us to mention the many indications where this agent will be found invaluable to the practitioner, whose experience has amply justified all that is claimed for Boroglyceride. We only submit it in this form for its convenience, adaptability, cleanliness and ease of administration. It has been found peculiarly efficacious in the treatment of the following diseases of the uterus and vagina: vaginitis, leucorrhœa, uterine ulcerations, pruritus vulva, erosion of the cervix uteri, vaginal catarrh, inflammation of the genital organs.

URETHRAL.—The chief obstacle to the successful treatment of urethral affections has been in the attempts to reach the affected surface. Before the advent of the modern topical methods the only route available was by the stomach, through the kidneys, into the urine; and the remedies found most useful belonged to a group of which copaiba was the representative. When the local origin and clinical characteristics of gonorrhœa came to be understood, topical treatment assumed greater importance, until at present the old stomachal remedies are but little used. Various kinds of medicated injections constitute the chief resources of the practical therapeutist in the management of the various forms of urethritis, simple and specific. The obvious hindrances to the successful use of injections consist in the uncertainty as to the precise seat of the morbid action, in the complicated structure of the parts, in the protection to pathogenic organisms afforded by the folds and crypts of the mucous membrane, and in the transient, fugitive impression made on the disease by solutions injected. Properly prepared Suppositories obviate these hindrances for the most part and successfully combat the local morbid process.

For specific urethritis or gonorrhœa those Suppositories containing the most active germicides are the most efficient—*i.e.* corrosive sublimate, iodoform, resorcin, thymol, etc. When we have to deal with a simple catarrhal process, tannin, iodotannin, iodoform and hydrastis are examples of remedies which have a curative action. To achieve good results, it is essential that the medicament come in contact with the diseased part and every microbe. The cylindrical Suppository should be pushed down the canal until it rests in the diseased area, where it should remain undisturbed until it has entirely melted. Both before and after the introduction of the Suppository, the urethra may be washed out with warm water or warm salt-solution. The Suppository and its remains should not be disturbed until all the effects of which it is capable are accomplished.

FORMS.—The size and shape of Suppositories are determined by the nature of the cavity to which applied. The doses of the medicaments are fixed by their character. Thus, remedies capable of absorption, as morphine and corrosive sublimate, must be apportioned as for stomachal administration, and those acting only locally may be used in any quantity, up to the capacity of the Suppository.

The period of their administration is determined by the character of the medicaments and the nature of the case. As a rule, two or three times a day will be proper and necessary; but, when the local action

caused is considerable, it is best, generally speaking, to await the subsidence of the existing irritation before starting a new one. In the local treatment of catarrh this rule of practice is too often neglected, and a local action due to the medicament is confounded with the disease.

The best time for administering a rectal Suppository, when the patient is not confined to the bed or to the house, is at night, on retiring. If bed-fast, they may be administered to the patient at any time, consistently with the state of the rectum. When the rectum is full of feces, it is necessary to empty it, and this may be readily accomplished by an enema of warm water.

For convenience in ordering our Suppositories of the various forms and combinations, it is only necessary to specify the numbers.

They are put up in neat wooden boxes, each containing twenty Suppositories, and can be forwarded readily to any destination by mail or express.

The list of formulæ has been prepared with much care and research, having been submitted to several of our most eminent medical authorities, who have very cordially endorsed it, and to whom we are deeply indebted for many valuable suggestions as to doses and combinations. It embraces a great variety of formulæ, adapted to almost every symptom or emergency, and the utmost care, exactness and scrupulous attention to detail, so essential in preparing a class of agents containing such potent remedies, are exercised in their manufacture. Each Suppository contains the exact amount of drug, thoroughly and evenly incorporated throughout the excipient, thus insuring the most prompt and effective action on the economy.

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FORMULÆ OF SUPPOSITORIES.

The small figure to the left of each number indicates the shape and size of the Suppository. See pages 126 and 127 for numbers of Moulds.

RECTAL.

2 **No. 1.**
Anodyne.
Cacao Butter, Plain . . . . . *20 gr.*

2 **No. 2.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . *1-8 gr.*

2 **No. 3.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . *1-6 gr.*

2 **No. 4.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . *1-4 gr.*

2 **No. 5.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . *1-2 gr.*

2 **No. 6.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . *1 gr.*

2 **No. 7.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . *2 gr.*

2 **No. 10.**
Anodyne.
Opium Ext. Aq. . . . . . *1-4 gr.*

2 **No. 11.**
Anodyne.
Opium Ext., Aq. . . . . . *1-2 gr.*

2 **No. 12.**
Anodyne.
Opium Ext., Aq. . . . . . *1 gr.*

2 **No. 13.**
Anodyne.
Opium Ext., Aq. . . . . . *2 gr.*

2 **No. 14.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . *1-12 gr.*

2 **No. 15.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . *1-8 gr.*

2 **No. 221.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . *1-6 gr.*

2 **No. 16.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . *1-4 gr.*

2 **No. 222.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . *1-3 gr.*

2 **No. 17.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . *1-2 gr.*

2 **No. 223.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . *1-4 gr.*
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . *1-8 gr.*

2 **No. 224.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . *1-4 gr.*
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . *1-4 gr.*

2 **No. 274.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . *1-2 gr.*
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . *1-2 gr.*

2 **No. 24.**
Anodyne.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . *1-4 gr.*

2 **No. 25.**
Anodyne.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . *1-2 gr.*

2 **No. 26.**
Anodyne.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . *1 gr.*

2 **No. 29.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . *1-2 gr.*
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . *1-4 gr.*

2 **No. 233.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . *1 gr.*
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . *1-3 gr.*

2 **No. 30.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . *1 gr.*
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . *1-4 gr.*

Formulæ of Suppositories.

RECTAL—CONTINUED.

2 **No. 234.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 31.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 2 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 32.**
Anodyne.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 3 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 33.**
Anodyne.
Opium Ext. Aq. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-8 gr.

2 **No. 273.**
Anodyne.
Opium Ext., Aq. . . . . . 1 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-4 gr.

2 **No. 34.**
Anodyne.
Opium Ext. Aq. . . . . . 1 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 39.**
Anodyne.
Hyoscyamus Ext. . . . . . 3 gr.

2 **No. 41.**
Anodyne.
Hyoscyamus Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.
Opium Ext., Aq. . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 43.**
Anodyne, Stimulant.
Opium Ext. . . . . . 1 4 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Coca Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 45.**
Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Atropine Sulph. . . . . . 1-200 gr.

2 **No. 47.**
Anodyne, Anæsthetic.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Atropine Sulph. . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-8 gr.

2 **No. 48.**
Anodyne, Anæsthetic.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Atropine Sulph. . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-6 gr.

2 **No. 49.**
Anodyne, Anæsthetic.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Atropine Sulph. . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Cannabis Indica Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 50.**
Anodyne, Anæsthetic.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Atropine Sulph . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Cannabis Indica Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 51.**
Anodyne.
Codeine . . . . . 1 gr.
Hyoscyamus Ext. . . . . . 1 gr.
Cannabis Indica Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 52.**
Anodyne.
Codeine . . . . . 2 gr.
Hyoscyamus Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.
Cannabis Indica Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 53.**
Anodyne, Stimulant.
Cannabis Indica Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Hyoscyamus Ext. . . . . . 1 gr.
Coca Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.

3 **No. 54.**
Anodyne, Stimulant.
Cannabis Indica Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.
Hyoscyamus Ext. . . . . . 4 gr.
Coca Ext. . . . . . 5 gr.

3 **No. 55.**
Hypnotic.
Chloral Hydrate . . . . . 10 gr.
Atropine Sulph. . . . . . 1-120 gr.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-4 gr.

3 **No. 56.**
Hypnotic.
Chloral Hydrate . . . . . 30 gr.
Atropine Sulph. . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

3 **No. 59.**
Hypnotic.
Chloral Hydrate . . . . . 15 gr.
Camphor Monobrom. . . . . . 5 gr.
Hyoscyamine Hydrochlor. . . . . 1-100 gr.

3 **No. 65.**
Hypnotic.
Cannabis Indica Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Lupulin . . . . . 5 gr.
Hyoscyamus Ext. . . . . . 1 gr.
Camphor Monobrom. . . . . . 2 gr.

Formulæ of Suppositories.

RECTAL—CONTINUED.

3 **No. 67.**
Hypnotic.

Hyoscine Hydrobrom. . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Codeine . . . . . 1 gr.
Lupulin . . . . . 5 gr.

3 **No. 68.**
Hypnotic.

Hyoscine Hydrobrom. . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Codeine . . . . . 2 gr.
Lupulin . . . . . 10 gr.

3 **No. 69.**
Antiseptic.

Iodoform . . . . . 2 gr.
Thymol . . . . . 1 gr.
Resorcin . . . . . 5 gr.

3 **No. 71.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.

Iodoform . . . . . 5 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 10 gr.

3 **No. 73.**
Antiseptic.

Acid Boric . . . . . 5 gr.
Thymol . . . . . 2 gr.
Oil Eucalyptus . . . . . 1 m.

2 **No. 81.**
Antiseptic.

Iodoform . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 82.**
Antiseptic.

Iodoform . . . . . 3 gr.

2 **No. 238.**
Antiseptic.

Iodoform . . . . . 5 gr.

2 **No. 83.**
Antiseptic.

Acid Boric . . . . . 5 gr.

2 **No. 84.**
Anodyne, Astringent.

Opium, Pvd. . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 86.**
Anodyne, Astringent.

Opium, Pvd. . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 88.**
Anodyne, Astringent.

Opium, Pvd. . . . . . 1 gr.
Lead Acetate . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 91.**
Anodyne, Astringent.

Opium, Pvd. . . . . . 1 gr.
Lead Acetate . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 92.**
Anodyne, Astringent.

Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Lead Acetate . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 94.**
Astringent.

Acid Tannic . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 95.**
Astringent.

Acid Tannic . . . . . 5 gr.

2 **No. 98.**
Anodyne, Antiseptic, Astringent.

Stramonium Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Lead Carbonate . . . . . 1 gr.
Lead Subacetate Solution . . . . . 2 m.
Creasote . . . . . 1-2 m.

2 **No. 101.**
Astringent.

Krameria Ext. . . . . . 3 gr.

3 **No. 104.**
Astringent.

Acid Tannic . . . . . 5 gr.
Acid Gallic . . . . . 2 gr.
Krameria Ext. . . . . . 1 gr.

3 **No. 112.**
Astringent, Antiseptic.

Acid Tannic . . . . . 5 gr.
Eucalyptol . . . . . 1 m.
Iodoform . . . . . 2 gr.

3 **No. 114.**
Astringent, Anodyne, Antiseptic.

Acid Tannic . . . . . 5 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 5 gr.
Mercury Corros. Chlor. . . . . . 1-30 gr.

2 **No. 235.**
Astringent, Healing.

Hamamelis Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 237.**
Astringent, Healing.

Hamamelis Ext. . . . . . 5 gr.

2 **No. 295.**
Astringent.

Kino . . . . . 5 gr.

2 **No. 271.**
Astringent, Tonic.

Kino . . . . . 5 gr.
Nux Vomica Ext. . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 272.**
Astringent, Tonic.

Kino . . . . . 10 gr.
Nux Vomica Ext. . . . . . 1 gr.

Formulæ of Suppositories.

RECTAL—CONTINUED.

2 **No. 284.**
Anodyne, Astringent, Healing.
Canada Pine Ext. . . . . . 3 gr.
Calendula Ext. . . . . . 3 gr.
Hamamelidis Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.
Stramonium Ext. . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 246.**
Astringent, Antiseptic.
Hamamelis Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.
Horse Chestnut . . . . . 1 gr.
Liquid Tar . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Acid Carbolic . . . . . 1-60 gr.

2 **No. 260.**
Antiseptic.
Chrysarobin . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 261.**
Antiseptic, Anodyne.
Chrysarobin . . . . . 2 gr.
Iodoform . . . . . 1 gr.
Hyoscyamus Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 262.**
Antiseptic, Anodyne.
Chrysarobin . . . . . 2 gr.
Iodoform . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Gallic . . . . . 2 gr.
Belladonna Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 277.**
Anodyne, Astringent, Tonic.
Sulphur, Flowers . . . . . 5 gr.
Nux Vomica, Powd. Ext. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Henbane, Powd. Ext. . . . . . 1 1-4 gr.
Witch Hazel Ext. . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Acid Boric . . . . . 3 gr.
Glycerine } *of each* . . . . . q. s.
Cacao Butter }

2 **No. 282.**
Anodyne, Astringent, Healing.
Calendula Ext. . . . . . 3 gr.
Acetanilid . . . . . 2 gr.
Stramonium Ext. . . . . . 1 gr.
Hamamelidis Ext. . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 285.**
Anodyne, Astringent, Healing.
Canada Pine Ext. . . . . . 3 gr.
Acetanilid . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 208.**
Tonic.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 209.**
Tonic.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 210.**
Tonic.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 3 gr.

2 **No. 211.**
Tonic.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 4 gr.

2 **No. 212.**
Tonic.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 5 gr.

2 **No. 217.**
Tonic, Anodyne.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 3 gr.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 218.**
Tonic, Anodyne.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 5 gr.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 225.**
Anæsthetic.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-5 gr.

2 **No. 227.**
Anæsthetic.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 228.**
Anodyne.
Codeine . . . . . 1-4 gr.

2 **No. 230.**
Anodyne.
Codeine . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 231.**
Anodyne.
Codeine . . . . . 1 gr.

2 **No. 242.**
Antiseptic, Healing.
Aristol . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Thymol . . . . . 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 244.**
Vermifuge.
Santonin . . . . . 2 gr.

2 **No. 253.**
Laxative.
Gluten . . . . . 10 per ct.

2 **No. 288.**
Anodyne, Sedative.
Asafœtida, Purified . . . . . 5 gr.

2 **No. 291.**
Anodyne, Sedative.
Asafœtida, Purified . . . . . 5 gr.
Sumbul . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Valerian . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.

2 **No. 292.**
Anodyne, Sedative.
Asafœtida, Purified . . . . . 5 gr.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.

Formulæ of Suppositories.

GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES.

No. 207 A.
Laxative, Adult.

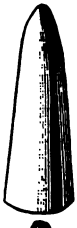
Glycerine . . . . . 50 gr.

Containing 95 per cent. Glycerine. In bottles of one dozen each.

No. 207 C.
Laxative, Adult.

Glycerine . . . . . 50 gr.

Containing 95 per cent. Glycerine. In boxes of one dozen. Each Suppository securely corked in a glass vial.



No. 207 B.
Laxative, Child.

Glycerine . . . . . 25 gr.

Containing 95 per cent. Glycerine. In bottles of one dozen each.

No. 207 D.
Laxative, Child.

Glycerine . . . . . 25 gr.

Containing 95 per cent, Glycerine. In boxes of one dozen. Each Suppository securely corked in a glass vial.

No. 207 E.
Laxative, Adult.

Glycerine . . . . . 50 gr.

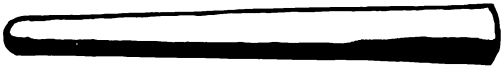
Containing 95 per cent. Glycerine. Double Cone. In bottles of one dozen each.

No. 207 F.
Laxative, Adult.

Glycerine . . . . . 50 gr.

Containing 95 per cent. Glycerine. Double Cone. In boxes of one dozen. Each Suppository securely corked in a glass vial.

No. 207 G.
Laxative, Infant.



Glycerine . . . . . 35 gr.

For Infants and Children. In bottles of one dozen each.

No. 207 H.
Laxative.

[illegible] . . . . . 50 gr.

In boxes of one dozen. Each Suppository securely corked in a glass vial.

In filling orders for Glycerine Suppositories we will always send the 50-grain Suppository, 207 A, packed in jars containing one dozen each, unless otherwise specified. To avoid mistakes, care should be taken to designate by number and letter as above.

Formulæ of Suppositories.

VAGINAL.

6 **No. 116.**
Antiseptic.
Iodoform . . . . . 5 gr.
Mercury Corros. Chlor. . . . . . 1-20 gr.

6 **No. 118.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Iodoform . . . . . 5 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 15 gr.

7 **No. 122.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 20 gr.
Acid Boric . . . . . 5 gr.

7 **No. 124.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Acid Salicylic . . . . . 10 gr.
Acid Boric . . . . . 5 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 20 gr.

6 **No. 134.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Zinc Oxide . . . . . 5 gr.
Zinc Sulphocarbolate . . . . . 10 gr.
Thymol . . . . . 2 gr.

7 **No. 136.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Resorcin . . . . . 5 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 20 gr.
Salicin . . . . . 10 gr.

6 **No. 138.**
Antiseptic, Anæsthetic.
Cocaine Hydrochlorate . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Salicin . . . . . 20 gr.

BOROGLYCERIDE AND COMBINATIONS.

Vaginal Suppositories from No. 400 to 427 (Mould No. 16) are free from Cacao Butter or other oily ingredients.

Mould No. 16.
Weight in Boroglyceride Mass, 100 grains.

16 **No. 400.**
Antiseptic, Healing.
Boroglyceride, or Glyco-Boron and Gelatine.

16 **No. 401.**
Stimulant, Vulnerary.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Tint. Calendula 10 per cent.

16 **No. 402.**
Alterative, Anodyne.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Ichthyol 1 per cent.

16 **No. 403.**
Local Alterative and Anodyne.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Ichthyol 10 per cent.

16 **No. 404.**
Deobstruent.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with White Alkaloid Hydrastine equivalent to 10 per cent. Tr. Hydrastis.

16 **No. 405.**
Antiseptic.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Acetanilid 3 per cent.

16 **No. 406.**
Antiseptic.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Iodol 1 per cent.

Formulæ of Suppositories.

BORO-GLYCERIDE AND COMBINATIONS—Continued.

℞ **No. 417.**
Stimulant, Anti-Astringent.
Boroglyceride and [illegible] Tincture [illegible] gr. [illegible]

℞ **No. 418.**
Sedative.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with [illegible] gr.

℞ **No. 419.**
Tonic, Astringent.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with [illegible] Fluid [illegible] gr.

℞ **No. 420.**
Styptic, Astringent.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Sol. [illegible] per cent.

℞ **No. 421.**
Astringent.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Al[illegible] per cent.

℞ **No. 422.**
Antiseptic.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Hyd[illegible] Chlor. Corros. [illegible] gr.

℞ **No. 423.**
Astringent, Antiseptic.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Al[illegible] per cent. and Hydrar. Chlor. Co[illegible] gr.

℞ **No. 424.**
Astringent, Anti-Hemorrhagic.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Hy[illegible] Tannic [illegible] per cent.

℞ **No. 425.**
Sedative, Anodyne.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Ex[illegible] Belladonna [illegible] gr. and Morphi[illegible] Sulph. [illegible] gr.

℞ **No. 426.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Antiseptic Solution, [illegible] of [illegible] Zinc White Alkaline Hydr[illegible] Tannate Hydr[illegible] Borax 3 grains, Acid [illegible] grains, Borate of Zinc [illegible] grs.

℞ **No. 427.**
Antiseptic, Healing, Anti-G[illegible] norrhœal.
Boroglyceride and Gelatine with Pro[illegible] [illegible]

URETHRAL.

℞ **No. 141.**
Antiseptic.
[illegible]

℞ **No. 142.**
Antiseptic.
Extract [illegible]
Lead [illegible]

℞ **No. 144.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
[illegible] 2 m.
[illegible] 2 gr.

℞ **No. 150.**
Antiseptic, Anodyne.
[illegible] 1½ gr.
[illegible] 2 gr.

Formulæ of Suppositories.

URETHRAL—CONTINUED.

11 **No. 152.**
Antiseptic, Anodyne.
Salicin . . . . . 2 gr.
Copaiba . . . . . 2 m.
Oil Cubebs . . . . . 1 m.

10 **No. 154.**
Astringent.
Zinc Sulph. . . . . . 1 gr.
Copper Sulph. . . . . . 1 gr.

10 **No. 156.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Iodoform . . . . . 2 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 1 gr.
Thymol . . . . . 1-2 gr.

10 **No. 500.**
Antiseptic, Healing, Non-Astringent, Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Protargol . . . . . 1 per ct. = 1-2 gr.

10 **No. 501.**
Antiseptic, Healing, Non-Astringent, Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Protargol . . . . . 2 per ct. = 1 gr.

10 **No. 502.**
Antiseptic, Healing, Non-Astringent, Anti-Gonorrhœal.
Protargol . . . . . 4 per ct. = 2 gr.

UTERINE.

9 **No. 300.**
Astringent, Antiseptic.
Acid Boric . . . . . 5 gr.
Alum, Powd. . . . . . 5 gr.

9 **No. 303.**
Antiseptic.
Acid Boric . . . . . 10 gr.

9 **No. 307.**
Tonic.
Viburnum Prunif. . . . . . 2 gr.
Hydrastis Canad. . . . . . 2 gr.
Helonias Dioica . . . . . 2 gr.
Viburnum Opulus . . . . . 2 gr.
Piscidia Eryth. . . . . . 1 gr.

9 **No. 308.**
Antiseptic, Healing.
Aristol . . . . . 3 gr.

9 **No. 315.**
Antiseptic, Anodyne.
Iodoform . . . . . 3 gr.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-4 gr.

9 **No. 319.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Zinc Sulphate . . . . . 1 gr.
Silver Nitrate . . . . . 1 8 gr.
Iodoform . . . . . 1 gr.

9 **No. 320.**
Anæsthetic.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

9 **No. 323.**
Tonic, Astringent.
Ergot Ext. . . . . . 5 gr.

AURAL.

15 **No. 159.**
Antiseptic, Anodyne.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 2 gr.
Acid Benzoic . . . . . 1 gr.

15 **No. 161.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Iodoform . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 3 gr.

14 **No. 162.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Acid Boric . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 1 gr.

14 **No. 166.**
Antiseptic.
Mercury, Yellow Oxide . . . . . 1 gr.

15 **No. 170.**
Antiseptic, Astringent.
Acid Salicylic . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Boric . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 1 gr.

15 **No. 172.**
Antiseptic, Anodyne.
Thymol . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Eucalyptol . . . . . 1 m.
Chloral Hydrate . . . . . 1 gr.

Formulæ of Suppositories.

AURAL—CONTINUED.

14 **No. 174.**
Antiseptic, Anodyne.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Atropine Sulph. . . . . . 1-200 gr.

14 **No. 176.**
Anodyne, Anæsthetic.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-5 gr.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-8 gr.

15 **No. 180.**
Anodyne, Astringent.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 1 gr.

14 **No. 182.**
Anodyne, Anæsthetic.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Atropine Sulph. . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

NASAL.

12 **No. 185.**
Anodyne, Antiseptic.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 1 gr.
Eucalyptol . . . . . 1 m.

13 **No. 187.**
Antiseptic.
Iodoform . . . . . 1 gr.
Thymol . . . . . 1-2 gr.

13 **No. 188.**
Astringent, Antiseptic.
Iodoform . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 2 gr.

12 **No. 190.**
Antiseptic.
Mercury Corros. Chlor. . . . . . 1-20 gr.
Potassium Chlorate . . . . . 1 gr.

13 **No. 192.**
Antiseptic.
Acid Boric . . . . . 1 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 2 gr.
Thymol . . . . . 1-2 gr.

12 **No. 197.**
Anæsthetic, Anodyne.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-5 gr.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-8 gr.

12 **No. 198.**
Anæsthetic, Anodyne.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1 gr.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 gr.

12 **No. 199.**
Anæsthetic, Anodyne.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-5 gr.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Atropine Sulph. . . . . . 1-200 gr.

13 **No. 201.**
Anæsthetic, Antiseptic.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-5 gr.
Eucalyptol . . . . . 1 m.
Thymol . . . . . 1-2 gr.

13 **No. 204.**
Anodyne, Antiseptic.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Zinc Oxide . . . . . 1 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 2 gr.

13 **No. 206.**
Astringent, Antiseptic, Anæsthetic.
Acid Tannic . . . . . 2 gr.
Iodoform . . . . . 1 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-4 gr.

Our facilities for manufacturing special formulæ are unequaled, and any desired combination can be prepared in a few hours upon the most reasonable terms. Quotations will be gladly furnished upon application.

GRANULAR
EFFERVESCING SALTS.

The following list of Granular Effervescing Salts embraces those in popular and general demand. We ask the trade to compare their general physical appearance with those usually found in the market.

For uniformity and fineness of granule, ready and complete solubility, sparkling effervescence and general freshness, delicacy of flavor and character, they are unsurpassed. They are prepared with scrupulous exactness as to the strength and contents of each drachm or sixty grains.

The demand created for these Salts, and which has steadily increased since being introduced to the medical profession, is ample evidence of their superiority over other makes of either foreign or domestic manufacture. They will not discolor with age, and being offered in a novel and attractive four-ounce bottle fitted with glass dose-cap and hermetically sealed, absolute permanence of the effervescing property is assured. The flavor and taste of a draught prepared from these Salts will please the most fastidious and leave nothing to be desired as an ideal method of administering the several remedies and combinations we offer below.

APERIENT.

Each dessertspoonful is the equivalent of fifty grains Saline Aperient Salts.

A most pleasant and agreeable morning draught, acceptable to the stomach, and mild but effective in action.

It is especially beneficial and remedial in all cases of constipation, biliousness, skin eruption, headache, derangements of the liver and kidneys, and all feverish conditions of the system, and repeated once or twice at one-half hour intervals if a more decided effect is desired. As a substitute for Hunyadi Water, this is the nearest approach to it and a much less nauseating draught.

Dose.—A heaping dessertspoonful in a tumbler of moderately cold water, taken while effervescing. A laxative effect may be obtained by taking a heaped tablespoonful, at one time, in a large tumbler of water, and repeat this dose in one-half hour. For children, one-half to two teaspoonfuls, according to age and effect desired.

BROMIDES MODIFIED.

Each dessertspoonful contains

Sodium Bromide	*2 grains*
Lithium Bromide	*1 grain*
Strontium Bromide	*1 grain*
Sodium Iodide	*1 grain*

The form of Granular Effervescing Salt is the most convenient to administer Bromides and to obtain the best effects. The Bromides combined hold first place as a remedy for convulsive disorder, epilepsy,

spasms, restlessness, etc. In insomnia due to stomach distress, with nervous unrest, prompt relief is usually afforded by the Bromides.

Dose.—A heaping dessertspoonful of the Granular Effervescing Salt contains four grains of the Bromides and one grain of the Iodide. Two to ten doses may be administered when indicated. For children the dose is one-quarter to one teaspoonful, repeated as often as may be ordered by the attending physician. When a more sustained influence is required, daily morning and evening doses may be given.

CAFFEINE HYDROBROMATE.

Each dessertspoonful contains two grains Caffeine Hydrobromate.

The present compound, which is a chemical union of Acid Hydrobromic and Caffeine, contains the soothing, invigorating properties of both these substances, together with their specific therapeutic advantages and the nutrient, exhilarating effects that reside in the active principle of Tea, Coca and Guarana. Acid Hydrobromic is favorably known as a mild but certain sedative to the nervous system. Caffeine supplies a tonic, cheering effect, and their association with an Effervescing Salt forms a preparation exquisitely agreeable to the patient. The greatest pains have been taken in the manufacture of this Granular Effervescing Caffeine Hydrobromate, and its purity and homogeneousness, for which we can vouch, render it greatly superior to the unstable organic forms of Coffee, Coca, etc.

Caffeine, like Coca, etc., has a remarkable restorative effect upon the muscles, particularly muscles exhausted by severe physical effort. It promotes in a high degree the constructive tissue metamorphosis of the body. It lessens fatigue when induced by labor, whether mental or physical, and, conversely, prevents fatigue by arresting the tissue waste in the muscles. In fact, it is often called a muscular stimulant owing to its power of augmenting the contractibility of the transverse fibres. United with Acid Hydrobromic—an excellent nervine—its effects as a restorative agent are considerably accentuated, and the valuable properties of both, it would seem, are assured by this combination.

Caffeine Hydrobromate, in the doses in which we have recommended it (2 grains), is a valuable nerve and gastric tonic, promoting the appetite and digestion and gently relaxing the bowels. It is more conspicuously a diuretic, and procures a wholesome depuration of the blood. Many of its best effects proceed from this quality. It is a safe cerebral stimulant, clearing the mind and dissipating gloom. The action of the heart and respiration are strengthened by its use and the body generally invigorated. During long and exhausting marches the natives of tropical countries have availed themselves of the restorative, fatigue-lessening properties of Caffeine, and similar effects have been successfully demonstrated upon German soldiers. Indeed, as an antidote to the depressing "reaction" consequent upon intense fatigue of body and mind among scholars, business men and others, it is invaluable. In states of depression due to other causes, to the abuse of alcohol and opium, particularly in the "malaise" following a debauch, or in the well-defined forms of melancholia, it is a wonderfully cheering and effective remedy.

In headache it is universally employed, and, in the opinion of celebrated physicians, excels all other remedies. It is to be recommended for any form of headache, for migraine or nervous sick-headache especially. Here it is the remedy *par excellence.* It dispels the dulness and drowsiness following too abundant meals, and relieves that form of headache where the pain appears to be localized within the head, there being no tenderness of the scalp. In these cases the patient experiences from its

use a feeling of renewed life, of buoyancy and cheerfulness, without a subsequent abatement of spirits, in short, of a degree of will, being unattainable with safety by means of other drugs.

In the headaches from which anæmic, chlorotic and hysterical women suffer so much, the Caffeine Hydrobromate is certainly the most reliable and unobjectionable means of relief. It may also be given with confident expectation of benefit in nervous and debilitated subjects where a condition of restlessness and instability of the functions of mind and body exist. Its remarkable restorative powers render it valuable in individuals who suffer from neuralgia, of a vague character, probably dependent upon muscular fatigue. In grave maladies of the heart and kidneys, in valvular disease marked by insufficient action of the left ventricle, and leakage through the bowels, it is a safe and stimulative remedy, doing good even in the later stages of cardiac disease and dropsy. In the latter case its strong hydragogue powers are of marked influence in relieving the overburdened circulation.

Dose.—The above effects, and indeed the best properties of the Caffeine Hydrobromate, are obtained by giving the amount above mentioned, a dessertspoonful. For children, one-quarter to one teaspoonful, according to age. Given in a little cold water, and taken during effervescence, it is an extremely palatable remedy. The dose may be repeated if necessary.

HEADACHE SALTS.

CAF-ACETAN.

(TRADE MARK.)

RELIEVE SICK-HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, SEA-SICKNESS, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIC INSOMNIA, NERVOUS EXCITEMENT, DYSPEPSIA, ACIDITY, MORNING NAUSEA, ETC.

Acetanilid, Caffeine, Sodium Bromide, with Effervescing Citrate Salt.

The chief ingredients of this preparation—Acetanilid, Caffeine and Sodium Bromide—are efficient and highly esteemed remedies for headache, neurasthenia and many nervous disorders in which pain and sleeplessness are prominent symptoms, and also in those diseases where stimulant, diuretic and alterative medicaments are indicated. Acetanilid and Sodium Bromide have a mildly sedative effect on the heart's action, but in the doses in which they are employed in this preparation they do not limit the effects of the Caffeine and greatly enhance the anodyne and nervine properties of that remedy; and to this point we invite particular attention, as the Salts are especially designed for the relief of nervous disorders. In their effects on the nervous system these remedies are intercoöperative, except in their action on reflex excitability, which is diminished by the Bromide and somewhat increased by the Caffeine.

We have, therefore, selected these three remedies as well adapted in combination to be most effective, incorporating them in an agreeable vehicle, the Effervescing Sodium Citrate, forming a sparkling draught of mild physical properties. A heaped dessertspoonful, taken in a little water, makes a pleasant drink of gentle acidulous and saline taste, most grateful to an irritable, dyspeptic stomach. A bad headache, from whatever cause, is the almost certain expression of a disordered stomach, resulting in one or more of the ailments referred to above.

We know of no combination so effective as our Headache Salts, taken as directed, affording immediate relief, almost invariably lessening the nervous depression and tendency to sleeplessness, stimulating the appetite and toning up the whole system by neutralizing the primary source of

the indisposition, whether from indiscretion, nervous exhaustion, or due to anxieties or worry, all of which frequently occasion suffering so difficult to relieve, and will prove almost a specific in sea-sickness, taken in the morning before breakfast and on retiring. Physicians will find the Salts invaluable in the *nausea of morning sickness* and in all cases of irritable dyspepsia induced by uterine disorders.

For the type of headache so liable to occur from overeating, and particularly after a course meal, with salads, etc. (*especially if wine or liquors are freely used*), a full dose of the Salts, taken with a copious draught of hot water, will give prompt relief. By these means the hyperacidity of the stomach, the primary condition in the causation of this form of headache, is immediately neutralized and the irritability diminished. In cases of insomnia one or two doses will quiet all nervousness, insuring restful and refreshing sleep, with the advantage, as already stated, of correcting the tendency to sleeplessness.

For migraine, or hemicrania, or "sick-headache," this formula is especially designed. All of these ailments will be greatly relieved by means of several doses of this preparation, taken at the moment when the attack comes on, and repeated at suitable intervals.

Dose.—The dose is a heaped dessertspoonful, repeated every half hour, if necessary, until three doses are taken. For children, one-quarter to one teaspoonful.

KISSINGEN.

An excellent substitute for Carlsbad Water (which depends largely for its beneficial effect upon the constituents of Kissingen Salts) may be obtained by adding a dose to a tumbler of water and drinking slowly immediately after arising in the morning. As a specific for obesity, Granular Effervescing Kissingen should be taken alternating daily with Granular Effervescing Vichy.

In this connection, the essay on "A Reliable and Harmless Way to Diminish and Cure Obesity," read by William H. Cathell, A.M., M.D., of Baltimore, at the [illegible] Annual meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, is of particular interest, and we will gladly mail to physicians a copy of the essay, as the method suggested by Dr. Cathell has been found very effective in reducing obesity.

LITHIUM AND POTASSIUM CARBONATES.

(ALKALINE.)

[illegible] represents

Caffeine	*1 grain*
Potassium Bicarbonate	*10 grains*
Sodium [illegible]	*10 grains*
[illegible]	*5 grains*

Indicated in all cases where an excess of acid exists in the secretions, and will be found especially valuable in cystitis and rheumatism.

In chronic rheumatism, rheumatic gout, uric acid diathesis, cystitis and other affections due to an acid condition, this remedy will be found preferable to any other alkali. The presence of Caffeine in the formula neutralizes the tendency to affect the action of the heart and renders the combination more desirable for prescribing than the various Salicylates as heretofore frequently used by the physician.

Dose.—A dessertspoonful taken in a glass of water (warmed slightly) three or four times daily, continued until the acidity is neutralized and the condition is exhibited in the urine.

LITHIUM CITRATE.

Each dessertspoonful contains five grains pure Lithium Citrate.

Indicated in rheumatic, gouty and kindred conditions. Owing to its less nauseating character it will prove more acceptable than the Carbonate.

Dose.—A heaping dessertspoonful in a tumbler of moderately cold water, taken while effervescing. For children, one-half to two teaspoonfuls, according to age and effect desired.

MAGNESIAN APERIENT.

An aperient and refrigerant, possessing the quality of rendering the secretions neutral or alkaline, more especially those of the alimentary canal. The mild and gentle action characteristic of Magnesia attends the use of this.

Dose.—One dessertspoonful, containing forty-five grains Magnesia Salt.

MAGNESIUM CITRATE.

Possesses all the laxative and purgative properties of the liquid preparation, but has the advantage of being more economical to use; is effective, at the same time pleasing to the taste.

Dose.—Two to four dessertspoonfuls.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.

Each dessertspoonful contains eight grains Potassium Bicarbonate.

Potassium Bicarbonate, the most important and useful of the alkaline remedies, is best and certainly most agreeably given, on physiological as well as clinical grounds, in combination with an effervescing vehicle. By this means the slightly saline taste of the pure Salt is obscured, and, what is more desirable, its characteristic effects as a solvent, alkalinizing agent considerably increased.

Potassium Bicarbonate promotes the flow of gastric juice, the excretion of uric acid and bile, hinders the formation of gravel and gall-stones, and purifies the blood in states of stagnation and plethora by augmenting its alkalinity and volume. In health this Salt is normally present in the blood. It is therefore indicated whenever, from any cause, a deficiency of the alkaline element in the circulation is suspected.

The most obvious and perhaps most frequent employment of Potassium Bicarbonate is in hyperacidity of the stomach in children and adults. Here it acts as an alkalinizing agent by overcoming the excess of acid. To accomplish this, in these cases, it must be given in large doses; for a small dose, on the contrary, increases the secretion of the gastric juice without neutralizing an excess of acid. Owing to the stimulative effect upon the secreting cells of the stomachal wall, Potassium Bicarbonate is of the greatest use in dyspepsia, particularly in that form where washing out and cleansing from accumulations of partially digested, irritating foods is needed. Here the effervescence of this preparation and its copious dilution materially increase the beneficial properties of the remedy. In chronic gastric catarrh the bracing effect of this "lavage" of the stomach and subsequent promotion of the flow of gastric juices render the greatest service to the patient. When there are bitter eructations and nausea, and especially vomiting of a violent nature, this preparation, given in rather large doses and in but little water, affords a soothing, positive sense of relief. It may be employed with advantage in

intestinal catarrh, in catarrh of the biliary and urinary passages when these affections are chronic and would demand a water similar to that of Carlsbad and Vichy. In fact, we believe that this Effervescing Bicarbonate will be found quite as efficacious as the natural waters.

Its remarkably beneficial effects upon the liver and its unrivaled solvent action on gall-stones render it indispensable in such cases and in hepatic torpor and biliousness. As it forms with uric acid more soluble urates than do any of the other alkalies, it is to be preferred to them in the treatment of urinary calculi, gravel and uric acid diathesis, in all of which conditions it is invaluable and practically a specific.

In gout and rheumatism an alkali is obviously needed, not only for its good effects upon the blood, the liver and the urinary excretions, but also as a remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness and plethora, from which gouty subjects so frequently suffer, and which is so often the original cause of the joint affection. For these distressing and troublesome symptoms the free use of Effervescing Bicarbonate, well diluted, will prove exceedingly beneficial and yield an amount of relief that can hardly be overestimated.

In diabetes it is likewise of utility, diminishing thirst and excretion of sugar, and contributing to the more complete oxidation of effete matters. Even in the coma of this disease considerable benefit has been observed from the use of an alkali.

Dose.—A dessertspoonful of the Effervescing Potassium Bicarbonate contains eight grains of this Salt. It is a convenient amount given in some cold water, but it should usually be frequently repeated to obtain the best effects. For children, one-half to one teaspoonful, according to age.

POTASSIUM CITRATE.

Each dessertspoonful contains ten grains of the Salt.

Potassium Citrate is one of the most useful of the alkaline remedies, is best and certainly most agreeably given, on physiological as well as clinical grounds, in combination with an effervescing vehicle. An extemporaneous substitute for Neutral Mixture in cases of deranged stomach, nausea, feverishness, hyperacidity, etc. When there are bitter eructations and nausea, and especially vomiting of a violent nature, this preparation, given in rather large doses and in but little water, affords a soothing, positive sense of relief.

Dose.—A heaping dessertspoonful in a tumbler of moderately cold water, taken while effervescing. If not relieved by the first dose, take another in one-half hour, and if necessary a third dose. For children, one-quarter to one teaspoonful, according to age.

SEIDLITZ MIXTURE.

Each dessertspoonful represents fifty grains Seidlitz Aperient Mixture.

A saline laxative, effective in relieving moderate constipation and in reducing the fever natural to kindred disorders. A more convenient form than the ordinary Seidlitz Powders.

Dose.—A heaping dessertspoonful in a tumbler of moderately cold water, taken while effervescing. A laxative effect may be obtained by taking a heaped tablespoonful, at one time, in a large tumbler of water, and repeat this dose in one-half hour. For children, one-half to two teaspoonfuls, according to age and effect desired.

SODIUM BICARBONATE.

Each dessertspoonful contains eight grains Sodium Bicarbonate.

It is a well-known fact that the administration of alkalies in large doses promotes the acid secretions of the stomach, and if this is desired one to two dessertspoonfuls should be taken on the empty stomach about one-half hour before meals, at the end of which time the stomach will be in condition to assimilate and digest the food, being well supplied with free acid.

Dose.—For acidity of the stomach, acid eructations, heartburn, etc., a dessertspoonful should be taken in a tumbler of water and drunk while effervescing, either during the meals or immediately after; also at intervals during the day. For children, one-quarter to one teaspoonful, as a corrective for vomiting or rejection of milk food.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE.

A REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION, OBESITY, RICKETS, JAUNDICE, ETC.

Sodium Phosphate has long been the favorite purgative, inasmuch as it acts gently but surely, has little or no taste, and is easily taken by children and delicate persons. In the present form—the effervescent—it is a delightful remedy, constituting a refreshing, sparkling draught of bland action.

Sodium Phosphate is a mild but certain hepatic stimulant, and relaxes the bowels both by promoting an excretion of bile and by acting directly on the mucous membrane of the intestines. It does not cause "griping," nor does it derange the stomach or excite nausea; unlike many other purgatives, it has a beneficial effect upon the appetite and digestion, stimulating the flow of gastric juice and increasing assimilation. It is a powerful nutritive agent, contributing to the nourishment of bone by supplying phosphorus, and promoting the general well-being by helping the tissue construction in muscles and nerves. It disposes of superfluous fat, or adipose tissue, by oxidation, by carrying nitrogenous waste products in the urine and by emulsionizing fatty materials in its course through the economy.

Sodium Phosphate, being a strong hepatic stimulant, and causing a marked outflow of bile, whose consistence it renders thinner, is for these reasons an incomparable remedy for biliousness, constipation and, above all, for jaundice. It is particularly adapted for the treatment of these maladies in children on account of its absence of taste and its efficient but unobjectionable properties. Diarrhœa and dysentery in children are effectually controlled very often by the action of this salt in cleansing the mucous membrane of the lower bowel and evacuating in a complete and unirritating manner the rectum and large intestine.

The employment of Sodium Phosphate leads to an increased urinary excretion; and by withdrawing large amounts of water and fatty nitrogenous matters through the kidneys, materially reduces the total of adipose tissue. Hence few remedies excel it in the treatment of obesity and the full habit of body accompanied by congestion of the portal circulation, irritability of temper and dejection of spirits from which the gouty subject and the *bon vivant* so often suffer.

As a remedy for rickets it is obviously indicated, containing as it does phosphorus, an essential ingredient of osseous tissue. Small doses only are necessary in children. In hepatic derangement of childhood, made evident by white or green stools, it is a sovereign remedy. In grave exanthematous fevers, where a purgative, to be safe, must be simple and efficient, the Sodium Phosphate can be relied on. In such cases its cooling, saline qualities render it grateful and efficient to the patient.

Phosphorus is a fundamental constituent of nervous matter, the substance of brain, spinal cord and nerves. Hence the usage of the present compound in diseases characterized by a deficiency of "tone" of the nervous system—in debility, spermatorrhœa, impotence, locomotor ataxia, neurasthenia, etc., is strongly to be recommended.

Diabetes is treated with decided advantage by means of the Sodium Phosphate. Not only are its cholagogue properties beneficial in this malady, but also its well-known power of arresting the secretion of sugar in the liver.

Dose.—For children, to relieve diarrhœa, constipation, etc., a small dose only is necessary, one-quarter to one teaspoonful, according to age and effect desired. As a purgative in adults, one to two dessertspoonfuls. As an alterative in gout, obesity, hepatic derangement, etc., one dessertspoonful morning and night. An excellent substitute for Carlsbad water.

SODIUM SULPHATE.

Each dessertspoonful, or 120 grains, contains one drachm Sodium Sulphate.

In small doses this remedy will be found to possess aperient and diuretic properties. Its particular office, however, is that of a laxative, and its popularity in that capacity in the shape of an Effervescing Salt resulted in its addition to the British Pharmacopœia.

Dose.—As an alterative aperient, in hepatic derangement, etc., one dessertspoonful morning and night. As a purgative for adults, two dessertspoonfuls. For children, to relieve constipation, etc., a small dose only is necessary, one-half to one teaspoonful, according to age and effect desired.

SODIUM SULPHO-PHOSPHATE.

Each dessertspoonful contains thirty grains of each Salt.

In this combination the aperient property of Sodium Phosphate is reinforced by the addition of Sodium Sulphate, producing a combination of decided merit.

Dose.—As an alterative aperient in gout, obesity, hepatic derangement, etc., one dessertspoonful morning and night. An excellent substitute for Carlsbad water (the effect of which is due to the presence of these two salts) may be obtained by adding a dose to a tumbler of water and taking it gradually on getting up in the morning. As a purgative in adults, one to two dessertspoonfuls. For children, to relieve constipation, etc., a small dose only is necessary, one-half to one teaspoonful, according to age and effect desired.

VICHY.

Each drachm of sixty grains, or a heaping teaspoonful, is equivalent to a tumblerful of genuine Vichy water.

The well-known and valuable therapeutic properties of the Vichy water are strictly and carefully imitated, following the French government's official analysis. The most popular of the three springs is the one selected, namely, the Grande-Grille.

As a specific for obesity, Granular Effervescing Vichy should be taken alternating daily with Granular Effervescing Kissingen.

See note under Kissingen.

Dose.—A heaping dessertspoonful in a tumbler of moderately cold water, taken while effervescing. For children the dose may be reduced to one-quarter to one teaspoonful.

SOLUBLE
POWDER-CAPSULES.

There are few problems in pharmacy of such practical importance as the problem of evolving a satisfactory method of administering drugs of disagreeable taste, and particularly drugs that change rapidly in the air or under moist, hot, or in any degree unfavorable climatic conditions. It is not only desirable, in preparing a drug for administration, that any disagreeable taste should be concealed, but it is, of course, of the utmost importance that its medicinal virtue should be fully preserved, and that the physiological effect to be derived from its administration should in no way be lessened or retarded by the form or method employed in preparing it for use, as is unavoidable where the drug is manipulated into a mass with moisture containing any cohesive agent such as tragacanth or gum Arabic, so extensively employed in the preparation of the old style mass pill, whether gelatine- or sugar-coated, which objectionable features we have studied carefully to avoid in preparing this new form of medication, consisting of a hermetically sealed globular-shaped Soluble Gelatine Capsule or Pearl, in which is enclosed, in perfectly dry powder form, the amount of drug desired to be administered.

In bringing these Powder-Capsules to the attention of the medical profession, we invite earnest attention to the excellence of this mode of preserving a drug for use, its convenience and permanence, as well as elegance of finish. They do not change nor harden with age, or become insoluble, but may be kept indefinitely under great variations of climate and atmosphere, and may always be depended upon to preserve from injury, and from hardening with time, the medicament enclosed. Their size, shape, freedom from unpleasant taste, familiar composition and nature, render them not only pleasing to the eye, but most acceptable to that class of patients to whom the old form of pill is so objectionable.

In the manufacture of these Capsules every possible precaution is observed for preserving the medicament from injury by absorption of moisture or from contact with foreign matter, and when desirable on the part of the physician the Capsules may be broken and the contents subdivided into such doses as may be preferred. In fact, these Powder-Capsules present the only means afforded for preserving indefinitely in fresh and unchanged condition such medicine in powder form as may be desirable to introduce into the human economy, and which may at once prove freely soluble in the solvents of the stomach, as the gelatine from which the Capsules are prepared is carefully manufactured to dissolve readily in contact with the gastric fluids, *though the fact must not be lost sight of in testing the Powder-Capsules as to their solubility that the finest quality of gelatine is only softened and not dissolved by cold solutions, and experiments should be conducted, therefore, only at the temperature of the body.* The rapid solubility of the Capsule insures the quick absorption of the medicament, as will be noticed in a physiological interval after swallowing, and there is scarcely any property of such practical value and importance to the physician and patient alike, or of

such convenience and comfort as well, as this property of quick solubility and unimpeded absorption. Such being the advantages of this mode of preserving and administering medicinal doses of drugs, we offer these Powder-Capsules to the medical profession with the utmost confidence in their utility and that the claims we urge will be confirmed by experience.

LIST OF SOLUBLE POWDER-CAPSULES.

ACETANILID . . . . . 2½ and 5 grains.
For Headache, Fever and Neuralgia.
One capsule, and repeat in an hour.

ACETANILID COMP., 2½ grains . { *Acetanilid* . . . . . 1 3-4 gr.; *Caffeine* . . . . . 1-4 gr.; *Sodium Bicarb.* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Antipyretic, Analgesic.
One capsule, and repeat in three or four hours.

ACETANILID COMP., 5 grains . . { *Acetanilid* . . . . . 3 1-2 gr.; *Caffeine* . . . . . 1-2 gr.; *Sodium Bicarb.* . . . . . 1 gr.
Antipyretic, Analgesic.
One capsule at a dose.

ANIMAL DIASTASE (Amylopsin) . 2½ grains.
Assimilative, Specific for Starchy Dyspepsia.
One or two capsules, as conditions may warrant.

ANIMAL DIASTASE (Amylopsin) . 5 grains.
Assimilative, Specific for Starchy Dyspepsia.
One capsule, as may be indicated.

ANODYNE AND CARMINATIVE . . { *Morphine Sulph.* . . . . . 1-60 gr.; *Atropine Sulph.* . . . . . 1-400 gr.; *Corrosive Sublimate* . . . . . 1-80 gr.; *Iodol* . . . . . 1-40 gr.; *Beta-Naphtol* . . . . . 1-2 gr.; *Chloral Hydrate* . . . . . 1-4 gr.; *Oleo-Resin Capsic.* . . . . . 1-20 gr.
Four capsules per day.

ANTIDYSPEPTIC, No. 2 . . . . . { *Strychnine Sulph.* . . . . . 1-60 gr.; *Ipecac, Powd.* . . . . . 1-10 gr.; *Capsicum, Powd.* . . . . . 1-4 gr.; *Ext. Rhubarb* . . . . . 1-4 gr.; *Ext. Gentian* . . . . . 1-2 gr.; *Sodium Bicarb.* . . . . . 2 gr.
One capsule three times a day.

ANTIPYRINE . . . . . 2½ grains.
Antipyretic.
One capsule every hour or two for headache and fever.

ANTIPYRINE . . . . . 5 grains.
Antipyretic.
One capsule every two or three hours during fever, and for headache one every hour for three doses.

BETA-NAPHTOL . . . . . 2½ grains.
Antiseptic.
One capsule every hour as an antiseptic.

BETA-NAPHTOL . . . . . 5 grains.
Antiseptic.
One capsule every three hours as an antiseptic.

BLAUD . . . . . 3 and 5 grains.
Chalybeate Tonic.
One capsule three times a day as a tonic.

List of Soluble Powder-Capsules.

BLAUD COMP. . . . . . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 3 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Chalybeate Tonic.
One capsule three times a day as a blood and nerve tonic.

BLAUD WITH ACID ARSENIOUS { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 5 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-40 gr.
Chalybeate tonic.
Two capsules per day as tonic and antimalarial.

BLAUD AND ALOIN COMP. . . . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 5 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Aloin . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Tonic, Aperient and Nervine.
Two capsules per day.

BLAUD AND MANGANESE COMP. { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 3 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Manganese Binox. . . . . . 1 gr.
Two to three capsules per day.

BLAUD, MODIFIED . . . . . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 3 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Two capsules a day.

BLAUD WITH NUX VOMICA . . . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 3 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-6 gr.
Tonic and Nervine.
One capsule four times a day.

BLAUD, NUX VOM. AND CASCARA { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 5 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada . . . . . 1 gr.
Tonic, Aperient.
Three capsules per day.

BLAUD AND SUMBUL COMP. . . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 3 gr.
Ext. Sumbul . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Strychnine Sulph. . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Tonic, Nervine.
Three capsules per day.

BLAUD TONIC LAXATIVE . . . . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 3 gr.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Aloin . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Particularly indicated in chlorosis.
One capsule three times a day.

CINCHONIDINE SALICYLATE . . . 2½ grains.
Antirheumatic, Tonic, Antiperiodic, Antipyretic.
One capsule every two hours for rheumatic complaints.

CINCHONIDINE SALICYLATE . . . 5 grains.
Antirheumatic, Tonic, Antiperiodic, Antipyretic.
One capsule every four hours.

MIGRAINE, NO. 1 . . . . . { *Acetanilid* . . . . . 2 gr.
Camphor Monobrom. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Caffeine Citrated . . . . . 1-2 gr.
For Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.
Two capsules, repeated every hour for four doses.

MIGRAINE, NO. 2. . . . . . { *Acetanilid* . . . . . 3 gr.
Caffeine . . . . . 1 gr.
Camphor Monobrom. . . . . . 2 gr.
For Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.

OPIUM AND CAMPHOR . . . . . { *Camphor* . . . . . 2 gr.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.
Sedative, Anodyne.
One capsule, as indications require.

PHENACETINE . . . . . 2½ grains.
Antiseptic, Antipyretic.
One capsule every three hours in migraine, fever and restlessness.

List of Soluble Powder-Capsules.

PHENACETINE . . . . . 5 grains.
Antiseptic, Antipyretic.
One capsule at a dose, repeated to abate temperature.

PHENACETINE AND SALOL, 2½ grs. { *Phenacetine* . . . . . 1 1-4 gr. / *Salol* . . . . . 1 1-4 gr.
Antipyretic, Antiseptic.
One capsule, repeating dose in two hours and again in four hours.

PHENACETINE AND SALOL, 5 grs. { *Phenacetine* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr. / *Salol* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Antipyretic, Antiseptic.
One capsule, repeated as often as the case may require.

QUININE BISULPHATE . . . . . 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.

QUININE SULPHATE . . . . . 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.

RHUBARB . . . . . 2½ and 5 grains.
Simple Laxative, Secondary Astringent. Indicated in relaxation and persistent looseness of bowels.

SALOL . . . . . 2½ grains.
Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Anodyne.
One capsule every two hours as an intestinal antiseptic, or one every hour in acute rheumatism.

SALOL . . . . . 5 grains.
Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Anodyne.
One capsule every four hours as an intestinal antiseptic.

SODIUM SALICYLATE . . . . . 2½ grains.
Antirheumatic.
One capsule every hour or two.

SODIUM SALICYLATE . . . . . 5 grains.
Antirheumatic.
One capsule, repeated in four hours in acute or gouty rheumatism.

SULFONAL . . . . . 2½ and 5 grains.
Antipyretic, Antiseptic.
As a hypnotic, in insomnia, enough capsules to aggregate ten or fifteen grains at one dose, taken two hours before sleep is desired.

"SUN" CHOLERA MIXTURE.
Anodyne.
Give two capsules at first dose, then one every two or three hours until loose movements are stopped.

SOLUBLE GLOBULES.

We desire to call attention to our Soluble Globules as a most desirable way in which to administer drugs possessing pungent, acrid or oily properties, the tendency to produce nausea being thus effectually overcome and the full remedial effect of the drug promptly secured.

LIST OF SOLUBLE GLOBULES.

COLCHICINE-METHYL-SALICYLATE { *Colchicine* . . . . . *1-250 gr.*
Methyl-Salicylate . . . . . *2 1-2 m.*

One globule every three hours in acute rheumatism, observing carefully the action of the medicine.

CREASOTE (Beechwood) . . . . . ½, 1 and 2 minims.
Antiseptic, Antifermentative, Antiputrescent.
Small doses preferable and more effective; ½-minim globules after eating, one at a dose.

NORTH CAROLINA TAR.
One globule twice a day as antiseptic in chronic catarrhal affections.

SANTAL OIL . . . . . 5 minims.
Stimulant to the Urethra.
Dose adjustable to conditions.

SAW PALMETTO AND SANTAL OILS { *Saw Palmetto Oil* . . . . . *2 1-2 m.*
Santal Oil . . . . . *2 1-2 m.*

Four globules a day.

COMPRESSED
HYPODERMIC TABLETS.

ALL OF OUR HYPODERMIC TABLETS COMPRESSED WITHOUT FOREIGN ADMIXTURE, EXCEPT WHEN THE BULK OF THE MEDICAMENT IS LESS THAN ONE-TWELFTH OF A GRAIN.

The first really successful effort to prepare Hypodermic Tablets was made by us at the suggestion of Dr. H. AUGUSTUS WILSON, of Philadelphia. The paper read by him before the County Medical Society on this subject attracted considerable attention, which indicated the general feeling of the utility of such a preparation. Attempts had been made abroad to produce such tablets by the aid of gelatine or gelatinous excipients, but the resulting product did not appeal to the practical good sense of the medical profession and received but little encouragement. Having ingenious machinery, especially invented for the purpose, admirably adapted to the making of our Compressed Pills on an immense scale, we saw that, with slight modifications, this plant could also be utilized to make the proposed Hypodermic Tablets in any number. The chief difficulty had been to find a vehicle or excipient free from objection. Owing to the minute quantity of an alkaloid that can be used hypodermically, it is obvious that there must be an excipient to combine with it to give the necessary form or bulk to the mass, and to possess the indispensable requisite of solubility. After numerous trials it was found that chemically pure milk-sugar answered the purpose more satisfactorily than any other that had been used or proposed. This can be compressed with any of the medicaments employed hypodermically, preserves the form given it, undergoes no change by prolonged keeping, is free from any local irritant action, makes no systemic impression, and is freely and entirely soluble in water.

The utility of the Hypodermic Tablet is apparent at a glance. It is more convenient for stomachal administration than powder, solution or pill. It remains soluble and unchanged in composition for years. Dr. BARTHOLOW informed us that some of the very first prepared by us, which we presented to him, he found to be readily soluble after a number of years and as active as they were originally. It is quite impossible to preserve a solution so long in good condition, and the best made pill, in such a length of time, may become hard and insoluble: even the pure medicament may deteriorate by keeping.

The Tablet is definite and accurate in dose. This is of great moment. The most serious mistakes have been made in the dose of hypodermic solutions. When such minute quantities as are dealt with in the administration of alkaloids are prepared accuracy can be obtained only by subdivision of large amounts. It is also only by such machinery with which our laboratory is equipped that the necessary completeness of trituration and absolute accuracy of subdivision can be effected.

When the Tablet is to be administered hypodermically, from ten to thirty minims *fresh* distilled water are poured over it in a spoon, and it is

then broken up. In a few seconds, or minutes at most, a perfect solution will be effected. The process of solution is much facilitated by heating the spoon gently over the gas, lamp or candle. *It is always safer in preparing a hypodermic solution to raise the temperature of the water in which the medicament is dissolved to or near the boiling point.* In this way any organic matter or organisms in the water will be destroyed. Many of the unpleasant local accidents which have been caused by subcutaneous injections were due to the use of distilled water. If not fresh when used for making solutions, it will be found on examination to be full of a minute vegetable growth, which is very apt to cause trouble. Rain water also does very well if previously boiled. It must be an exceedingly rare event when there is not time to heat the water in a spoon over a candle before making the solution or before injecting. The operator must take pains to effect a *perfect* solution: sufficient mechanical agitation and trituration will do this, but it is more certainly accomplished by heating. We strongly advise all who have occasion to use hypodermic injections, whether with our Tablets or not, to heat the water in making the solution before administering it.

Thus, by the use of our Hypodermic Tablets, without risk as to dose, and without any previous troublesome manipulation, a *fresh solution* can be at once made, and there can be none of those organisms present which cause so much mischief when ordinary solutions of alkaloids are administered hypodermically. One of the most vexed questions at the present time is the best means of making hypodermic solutions *sterile*, —that is, free from the *penicillum;* but, as already explained, all this annoyance is obviated by the use of our Tablets.

When for internal administration an alkaloid is to be employed, by giving a tablet the proper dose is assured, and the medicament is so perfectly triturated and soluble that the best effects of which the remedy is capable can certainly be produced.

The combinations of alkaloids in some of the formulæ are so made as to secure the results of antagonistic action in respect to certain immediate and remote effects of an unpleasant or dangerous character. By the coincident use of Tablets of different constituents effects antagonistic and synergistic can be produced at the pleasure of the operator. The most conspicuous example of the adaptation of physiological antagonism to practical therapy is that of Morphine and Atropine; whilst these agents, combined, act most agreeably and efficiently in the relief of pain and to procure sleep, they antagonize each other at the point of danger: the failure of the respiration and circulation caused by Morphine is opposed by the action of Atropine in stimulating both these functions. The depressing effect of Pilocarpine is promptly and entirely overcome by Atropine, and hence, after the administration of the former, should dangerous symptoms arise, they can be speedily removed by the hypodermic injection of the latter. Again, in giving Cocaine, very threatening symptoms may occur from a suitable dose in certain subjects having a peculiar susceptibility to its action, but the physician provided with the Tablets has it in his power to quickly remove the danger by giving a small dose of Morphine. Examples of such antagonism are now very numerous and have proved in a high degree useful.

In the preparation of Tablets, as a rule, only alkaloids or active principles, or, at least, medicines active in small quantity, can be used. It must, therefore, be understood that the minimum doses only are proper at the outset, or until the patient's physiological capabilities are known.

Put up in cylindrical tubes, convenient for carrying in Hypodermic- or Pocket-Case, ten tubes in a box, with twenty Tablets in each tube.

Hypodermic Tablet Cases, for druggists' use in stocking a small assortment of our Hypodermic Tablets in tubes, each case holding ninety-six

tubes filled with our assortment A, consisting of one tube each Nos. 2, 4, 7, 15, 22, 27, 31, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 52, 58, 63, 69, 70, 75, 82, 96, 100, 101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 112, 113, 115, 119, 120, 121, 122; three tubes each Nos. 1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 14, 16, 19, 68, 72, 83, 86, 88, 92, 94, 95, 99, 111, 116, 117, 118.

NOTE.—It will only be necessary in ordering, to specify the numbers as below.

LIST OF HYPODERMIC TABLETS.

We claim for our Hypodermic Tablets: absolute accuracy of dose, ready and entire solubility, perfect preservation of the drug.

No. 1.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-2 gr.

No. 2.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-3 gr.

No. 3.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 4.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-6 gr.

No. 5.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-8 gr.

No. 6.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-12 gr.

No. 7.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-2 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 8.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-3 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-120 gr.

No. 9.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-4 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . . 1-150 gr.

No. 10.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-6 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . . 1-180 gr.

No. 11.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-8 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-200 gr.

No. 12.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-12 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 13.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-60 gr.

No. 14.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 15.
Atropine Sulphate . . . . 1-150 gr.

No. 16.
Strychnine Sulphate . . 1-60 gr.

No. 17.
Strychnine Sulphate . . 1-100 gr.

No. 18.
Strychnine Sulphate . . . 1-150 gr.

No. 19.
Apomorph. Hydrochlor. . 1-10 gr.

No. 20.
Apomorph. Hydrochlor. . 1-20 gr.

No. 21.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor. . 1-4 gr.

No. 22.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor. . 1-8 gr.

No. 23.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor. . 1-20 gr.

No. 24.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor. . 1-2 gr.

No. 25.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor. . 1-3 gr.

No. 26.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor. . 1-10 gr.

No. 27.
Aconitine . . . . . 1-60 gr.

No. 28.
Aconitine . . . . . 1-130 gr.

No. 29.
Aconitine . . . . . 1-260 gr.

No. 30.
Morphine Bimeconate . . 1-3 gr.

No. 31.
Morphine Bimeconate . . 1-4 gr.

No. 32.
Morphine Bimeconate . . 1-6 gr.

No. 33.
Morphine Bimeconate . . 1-8 gr.

No. 34.
Corrosive Sublimate . . . 1-30 gr.

No. 35.
Corrosive Sublimate . . . 1-60 gr.

No. 36.
Digitalin . . . . . 1-100 gr.

List of Hypodermic Tablets.

No. 37.
Atropine Sulphate . . . . 1-200 gr.

No. 38.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . . gr. 1-6

No. 39.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . 1-8 gr.

No. 40.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. . . 1-10 gr.

No. 41.
Duboisine Hydrochlor. . 1-60 gr.

No. 42.
Duboisine Hydrochlor. . 1-100 gr.

No. 43.
Duboisine Hydrochlor. . 1-60 gr.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 44.
Duboisine Hydrochlor. . 1-100 gr.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-8 gr.

No. 45.
Hyoscyamine Sulphate . 1-60 gr.

No. 46.
Hyoscyamine Sulphate . 1-100 gr.

No. 47.
Hyoscyamine Sulphate . 1-60 gr.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 48.
Picrotoxin . . . . . 1-40 gr.

No. 49.
Picrotoxin . . . . . 1-60 gr.

No. 50.
Picrotoxin . . . . . 1-80 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate . . . 1-80 gr.

No. 51.
Coniine Hydrobromate . 1-80 gr.

No. 52.
Coniine Hydrobromate . 1-100 gr.

No. 53.
Coniine Hydrobromate . 1-100 gr.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-6 gr.

No. 54.
Curarine Sulphate . . . . 1-60 gr.

No. 55.
Curarine Sulphate . . . . 1-80 gr.

No. 56.
Curarine Sulphate . . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 57.
Eserine Sulphate . . . . . 1-60 gr.

No. 58.
Eserine Sulphate . . . . 1-80 gr.

No. 59.
Eserine Sulphate . . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 60.
Eserine Sulphate . . . . 1-100 gr.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-6 gr.

No. 61.
Physostigmine Salicylate 1-40 gr.

No. 62.
Physostigmine Salicylate 1-60 gr.

No. 63.
Caffeine Sodio Benzoate . 1-2 gr.

No. 64.
Caffeine Sodio Benzoate . . 1 gr.

No. 68.
Hyoscine Hydrobromate . 1-100 gr.

No. 69.
Hyoscine Hydrobromate . 1-50 gr.

No. 70.
Sparteine Sulphate . . . . 1-30 gr.

No. 71.
Sparteine Sulphate . . . 1-60 gr.

No. 72.
Nitroglycerine . . . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 73.
Nitroglycerine . . . . . 1-150 gr.

No. 74.
Nitroglycerine . . . . . 1-200 gr.

No. 75.
Morphine Hydrochlor. . . 1-6 gr.

No. 76.
Morphine Hydrochlor. . . 1-8 gr.

No. 77.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1 gr.

No. 78.
Gold and Sodium Chlor. . 1-100 gr.

No. 79.
Gold and Sodium Chlor. . 1-75 gr.

No. 80.
Gold and Sodium Chlor. . 1-50 gr.

No. 81.
Gold and Sodium Chlor. . 1-20 gr.

No. 82.
Gold and Sodium Chlor. . 1-10 gr.

List of Hypodermic Tablets.

No. 83.
Strychnine Sulphate . . . 1-30 gr.

No. 84.
Codeine Phosphate . . . 1-8 gr.

No. 85.
Codeine Phosphate . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 86.
Codeine Phosphate . . . 1-2 gr.

No. 87.
Codeine Sulphate . . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 88.
Strychnine Nitrate . . . 1-40 gr.

No. 89.
Strychnine Nitrate . . . 1-60 gr.

No. 90.
Strychnine Nitrate . . . 1-80 gr.

No. 91.
Hyoscine Sulphate . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 92.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-4 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . . 1-120 gr.

No. 93.
Morphine Bromate . . . 1-8 gr.
Hyoscine Hydrobrom. . . 1-100 gr.

No. 94.
Digitalin . . . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 95.
Cacaine Hydrochlor. . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 96.
Quinine Chlorhydrosulph. 1-2 gr.

No. 97.
Quinine Chlorhydrosulph. 1 gr.

No. 98.
Quinine Chlorhydrosulph. 2 gr.

No. 99.
Strychnine Sulphate . . . 1-20 gr.

No. 100.
Morphine Hydrochlor. . . 1-4 gr.

No. 101.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-12 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate . . 1-100 gr.

No. 102.
Morphine Bimeconate . . 1-8 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-150 gr.

No. 103.
Morphine Bimeconate . . 1-4 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . . 1-150 gr.

No. 104.
Morphine Bimeconate . . 1-2 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-150 gr.

No. 105.
Ergotine . . . . . 1-10 gr.

No. 106.
Ergotine . . . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 107.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-12 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate . . . 1-20 gr.

No. 108.
Magnesium Sulph., C. P. 1 gr.

No. 109.
Magnesium Sulph., C. P. 2 gr.

No. 110.
Magnesium Sulph., C. P. 3 gr.

No. 111.
Strychnine Nitrate . . . 1-30 gr.

No. 112.
Strychnine Nitrate . . . 1-20 gr.

No. 113.
Strychnine Nitrate . . . 1-16 gr.

No. 114.
Magnesium Sulph., C. P. 1 1-2 gr.

No. 115.
Cocaine Hydrochlorate . 1-10 gr.
Nitroglycerine . . . . . 1-200 gr.

No. 116.
Strychnine Sulphate . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 117.
Strychnine Sulphate . . 1-40 gr.

No. 118.
Strychnine Nitrate . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 119.
Cocaine Hydrochlorate . 1-2 gr.

No. 120.
Morphine Hydrochlorate . 1-2 gr

No. 121.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-2 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-200 gr.

No. 122.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-4 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-100 gr.

HYPODERMIC TABLETS

FOR

VETERINARY USE.

Having been so frequently requested to prepare for veterinary surgeons a number of Hypodermic Tablets to be used in the various diseases of horses and cattle, we accordingly offer the following list of formulæ, after consulting a number of veterinary surgeons as to the remedies more generally used.

Put up in Tubes containing 20 Tablets; also, in bottles of 100 each.

LIST OF VETERINARY HYPODERMIC TABLETS.

We claim for our Veterinary Hypodermic Tablets: absolute accuracy of dose, ready and entire solubility, perfect preservation of the drug.

No. 600.
Morphine Sulphate . . . . 1 gr.

No. 601.
Morphine Sulphate . . . . 2 gr.

No. 602.
Morphine Sulphate . . . . 3 gr.

No. 603.
Morphine Sulphate . . . . 4 gr.

No. 604.
Morphine Sulphate . . . . 5 gr.

No. 605.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-2 gr.

No. 606.
Morphine Muriate . . . . 1 gr.

No. 607.
Morphine Muriate . . . . 2 gr.

No. 608.
Strychnine Sulphate . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 609.
Strychnine Sulphate. . . . 1-2 gr.

No. 610.
Strychnine Sulphate . . . 1 gr.

No. 611.
Strychnine Sulphate . . 1 1-2 gr.

No. 612.
Aconitine Crystals . . . 1-40 gr.

No. 613.
Aconitine Crystals . . . 1-20 gr.

No. 614.
Atropine Sulphate . . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 615.
Atropine Sulphate . . . . 1-2 gr.

No. 616.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . . 1 gr.

No. 617.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . . 2 gr.

No. 618.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . . 3 gr.

No. 619.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . . 4 gr.

No. 620.
Colchicine Tannate . . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 621.
Colchicine Tannate . . . . 1-2 gr.

List of Veterinary Hypodermic Tablets.

No. 622.
Coniine Hydrobromate . . 1-2 gr.

No. 623.
Coniine Hydrobromate . . 1 gr.

No. 624.
Digitalin, Pure . . . . . 1-25 gr.

No. 625.
Digitalin, Pure . . . . . 1-12 gr.

No. 626.
Digitalin, Pure . . . . . 1-8 gr.

No. 627.
Digitalin, Pure . . . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 628.
Eserine Salicylate . . . . . 1-2 gr.

No. 629.
Eserine Salicylate . . . . 1 gr.

No. 630.
Eserine Salicylate . . . . 1 1-2 gr.

No. 631.
Eserine Sulphate . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Pilocarpine Muriate . . . . 1-2 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate . . 1-40 gr.

No. 632.
Hyoscyamine . . . . . 1-8 gr.

No. 633.
Eserine Salicylate . . . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 634.
Pilocarpine Muriate . . . . 1-2 gr.

No. 635.
Pilocarpine Muriate . . . . 2 gr.

No. 636.
Pilocarpine Muriate . . . . 3 gr.

No. 637.
Pilocarpine Muriate . . . . 4 gr.

No. 638.
Sodium Arsenite . . . . . 1 gr.

No. 639.
Veratrine Muriate . . . . . 1-4 gr.

No. 640.
Veratrine Muriate . . . . 1-2 gr.

COMPRESSED
OPHTHALMIC DISCS.

At the request and under the direction of Dr. CASEY A. WOOD, of Chicago, we experimented and considered the feasibility of preparing a series of Ophthalmic Discs for the convenient, extemporaneous and efficient treatment of all the various affections of the eye.

We believe Dr. WOOD'S attention was primarily directed to us by the perfection we had attained in the manufacture of our Compressed Hypodermic Tablets, which led him to suggest our manufacturing a series of compressed discs containing all the medicaments ordinarily used in ophthalmic practice. It is a source of great gratification to us that we finally succeeded in meeting all the exacting requirements of this eminent oculist, and feel assured from his commendations that we offer to the medical profession an adjunct to their armamentarium that for marvelous accuracy, perfection in manufacture and practical utility cannot be surpassed.

We are under great obligations to Dr. WOOD for his originating the idea, his suggestions and counsel in every stage of the endless experiments necessary to attain the perfection, accuracy and exactness, which we feel satisfied every practitioner will recognize.

They are put up in bone boxes, with screw top, each containing fifty discs, and for the convenience of the trade are sold in cartons of ten boxes each.

Complete copies of Dr. Wood's original writings on the use of these Discs in ophthalmology will be sent on application.

LIST OF COMPRESSED OPHTHALMIC DISCS.

No. 301.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-2500 gr.

No. 302.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 303.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 304.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 305.
Atropine Alkaloid . . . 1-2500 gr.

No. 306.
Atropine Alkaloid . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 307.
Atropine Alkaloid . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 308.
Atropine Alkaloid . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 309.
Atropine Alkaloid . . . 1-5000 gr.
Cocaine Alkaloid . . . . 1-200 gr.

No. 310.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-250 gr.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 311.
Atropine Sulphate . . . 1-500 gr.
Homatrop. Hydrob. . . 1-500 gr.
Duboisine Muriate . . . 1-500 gr.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 312.
Acid Boric, C. P. . . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 313.
Acid Boric, C. P. . . . . 1-30 gr.

No. 314.
Acid Boric, C. P. . . . . 1-20 gr.

List of Compressed Ophthalmic Discs.

No. 315.
Acid Boric, C. P. . . . . 1-50 gr.
Camphor . . . . . 1-1000 gr.
Plumbi Acetas . . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 316.
Acid Gallic . . . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 317.
Calomel . . . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 318.
Calomel . . . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 319.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 320.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 321.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 322.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 323.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 1-25 gr.

No. 324.
Cupri Sulphate . . . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 325.
Cupri Sulphate . . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 326.
Daturine . . . . . 1-5000 gr.

No. 327.
Duboisine . . . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 328.
Duboisine . . . . . 1-2500 gr.

No. 329.
Eserine Sulphate . . . . 1-5000 gr.

No. 330.
Eserine Sulphate . . . . 1-2000 gr.

No. 331.
Eserine Sulphate . . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 332.
Eserine Sulphate . . . . 1-1000 gr.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 333.
Ergotine . . . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 334.
Gelsemine Alkaloid . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 335.
Homatropine Alk. . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 336.
Homatropine Alk. . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 337.
Homatropine Alk. . . . 1-1000 gr

No. 338.
Homatropine Alk. . . . 1-50 gr.
Cocaine Alk. . . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 339.
Homatrop. Hydrob. . . 1-250 gr.

No. 340.
Homatrop. Hydrob. . . 1-500 gr.

No. 341.
Homatrop. Hydrob. . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 342.
Homatrop. Hydrob. . . 1-50 gr.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 343.
Hyoscyamine Sulph. . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 344.
Hyoscyamine Sulph. . . 1-2500 gr.

No. 345.
Hydr. Chlor. Corros. . . 1-5000 gr.

No. 346.
Hydr. Chlor. Corros. . . 1-2500 gr.

No. 347.
Hydr. Chlor. Corros. . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 348.
Hydr. Chlor. Corros. . . 1-500 gr.

No. 349.
Iodole . . . . . 1-200 gr.

No. 350.
Plumbi Acetas . . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 351.
Plumbi Acetas . . . . . 1-500 gr.
Morphine Sulphate . . . 1-2500 gr.

No. 352.
Pilocarpine Alkaloid . . 1-500 gr.

No. 353.
Pilocarpine Alkaloid . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 354.
Pyoktanin Blue . . . . 1-2500 gr.

No. 355.
Pyoktanin Blue . . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 356.
Pyoktanin Blue . . . . 1-500 gr.

List of Compressed Ophthalmic Discs.

No. 357.
Pyoktanin Yellow . . . 1-2500 gr.

No. 358.
Pyoktanin Yellow . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 359.
Pyoktanin Yellow . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 360.
Morphine Muriate . . . 1-5000 gr.

No. 361.
Morphine Muriate . . . 1-2000 gr.

No. 362.
Morphine Muriate . . . 1-1500 gr.

No. 363.
Morphine Muriate . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 364.
Morphine Muriate . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 365.
Silver Nitrate . . . . . 1-2500 gr.

No. 366.
Silver Nitrate . . . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 367.
Silver Nitrate . . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 368.
Silver Nitrate . . . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 369.
Zinci Sulphate . . . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 370.
Zinci Sulphate . . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 371.
Zinci Sulphate . . . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 372.
Sodii Biboras . . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 373.
Sodii Biboras . . . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 374.
Sodii Biboras . . . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 375.
Sodii Biboras . . . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 376.
Sodii Biboras . . . . . 1-500 gr.
Camphor . . . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 377.
Zinci Sulphate . . . . . 1-1000 gr.
Morphine Muriate . . . 1-1000 gr.

No. 378.
Iodoform . . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 379.
Iodoform . . . . . 1-100 gr.

No. 380.
Iodoform . . . . . 1-50 gr.

No. 381.
Atropine Alkaloid . . 1-50,000 gr.

No. 382.
Hyoscy. Hydrob. . . . . 1-250 gr.

No. 383.—Compressed.
Homatrop. Hydrob. . . 1-50 gr.

No. 384.—Gelatine.
Homatrop. Hydrob. . . 1-50 gr.

No. 385.
Acid Boric . . . . . 1-50 gr.
Camphor . . . . . 1-1000 gr.
Zinci Sulphate . . . . . 1-500 gr.

No. 386.—Comp. or Gel.
Homatrop. Alk. . . . . 1-25 gr.

No. 387.
Scopolam. Hydrobrom. . 1-2500 gr.

No. 388.
Scopolam. Hydrobrom. . 1-1000 gr.

COMPRESSED
POWDERS (OR PILLS).

It is scarcely necessary for us to state that our compressed preparations have met with phenomenal favor since introduced by us to medical men. Wherever physicians have thoroughly tested their comparative solubility with the ordinary pills prepared impromptu by the apothecary or by other manufacturers, they have been satisfied that all we say in their favor is deserved. Our process is by dry compression, no moisture being added. The ordinary manufacturer of round and ovoid pills must entail the addition of moisture and excipient to make the mass for division, the inherent moisture rendering the pill hard when dry.

Aside from the above facts, the precision, accuracy of weight and beauty of finish, with the greater readiness with which our pills may be swallowed, embody advantages that we cannot overrate.

These facts better illustrate our statements as to the almost universal adoption of Compressed Pills by the medical profession, not only in this country but in Europe, and we feel that in manufacturing and advocating the claims of Compressed Pills we have done a real service to pharmacy and to the administration of medicine.

We offer many of these pills with sugar coating, such formulæ being indicated in the following list by an asterisk (*).

As a precaution, and to avoid all possible danger, the coating will be colored red on all of our pills containing very potent and active poisonous ingredients, such as Strychnine, Arsenic, Digitaline, Morphine, etc.

For notes on the complete solubility of our sugar-coated Compressed Pills, see Index for article "Change of Opinion," by HUGO ENGLE, M.D.

LIST OF COMPRESSED POWDERS (OR PILLS).

ABSORBENT DYSPEPTIC . . . . . { *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 1 gr.
Charcoal . . . . . 2 gr.
Sodium Bicarb. . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.

For acid stomach, flatulence, heartburn and other symptoms of dyspepsia.

One or two after eating.

ACETANILID . . . . . 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4 and 5 grains.

Antipyretic, Analgesic, Antispasmodic.

This remedy is a congener of Antipyrine, ***equally effective*** as an anodyne, and *far more powerful* as an antipyretic, although at the same time less free from danger, owing to its destructive action upon the blood. *Combined with Caffeine*, this action is measurably overcome, and by the addition of chemically pure Sodium Bicarbonate it is rendered more readily soluble. Effects are more prompt because of the perfect distribution of the drug throughout the system.

To make certain that untoward effects will not attend the exhibition of medicinal doses, all Acetanilid combinations should be thoroughly dissolved in hot water, the solution being allowed to cool before swallowing.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

The concurrent administration of Quinine Bisulphate lessens the dangers from Acetanilid and likewise produces a more favorable effect upon the course and manifestations of the disease.

The dose for children ranges from one-half to two grains, and that for adults from two to five grains, repeated at intervals of from one to three hours.

ACETANILID, AROMATIC . . . . . { *Acetanilid* . . . . . 5 gr.
Oil Wintergreen . . . . . q.s.

The addition of the oil to this pill and its color will suggest its utility.

ACETANILID COMP., 3 grains . . . { *Acetanilid* . . . . . 2 1-10 gr.
Caffeine . . . . . 3-10 gr.
Sodium Bicarb. . . . . . 3-5 gr.

A most valuable combination in migraine.

One every two hours until symptoms are relieved, then lengthen interval of dose.

ACETANILID COMP. (Dr. Aulde), 2 grains . . . . . { *Acetanilid* . . . . . 1 2-5 gr.
Caffeine . . . . . 1-5 gr.
Sodium Bicarb. C. P. . . . . . 2-5 gr.

A most valuable combination in migraine.

One every two hours until symptoms are relieved, then lengthen interval of dose.

ACETANILID COMP. (Dr. Aulde), 5 grains . . . . . { *Acetanilid* . . . . . 3 1-2 gr.
Caffeine . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarb. . . . . . 1 gr.

A most valuable combination in migraine.

One every two hours until symptoms are relieved, then lengthen interval of dose.

ACETANILID COMP., ℞ 3. . . . . { *Acetanilid* . . . . . 3 gr.
Tully Powder . . . . . 3 gr.

One every two or four hours.

ACETANILID COMP. AND CODEINE { *Acetanilid Comp.* . . . . . 4 3-4 gr.
Codeine . . . . . 1-4 gr.

One at first dose, then one at intervals of four hours.

ACETANILID AND QUININE. . . . { *Acetanilid* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Quinine . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.

Three during the day.

ACETANILID AND SALOL . . . . { *Acetanilid* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Salol . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.

Antipyretic, Analgesic, Antiseptic.

To abate fever and pain, one pill every hour, suited to acute articular rheumatism.

This is a combination especially indicated in the abdominal type of the disease. Through this combination it is taught that *fever is reduced, pain allayed and intestinal antisepsis secured.* Along with *Codeine* in the early stages, with *Terpin Hydrate* later on, it seems particularly applicable to the "mixed" type.

The dose is five grains (two and one-half of each), repeated at intervals of one to three hours.

ACETANILID AND SODIUM COMP., No. 1 . . . . . { *Acetanilid* . . . . . 3 1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarb. . . . . . 9-10 gr.
Sodium Bromide . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Caffeine Citrated . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Two at first dose, and repeat in four hours if necessary.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

ACETANILID AND SODIUM COMP., No. 2 . . . . . .
Acetanilid . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarb. . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Caffeine Citrated . . . . . 1 gr.
Tinct. Gelsemium . . . . . 3 m.

Useful in neuralgic headache and as an antipyretic.
One every two hours until symptoms are relieved.

*ACID ARSENIOUS . . . . . 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 grain.
Tonic, Alterative.
One-sixtieth to one-twentieth grain two or three times a day.

*ACID BENZOIC . . . . . 5 grains.
Stimulant, Expectorant; also used in cases of gout and rheumatism.
Five grains two or three times a day. Saline draughts will promote absorption.

ACID BORIC . . . . . 5 grains.
Antiseptic, Detergent.
One three or four times a day for dyspepsia with diarrhœa.

ACID BORIC AND SODIUM BICARB. (Dr. DeRoaldes) . . . . . .
Acid Boric . . . . . 7 1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarb. . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.

To be dissolved and used as a spray or lotion for sore mouth.
One in one ounce of water.

*ACID GALLIC . . . . . 5 grains.
Astringent.
One, repeated three or four times a day.

ACID GALLIC AND ERGOTIN COMP.
Acid Gallic . . . . . 3 gr.
Ergotin . . . . . 1 gr.
Hydrastin . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Is especially valuable in the treatment of menorrhagia and hemorrhage from lungs, stomach or nose.
One to two, repeated hourly for four doses, then at less frequent intervals.

*ACID SALICYLIC . . . . . 2½ and 5 grains.
Antiseptic, Antipyretic.
One every hour for three doses, then every three hours as case may require.

*ACID SALICYLIC AND MORPH., No. 1 . . . . . .
Acid Salicylic . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-12 gr.

Antiseptic, Hypnotic.
One every two hours as needed.

*ACID SALICYLIC AND MORPH., No. 2 . . . . . .
Acid Salicylic . . . . . 5 gr.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-8 gr.

Antiseptic, Hypnotic.
One every two hours as needed.

*ACID TANNIC . . . . . 2 and 5 grains.
Astringent.
Two to five grains twice a day.

*ACONITINA . . . . . 1-50 grain.
Arterial Sedative.
One, as the physician may deem best.

*AIKEN TONIC. See *Tonic, Aiken.*

*ALOES, U. S. P. . . . . .
Aloes Socot., Powd. . . . . . 2 gr.
Soap, Powd. . . . . . 2 gr.

Cathartic, Laxative.
Two at night or one every three hours every other day.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

*ALOES COMP. See *Aloes, Rhubarb and Gentian.*

*ALOES AND IRON . . . . . .
- *Aloes Socot., Powd.* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Ginger, Jamaica, Powd.* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Iron Sulph., Dried* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Ext. Conium* . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Tonic, Laxative, Emmenagogue.
One or two three times a day.

*ALOES AND IRON, U. S. P. . . .
- *Aloes Socot., Powd.* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Iron Sulph., Dried* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Aromatic Powder* . . . . . 1 gr.

Tonic, Laxative, Emmenagogue.
One three times a day.

*ALOES AND MASTIC, U. S. P. . .
- *Aloes Socot., Powd.* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Gum Mastic* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Red Rose, Powd.* . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Laxative, Stomachic, Aperient.
One at noon and one at night if necessary.

*ALOES AND MYRRH, U. S. P. . .
- *Aloes Socot., Powd.* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Myrrh, Powd.* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Aromatic Powder* . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Laxative.
One as often as required.

*ALOES, RHUBARB AND GENTIAN (Aloes Comp.) . . . . . .
- *Aloes Socot., Powd.* . . . . . 2-3 gr.
- *Rhubarb, Powd.* . . . . . 1 1-3 gr.
- *Ext. Gentian* . . . . . 2-3 gr.
- *Oil Caraway* . . . . . 1-5 gtt.

Tonic, Aperient, Laxative.
Two or three at a dose.

*ALOIN . . . . . 1-5, 1-4 and 1-2 grain.
Laxative, Cathartic.
One or two at night for constipation.

*ALOIN, BEL. AND STRYCH., NO. 1.
- *Aloin* . . . . . 1-5 gr.
- *Ext. Belladonna* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-60 gr.

Tonic, Laxative.
One night and morning for constipation and as a hepatic stimulant.

*ALOIN, BELLAD., STRYCH. AND CASCARA . . . . . .
- *Aloin* . . . . . 1-5 gr.
- *Ext. Belladonna* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-120 gr.
- *Ext. Cascara Sagrada* . . . . . 1-2 gr.

One night and morning in atony of bowels with hepatic torpor.

*ALOIN, BELLAD., STRYCH. AND IPECAC . . . . . .
- *Aloin* . . . . . 1-5 gr.
- *Ext. Belladonna* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-60 gr.
- *Ipecac* . . . . . 1-16 gr.

One before every meal and at bedtime for constipation, followed with one every two hours the next day if constipation is accompanied with sick headache.

*ALTERATIVE. See *Blue Mass Comp.*
Alterative, Diaphoretic.

*ALTERATIVE (Dr. Aulde) . . . .
- *Opium, Powd.* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Ipecac, Powd.* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Blue Mass* . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Corrective in bilious derangement.
One every three hours during the day, followed by a saline aperient at night.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

ALUM COMP. (for Injection) . . *For local use.*

Alum	2 1-2 gr.
Zinc Sulphate	2 gr.
Morphine Sulphate	1-32 gr.
Fluid Golden Seal (colorless)	1 m.

Dissolve one pill in one or two ounces of water.

AMMONIUM BROMIDE . . . . . 5 and 10 grains.
Sedative.
One or two, repeated in an hour, if necessary, to produce sleep.

AMMONIUM MURIATE . . . . . 3, 5 and 10 grains.
Stimulant, Expectorant, Deobstruent.
One every two hours slowly dissolved in the mouth.

AMMONIUM SALICYLATE . . . . 2½ grains.
Stimulant, Antipyretic.
One every three hours.

AMMONIUM SALICYLATE COMP. .

Ammon. Salicyl.	3 gr.
Phenacetine	1 gr.
Caffeine	1-2 gr.
Salicin	1 1-2 gr.

Stimulant, Antipyretic. Indicated in rheumatic diathesis with malarial and intermittent febrile symptoms.
One every three hours until condition improves.

*AMYLOPSIN (Animal Diastase) . 2 grains.
Assimilative, Specific for Starchy Dyspepsia.
Four to six a day may be given.

ANALGESINE, (Dr. Chas. L. Kerr), 5 grains . . . . . .

Acetanilid	3 gr.
Ammon. Chlor.	1 gr.
Sodium Bicarb.	1-2 gr.
Caffeine Citrated	1-2 gr.

Analgesic, Headache specific.
Analgesine is simply a modification of our *Acetanilid Compound*, and contains a percentage of *Ammonium Chloride*, an addition whose merits will be appreciated from the well-known physiological action of the latter remedy.
One every three hours to relieve congestive headache.

*ANDERSON (Scot) . . . . . .

Aloes Barb.	2 2-5 gr.
Colocynth, Powd.	1-10 gr.
Soap, Powd.	2-5 gr.
Gamboge	1-10 gr.
Oil Anise	1-20 m.

Tonic, Laxative, Emmenagogue.
Two at a dose.

ANESTHESIA, LOCAL. See page 95.

*ANIMAL DIASTASE. See *Amylopsin.*

*ANODYNE . . . . . .
Anodyne and Carminative.

Camphor	1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1 gr.
Morph. Acetate	1-20 gr.
Oleo-resin Capsic.	1-20 m.

One every two hours for the relief of intestinal pain.

ANTACID . . . . . .
Antacid, Antidyspeptic.

Calc. Carb. Præcip.	3 1-2 gr.
Mag. Carb.	2 1-2 gr.
Sodium Chlor. Purif.	1 gr.

For flatulence, heartburn and eructations, one three times a day, after eating.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

ANTI-ASTHMATIC (Hare) . . . .

Sodium Iodide	2 gr.
Sodium Bromide	2 gr.
Fl. Ext. Euphorbia	3 m.
Tr. Lobelia	2 m.
Nitro-Glycerin	1-200 m.

One to two every hour until relieved, then one less frequently.

***ANTIBILIOUS, VEGETABLE** . . .
Laxative, Cathartic.

Ext. Colocynth Comp.	2 1-2 gr.
Podophyllin	1-4 gr.

One at bedtime for three succeeding nights will prove efficient.

***ANTI-CONSTIPATION (Clark)** . .
Laxative.
One on retiring.

Ext. Colocynth, Simple	1-4 gr.
Soap, Powd.	1-2 gr.
Aloes Socot.	1 1-2 gr.
Gamboge	3-4 gr.
Oil Peppermint	1-40 m.
Oil Cinnamon	1-40 m.

***ANTI-CONSTIPATION, No. 2** . . .

Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-8 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1-8 gr.
Ipecac, Powd.	1-8 gr.
Podophyllin	1-8 gr.

Two at a dose, repeated in six or eight hours, and then intermitted for two days.

***ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, No. 1** . . . .
Tonic, Laxative, Alterative.
One or two daily.

Ipecac, Powd.	1-10 gr.
Blue Mass	2 gr.
Ext. Colocynth Comp.	2 gr.

***ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, No. 2** . . . .

Strychnine Sulphate	1-60 gr.
Ipecac, Powd.	1-10 gr.
Capsicum, Powd.	1-4 gr.
Ext. Rhubarb	1-4 gr.
Ext. Gentian	1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 gr.

Especially useful in acid or fermentative dyspepsia.
One one-half hour before meals to stimulate the appetite or after meals to aid digestion.

***ANTI-DYSPEPTIC (Fothergill)** . .
Digestive, Stimulant, Tonic.

Strychnine	1-20 gr.
Black Pepper	1 1-2 gr.
Ipecac	2-3 gr.
Ext. Gentian	1 gr.

One three times daily after eating.

***ANTI-DYSPEPTIC (Fothergill), half strength** . . . . . .
Digestive, Stimulant, Tonic.

Strychnine	1-40 gr.
Black Pepper	3-4 gr.
Ipecac	1-3 gr.
Ext. Gentian	1-2 gr.

One three times daily after eating.

***ANTI-DYSPEPTIC (Fothergill), IMPROVED** . . . . . .

Ext. Gentian	1 gr.
Blue Mass	1 gr.
Ipecac, Powdered	1-10 gr.
Capsicum, Powd.	1-10 gr.
Strychnine	1-40 gr.

Especially useful in acid or fermentative dyspepsia.
One one-half hour before meals to stimulate the appetite, or after meals to aid digestion.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

ANTIFEBRIN . . . . . 2, 3 and 5 grains.
Antipyretic.
Two to ten grains, as may be directed.

*ANTI-LITHIC (Dr. Hewish) . . .

Sodium Phosphate	*4 gr.*
Lithium Benzoate	*1 gr.*
Sodium Bicarbonate	*1 gr.*
Potassium Bicarbonate	*1 gr.*
Sodium Chloride	*1 gr.*

Indicated in all cases of uric acid or gouty diathesis.
One to three dissolved in water and taken an hour before meals.

*ANTI-MALARIAL . . . . . .

Nux Vomica, Powd.	*1-4 gr.*
Capsicum, Powd.	*1-2 gr.*
Ext. Hyoscyamus	*1-2 gr.*
Quinine Sulph.	*3 gr.*

One every two or three hours, with draughts of water given freely in dumb ague and general malarial disorders.

*ANTIMONY COMP., U. S. P. . . .
Alterative, Diaphoretic.

Calomel	*1-2 gr.*
Oxysulphate Antimony	*1-2 gr.*
Resin Guaiac	*1 gr.*

One to two, as may be required.

ANTI-OPIUM . . . . . .

Sodium Phosphate, Dried	*1 gr.*
Opium, Powd.	*2-5 gr.*
Abstract Belladonna	*1-4 gr.*
Abstract Nux Vomica	*4-5 gr.*
Piperine	*7-20 gr.*
Ipecac	*1-5 gr.*

One, two or three times a day.

*ANTIPERIODIC . . . . . .
Tonic, Laxative.
One to three at a dose.

Cinchonia Sulph.	*1 gr.*
Iron Sulph., Dried	*1 gr.*
Ext. Quassia	*1-2 gr.*
Ext. Rhubarb	*1-4 gr.*
Myrrh, Powd.	*2-3 gr.*

ANTIPYRINE . . . . . 1, 2, 3 and 5 grains.
Antipyretic.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable reports which have been circulated concerning the dangers of Antipyrine, there is no doubt of its utility in *influenza*, provided, of course, it be given under proper conditions and restrictions. As it produces cyanosis, due to its destructive action upon the blood-corpuscles, Antipyrine must be exhibited within certain limits, *safety being the cardinal object.* By its use, *it is claimed*, high *temperature is reduced* several degrees; and in moderate doses—five to ten grains—it is said to be an *excellent analgesic*, allaying pain and thus favoring sleep, which is a most efficient restorative. It is *clearly indicated*, therefore, in this disease for its antipyretic and anodyne effect, although it cannot be said to have any influence over the course of the malady.

Given in large doses to "flabby" people, or to persons suffering from degenerative changes, especially arterial, it is *liable to produce untoward symptoms;* but other drugs can be given to counteract this effect.

The dose ranges from five to ten, to twenty or even thirty grains, repeated at intervals of from one to four hours, not more than a drachm to be given within four consecutive hours.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

*ANTIPYRINE AND QUIN. SULPH. { *Antipyrine* . . . . . 2 gr. *Quinine Sulph.* . . . . . 2 gr.
Antipyretic, Antiperiodic.

Combined with Quinine, the therapeutic properties of Antipyrine are augmented, while the dangers are materially lessened, Quinine in medicinal doses being antipyretic as well as cardiac and cerebral stimulant. The addition of Caffeine may also prove serviceable, the latter being an efficient regulator of the vaso-motor system, a cerebral excitant and, to a moderate extent, diuretic. Its disadvantages are that it produces wakefulness and ultimately leads to derangement of the hepatic function.

One to two every two hours.

ANTIPYRINE AND SODIUM SALICYLATE . . . . . { *Antipyrine* . . . . . 2 gr. *Sodium Salicylate* . . . . . 2 gr.
Antipyretic, Antiseptic, Specific against "La Grippe."

With Sodium Salicylate, Antipyrine will often prove especially helpful when rheumatic or neuralgic pains are present, these being frequent concomitants of the later stages of *influenza.*

One to two every two hours.

ANTI-RHEUMATIC, EFFERVESCING { *Lithium and Potassium Salicylates. Of the combined Salts* . . . . . 3 1-2 gr.

Indicated in chronic rheumatism, gout, lithæmia, etc.

One in glass of water.

ANTISEPTIC (Bernay) . . . . . { *Corrosive Sublimate* . . . . . 1 3-4 gr. *Acid Citric* . . . . . 87-100 gr.

Antiseptic—*for external use only;* to be used in solution for spray, wash or dressing in surgical operations.

ANTISEPTIC (Yarrow) . . . . . { *Sodium Biboras* . . . . . 3 gr. *Acid Boric* . . . . . 3 gr. *Zinc Sulphocarbolate* . . . . . 3 gr. *Alum* . . . . . 3 gr. *Oil Spearmint* . . . . . 1-10 m. *Eucalyptol* . . . . . 1-2 m. *Thymol* . . . . . 1-8 gr. *Acid Carbolic* . . . . . 1-20 gr. *Oil Wintergreen* . . . . . 1 20 m.

Used locally in solution for spray.

ANTISEPTIC, ALKALINE (Wyeth's). See page 68.

ANTISEPTIC, CORROS. SUBLIMATE (Wilson). See page 68.

*APERIENT . . . . . { *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-3 gr. *Ext. Colocynth Comp.* . . . . . 2 gr. *Rhubarb, Powd.* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Tonic, Laxative.
One or two at a dose.

*APERIENT (Dr. Fordyce Barker). { *Ext. Colocynth Comp.* . . . . . 1 2-3 gr. *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-2 gr. *Ext. Hyoscyamus* . . . . . 1 1-4 gr. *Ipecac, Powd.* . . . . . 1-12 gr. *Aloes Socotrina, Powd.* . . . . . 5-12 gr. *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-12 gr.
Tonic, Laxative.
One or two at a dose.

*APERIENT (Dr. Bauer) . . . . . { *Ext. Hyoscyamus* . . . . . 1 2 gr. *Ext. Aloes Aq* . . . . . 1 gr. *Ext. Colocynth Comp* . . . . . 1 gr. *Rochelle Salt* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Laxative.

One, two or three times a day.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

*APERIENT (Drysdale) . . . . . Tonic, Laxative.
- *Rhubarb, Powd.* . . . . . 1 1-4 gr.
- *Aloes, Powd.* . . . . . 1 1-4 gr.
- *Ipecac, Powd.* . . . . . 5-12 gr.
- *Nux Vomica, Powd.* . . . . . 1-2 gr.

One at night, repeated in morning if necessary.

*APHRODISIAC . . . . . One morning and night.
- *Ext. Damiana* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Zinc Phosphide* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
- *Cantharides* . . . . . 1-25 gr.

*ASAFŒTIDA . . . . . 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.

Carminative and Antispasmodic in Nervous Dyspepsia, and also valuable in relieving all nervous symptoms of neurasthenic and hysterical patients.

One to ten grains after meals and at bedtime as the case may require.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS (Dr. O. H. Fretz) . . . . . .
- *Atropine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-400 gr.
- *Strychnine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-35 gr.
- *Ergotin* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . 1-45 gr.
- *Opium* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Terpin Hydrate* . . . . . 3 gr.

One or two three or four times daily.

*ATROPINE . . . . . 1-60 grain.

Narcotic.

To be given as the case may require. One as an anodyne, repeated in three hours if necessary.

BETA-NAPHTOL . . . . . 5 grains.

Intestinal Antiseptic.

One every half hour until symptoms improve, then one every three hours.

*BISMUTH AND CALOMEL . . . .
- *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Calomel* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
- *Aromatic Powder* . . . . . 1 gr.

Astringent and Sedative in Diarrhœa in children.

One-half or one every two or three hours, according to age.

*BISMUTH AND CHARCOAL . . .
- *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Charcoal* . . . . . 5 gr.

One to three after meals in fermentative dyspepsia.

*BISMUTH AND CREASOTE . . . .
- *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . . . 5 gr.
- *Creasote* . . . . . 1-10 m.
- *Milk Sugar* . . . . . 2 gr.

Intestinal Antiseptic and Astringent.

One or two every two hours, with corresponding smaller doses for children.

*BISMUTH AND IGNATIA . . . . Tonic, Sedative.
- *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . . . 5 gr.
- *Ext. Ignatia* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

One twice a day.

*BISMUTH AND IPECAC COMP. . .
- *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Calomel* . . . . . 1 20 gr.
- *Ipecac, Powd.* . . . . . 1-50 gr.
- *Aromatic Powder* . . . . . 1 gr.

Alterative, Stomachic and Intestinal Antiseptic. Especially valuable in the summer diarrhœa of infants.

One every one or two hours until the discharges are checked.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

*BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA . . { *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . . . 5 gr. *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

Tonic and Sedative.
One to three thrice daily for atonic dyspepsia.

*BISMUTH, OPIUM AND CARBOLIC ACID . . . . . { *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . . . 3 gr. *Opium, Powd.* . . . . . 1-2 gr. *Aromatic Powder* . . . . . 1 gr. *Acid Carbolic* . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Intestinal Antiseptic. Especially indicated in diarrhœa attended with intestinal fermentation.
One or two every three or four hours until stools are less frequent, then one every three or four hours.

*BISMUTH AND PEPSIN, NO. 1. See *Pepsin and Bismuth, No. 1.*

*BISMUTH AND PEPSIN, NO. 2. See *Pepsin and Bismuth, No. 2.*

*BISMUTH AND PEPSIN, NO. 3. See *Pepsin and Bismuth No. 3.*

*BISMUTH, PEPSIN AND NUX VOMICA. See *Pepsin, Bismuth and Nux Vomica.*

*BISMUTH, PEPSIN AND QUININE. See *Pepsin, Bismuth and Quinine.*

*BISMUTH, PEPSIN, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE. See *Pepsin, Bismuth, Quinine and Strychnine.*

*BISMUTH, PEPSIN AND STRYCHNINE. See *Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.*

*BISMUTH SALICYLATE . . . . . 2, 3 and 5 grains.
Intestinal Antiseptic. Indicated in intestinal fermentation.
Two to five grains every hour or two, with frequent draughts of water.

*BISMUTH SUBCARBONATE . . . 5 grains.
Astringent and Anodyne. For diarrhœa, dyspepsia, and vomiting.
Five to ten grains, repeated when necessary.

BISMUTH SUBGALLATE . . . . . 1, 2, 3 and 5 grains.
Specific in Fermentative Dyspepsia.
One to ten grains, as may be indicated.
For complete information relating to the use of Bismuth Subgallate in fermentative dyspepsia and gastric catarrh, see Index for reference to the articles by Dr. AUSTIN FLINT and Dr. G. RAY HOFF.

BISMUTH SUBGAL. AND CASCARA { *Bismuth Subgallate* . . . . . 5 gr. *Ext. Cascara* . . . . . 1 gr.

Especially valuable in catarrhal conditions of the stomach.
One four times daily, or oftener when required.
For complete information relating to the use of Bismuth Subgallate in fermentative dyspepsia and gastric catarrh, see Index for reference to the articles by Dr. AUSTIN FLINT and Dr. G. RAY HOFF.

BISMUTH SUBGALLATE COMP. . . { *Bismuth Subgallate* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr. *Salicin* . . . . . 4 gr. *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-80 gr.
One before or after eating.

*BISMUTH SUBNITRATE . . . . . 5 and 10 grains.
Sedative, Astringent and Anodyne in painful Dyspepsia.
Five to ten grains three or four times daily.

*BISMUTH TANNATE WITH OPIUM { *Bismuth Tannate* . . . . . 5 gr. *Opium, Powd.* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Sedative, Astringent.
One to two twice or three times daily.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

*BLAUD . . . . . { *Iron Sulph., Dried* . . . . . *Potassium Carbonate* . . . . . *Sugar* . . . . . .
Chalybeate Tonic.
One three times daily.

*BLAUD, 3 grains . . . . . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . .
Chalybeate Tonic.
One three times daily.

*BLAUD COMP. . . . . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . .
Chalybeate Tonic.
One three times daily.

*BLAUD WITH ACID ARSENIOUS . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . .
Chalybeate Tonic.
One three times daily.

*BLAUD AND ALOIN COMP. . . . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . *Aloin* . . . . . *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . .
Chalybeate Tonic.
One three times daily.

*BLAUD AND MANGANESE COMP. { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . *Manganese Binoxide* . . . . . .
Chalybeate Tonic.
One three times daily.

*BLAUD, MODIFIED . . . . . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . .
Chalybeate Tonic.
One three times daily.

*BLAUD WITH NUX VOMICA . . . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . .
Chalybeate Tonic.
One three times daily.

*BLAUD AND SUMBUL COMP. . . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . *Ext. Sumbul* . . . . . *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . *Strychnine Sulph.* . . . . . .
An effective blood and nerve tonic.
One to three before meals.

*BLAUD TONIC LAXATIVE . . . . { *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . *Quinine Sulph.* . . . . . *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . *Aloin* . . . . . .
Indicated in all forms of anæmia attended with constipatio
One to two, three times a day, before or after meals.

*BLUE MASS, U. S. P. . . . . 1, 3 and 5 grains.
Alterative.
One to ten grains at a dose.

*BLUE MASS COMP. . . . . { *Blue Mass* . . . . . *Opium, Pow'd.* . . . . . *Ipecac. Pow'd.* . . . . . .
Alterative, Diaphoretic, Hypnotic.
One morning and night.

BORAX . . . . . 5 grains.
Antiseptic, Deobstruent.
One after meals to correct acidity of the stomach, or one a
to dissolve on the tongue for sore throat.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

:OMIDE COMP. (Dr. R. Hubbard)
- *Hyoscine Hydrobromate* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
- *Morphine Bromide* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Camphor Monobromate* . . . . . 1 gr.

Sedative, Hypnotic, Anodyne.
One or two at night to calm the nerves and induce sleep. Indicated also in restlessness resulting from irritation of the bladder.

)MIDE AND CAFFEINE COMP. . .
- *Sodium Bromide* . . . . . 5 gr.
- *Caffeine* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Acetanilid* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Tinct. Gelsemium* . . . . . 3 m.

For Nervous Headache, the result of excess or exhaustion.
One to three with glass of water or milk, repeated once or twice if necessary at intervals of three hours.

)NCHIAL . . . . . .
- *Ammonium Chloride* . . . . . 1-3 gr.
- *Ext. Glycyrrhiza* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Balsam Tolu* . . . . . 1-5 gr.
- *Oleo-resin Cubeb* . . . . . 1-6 m.
- *Henbane, Powd.* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Senega, Powd.* . . . . . 1-5 gr.
- *Ipecac, Powd.* . . . . . 1-50 gr.

One tablet allowed to dissolve in the mouth occasionally.

WN MIXTURE COMP. . . . .
Expectorant.
- *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 1 1-5 gr.
- *Opium, Powd.* . . . . . 3-100 gr.
- *Acid Benzoic* . . . . . 3-100 gr.
- *Camphor* . . . . . 3-100 gr.
- *Tartar Emetic* . . . . . 3-200 gr.
- *Oil Anise* . . . . . 3-100 m.
- *Ammonium Chloride* . . . . . 1 gr.

Two or three every two or three hours.

TUS GRANDIFLORA COMP. . .
- *Fluid Ext. Cactus Grandiflora* . . . 5 gtt.
- *Tinct. Digitalis* . . . . . 2 gtt.
- *Caffeine Citrated* . . . . . 2 gr.

Heart and Cerebral Stimulant.
One or two every three or four hours.

FEINE CITRATED . . . . . *1, 2 and 3 grains.
Cerebral Stimulant.
One to three grains every hour or two.

:CIUM HYPOPHOS. . . . . 5 grains.
Nerve Tonic.
Five to twenty grains per day.

:CIUM LACTOPHOSPHATE . . 5 grains.
Nerve Tonic.
Five to twenty grains per day.

:IUM LACTOPHOSPHATE AND PEPSIN, NO. 1. See *Pepsin and Calcium Lactophosphate, No. 1.*

:IUM LACTOPHOSPHATE AND PEPSIN, NO. 2. See *Pepsin and Calcium Lactophosphate, No. 2.*

:IUM LACTOPHOSPHATE, PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN. See *Pepsin, Calcium Lactophosphate and Pancreatin.*

:CIUM SULPHIDE . . . . . 1-10, 1-4, 1-2, 1 and 2 grains.
Alterative.
One-twentieth to one-tenth grain three times daily.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

*CALOMEL . . . . . 1-8, 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3 and 5 grains.
Alterative, Laxative.
One-tenth to five grains, according to age and circumstances.

*CALOMEL COMP. (Plummer) . . { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-2 gr
Oxysulph. Antimony . . . . . 1-2 gr
Resin Guaiac . . . . . 1 gr
Alterative, Diaphoretic.
One to two at a dose.

*CALOMEL AND CAPSICUM . . . { *Calomel* . . . . . 2 gr
Capsicum . . . . . 1-8 gr
Alterative and Laxative.
One night or morning.

*CALOMEL AND IPECAC COMP. . . { *Calomel* . . . . . 1 gr
Dover Powder . . . . . 3 1-3 gr
Alterative, Diaphoretic.
One, followed a few hours later with a saline aperient draught.

*CALOMEL AND OPIUM . . . . . { *Calomel* . . . . . 2 gr
Opium . . . . . 1 gr
Alterative, Calmative.
One or two at a dose.

*CALOMEL AND RHUBARB COMP. { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-3 gr
Ext. Rhubarb . . . . . 1-2 gr
Ext. Colocynth. Comp. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus . . . . . 1-6 gr.
Alterative, Laxative.
As an alterative, one or two at night for a week or ten days, then one less frequently. As a laxative, one or two occasionally at night.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., NO. 1 { *Calomel* . . . . . 1 gr
Sodium Bicarb. . . . . . 1 gr
Alterative, Laxative.
One or two at a dose.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., NO. 2 { *Calomel* . . . . . 2 1-2 g
Sodium Bicarb. . . . . . 2 1-2 g
Alterative, Laxative.
One or two at a dose.

CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB., NO. 3 { *Calomel* . . . . . 2 g
Sodium Bicarb. . . . . . 2 g
Alterative, Laxative.
One or two at a dose.

*CALOMEL AND SOD. BICARB. CO. { *Calomel* . . . . . 2 g
Sodium Bicarb. . . . . . 2 g
Podophyllin . . . . . 1-3 g
Cathartic.
One or two at a dose.

*CAMPHOR, HYOSCYAMUS AND VALERIAN . . . . . { *Camphor* . . . . . 1 g
Ext. Hyoscyamus . . . . . 1-2 g
Ext. Valerian . . . . . 1-2 g
Sedative.
One every two hours for quieting the restlessness of fever, or one to three thrice daily as a sedative in nervous affections.

*CAMPHOR MONOBROM. . . . . 1, 2, 3 and 5 grains.
Sedative. Hypnotic.
One to five grains four times daily as a sedative in whooping cough, to diminish the intensity of asthmatic paroxysms and to induce sleep.

*CANNABIS INDICA EXTRACT . . 1-4 grain.
Anti-Rheumatic, Migraine.
One every three or four hours.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

*CASCARA SAGRADA, POWD. EXT. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.
One to five grains at night to cure habitual constipation.

*CASCARA COMP. (D'Ary) . . . .

Ext. Cascara	*4-15 gr.*
Ext. Belladonna	*1-60 gr.*
Oleo-resin Capsicum	*1-20 m.*
Ext. Nux Vomica	*1-30 gr.*
Euonymin	*1-5 gr.*
Xanthoxylin	*4-15 gr.*

Tonic, Laxative, for Habitual Constipation.
One to three, morning and night.

CASCARA COMP., No. 3 (Hinckle)

Cascarin	*1-4 gr.*
Aloin	*1-4 gr.*
Podophyllin	*1-6 gr.*
Ext. Belladonna	*1-8 gr.*
Strychnine	*1-60 gr.*
Gingerine	*1-8 gr.*

Laxative, Alterative, Hepatic.
One or two on retiring, and, if necessary, one the following morning.

*CASCARIN COMP. . . . . .

Aloin	*1-4 gr.*
Podophyllin	*1-4 gr.*
Cascarin	*1-4 gr.*

Tonic, Laxative, Hepatic Stimulant.
One, three or four times daily.

*CATHARTIC COMP., IMPROVED .
Tonic, Laxative.

Ext. Hyoscyamus	*1-4 gr.*
Ext. Gentian	*1-4 gr.*
Podophyllin	*1-4 gr.*
Leptandrin	*1-2 gr.*
Ext. Jalap	*1-2 gr.*
Ext. Colocynth Comp.	*1 gr.*
Oil Peppermint	*1-16 m.*

One to three, night or morning.

*CATHARTIC COMP., U.S.P. . . . 1-2 and 1 grain.
Aperient.
One to three, or more if required.

*CATHARTIC COMP., U.S.P., 1890
Laxative, Cathartic.

Ext. Colocynth Comp.	*0.08*	(1 1-4 gr.)
Calomel	*0.06*	(1 gr.)
Ext. Jalap	*0.03*	(1-2 gr.)
Gamboge	*0.015*	(1-4 gr.)

One to three, night or morning.

*CATHARTIC, COMP. VEGETABLE
Laxative, Cathartic.

Ext. Colocynth, Simp.	*1-3 gr.*
Podophyl.	*1-4 gr.*
Res. Scam., Powd.	*1-2 gr.*
Aloes Socot., Powd.	*1 1-4 gr.*
Cardamom, Powd.	*1-9 gr.*
Soap. Powd.	*1-2 gr.*

One to three, night or morning.

CATHARTIC TONIC (Dr. Bovee) . . .

Strychnine Sulph.	*1-40 gr.*
Cascarin	*1-3 gr.*
Aloin	*1-3 gr.*
Resin Podophyl.	*1-5 gr.*
Ext. Belladonna	*1-4 gr.*

One or two at night or after each meal.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

*CERIUM OXALATE . . . . . 2 grains.
Sedative.
For nausea, one every hour for four or five doses.

CHALK MIXTURE . . . . . { *Chalk Mixture, U. S. P.* . . . . . 15 grs.
One every two or three hours in the diarrhœa of children, preceded with a single dose of Castor Oil.

*CHAPMAN . . . . . { *Aloes, Powd.* . . . . . 1 grs.
Rhubarb, Powd. . . . . . 2 grs.
Gum Mastic . . . . . 1 grs.
Tonic, Laxative.
One after midday meal.

CHARCOAL . . . . . 4 and 5 grains.
Absorbent, Antidyspeptic.
One every three hours, or more frequently, as may be necessary to control nausea and flatulence.

CHLORAL HYDRATE . . . . . 5 grains.
Hypnotic, Antispasmodic.
Five to ten grains, always to be dissolved in water.

CHLORODYNE . . . . . { *Morphine Hydrochlor.* . . . . . 1-6 grs.
Ext. Cannabis Indica . . . . . 1-4 grs.
Glonoin (Nitroglycerin) . . . . . 1-300 grs.
Ext. Hyoscyamus . . . . . 1-2 grs.
Oleo-resin Capsicum . . . . . 1-10 gtt.
Oil Peppermint . . . . . 1-10 gtt.
One at a dose for pain, repeated in an hour if necessary; after three doses cease giving for four hours. For obstinate diarrhœa accompanied with pain, one every three hours until relieved.

*CINCHONA ALKALOIDS (Mixed) { *Quinine Sulph.* . . . . . 1-2 grs.
Quinidine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 grs.
Cinchonine Sulph. . . . . . 1 gr.
Cinchonidine Sulph. . . . . . 1 gr.
Tonic, Antiperiodic, Antimalarial and Febrifuge.
One every three hours during the day if there is no fever.

*CINCHONINE SULPH. . . . . 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
Two to five grains, to be repeated as required.

*CINCHONIDINE BISULPH. . . . . 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
Two to five grains, to be repeated as required.

CINCHONIDINE SULPH. . . . . 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
Two to five grains, to be repeated as required.

*CINCHONIDINE SALICYLATE . . 2 1-2 and 5 grains.
Antirheumatic, Tonic, Antiperiodic, Antipyretic.
Two and one-half to five grains two or three times daily. Every two hours in neuralgia until the paroxysms cease. Indicated also in rheumatism and sciatica.

*COBB. See *Opium and Ipecac Comp.*
Laxative, Anodyne.

*CODEINE . . . . . 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 grain.
Hypnotic.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

*CODEINE SULPH. . . . . 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 grain.
Hypnotic.

*COLD, No. 3 . . . . . .
- *Quinine Sulph.* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Dover Powder* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Capsicum* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Tinct. Aconite* . . . . . 1 m.

One every three or four hours, and two or three at bedtime if needed.

*COLOCYNTH COMP., EXT., U.S.P. 1-2, 3 and 5 grains.
Laxative, Cathartic.
One-half to five grains at night.

*COLOCYNTH COMP., MERCURY AND IPECAC . . . . . .
- *Ext. Colocynth Comp.* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Blue Mass* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Ipecac, Powd.* . . . . . 1-6 gr.

Cholagogue, Alterative.
One at night, followed with an aperient in the morning.

*COLOCYNTH COMP. WITH PODOPHYLLIN . . . . . .
- *Ext. Colocynth Comp.* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
- *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-4 gr.

Cathartic.
One every two hours for three doses.

COMP. PEPSIN POWDER, N. F., 5 and 10 grains . . . . . .
- *Pepsin (Sacch.), Pancreatin (N. F.), Diastase, Acid Lactic, Acid Hydrochloric, Milk Sugar.*

Antidyspeptic.
One after meals in impeded digestion where there is distress or uneasiness after eating.

*COOK . . . . . .
- *Aloes* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Calomel* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Rhubarb* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Soap, Powd.* . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Tonic, Alterative, Laxative.
One every two hours until four are taken.

*COPAIBA COMP. . . . . .
- *Balsam Copaiba* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
- *Resin Guaiac* . . . . . 3-8 gr.
- *Iron Citrate* . . . . . 3-8 gr.
- *Oleo-resin Cubebs* . . . . . 5-8 m.

One to four, three times daily.

*CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE . . . . 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30, 1-20, 1-10 grain.
Alterative.
One-sixtieth to one-tenth grain, preferably in solution.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE . . . . . 1 grain.
Antiseptic. *For external use only.*
One dissolved in four tablespoonfuls of water makes a solution of one part in one thousand.

*CORYZA (Dr. H. J. Kenyon) . .
- *Camphor* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Quinine Sulph.* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
- *Morphine Sulph.* . . . . . 1-64 gr.
- *Atropine Sulph.* . . . . . 1-2000 gr.

For Colds and Coryza.
Acts as a direct stimulant to the congested mucous membrane of the naso-pharynx, restoring secretion and re-establishing the normal condition.
Four may be taken at bedtime, or one every two to four hours during the day until four are used.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

*CORYZA (Dr. S. MacCuen Smith)

Atropine Sulph.	1-600 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-240 gr.
Strychnine Sulph.	1-240 gr.
Morphine Sulph.	1-100 gr.
Quinine Sulph.	1-10 gr.
Camphor	1-4 gr.

For Cold in the Head with active nasal secretion.
One every hour until a dryness in the throat is observed, then one every two or three hours for one or two doses.

*CREASOTE . . . . . 1 and 2 minims.
Antiseptic. Especially valuable in tubercular and intestinal diarrhœa.
One or two after meals.

*CREASOTE COMP.

Creasote	1-12 m.
Cocaine Hydrochlor.	1-20 gr.
Cerium Oxalate	2 gr.
Pepsin, Pure (1-3000)	1-4 gr.
Tinct. Nux Vomica	1-4 m.

Corrective and sedative in gastric disorder, checking the persistent nausea and vomiting of pregnancy.
One to two every two or three hours, or as required.

*CUBEB COMP.
For Gonorrhœa.
One to three, after meals.

Cubeb, Powd.	3-4 gr.
Iron Sulph., Dried	1-8 gr.
Copaiba Mass	1 2 gr.
Venice Turpentine	1-4 gr.
Oil Santal	1-4 m.
Oil Wintergreen	1-10 m.

CYSTITIS, NO. 1
For Acid Urine.

Acid Boric	2 gr.
Potassium Bicarb.	2 gr.
Ext. Buchu	1 gr.
Ext. Dog Grass	1 gr
Ext. Corn Silk	1-2 gr
Ext. Hydrangea	1-2 gr
Atropine Sulph.	1-500 gr

One to two, three or four times daily, given with a large draught of water.

CYSTITIS, NO. 2
For Alkaline Urine.

Acid Benzoic	3 gr.
Sodium Biborate	2 gr.
Ext. Buchu	1 gr.
Ext. Dog Grass	1 gr.
Ext. Corn Silk	1-2 gr.
Ext. Hydrangea	1-2 gr.
Atropine Sulph.	1-500 gr.

One to two, three or four times daily, given with a large draught of water.

CYSTITIS, NO. 3. See *Infusion Buchu Comp.*

DAMIANA COMP.
Aphrodisiac.

Ext. Damiana	2 gr.
Phosphorus	1-30 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-4 gr.

One to two, three times daily for a week, then one each night as a stimulant to the generative organs.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

***DAMIANA COMP. (Dr. La Madrid)**
Aphrodisiac.

Zinc Phosphide	1-10 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica	1-4 gr.
Strychnine Sulph.	1-40 gr.
Ext. Damiana	1 1-2 gr.

One daily after meals as a tonic and nervine.

***DIARRHŒA**

Bismuth Subnit.	3 gr.
Pepsin, Sacch.	2 gr.
Aromatic Chalk Powder	2 gr.

For Diarrhœa resulting from indigestion.
One after each movement.

***DIARRHŒA (R. C. Van Wyck)**
Astringent.

Acid Tannic	1 gr.
Opium, Powd.	1-2 gr.
Bismuth Subnit.	2 1-2 gr.

One every three hours for adults.

***DIGITALIN** . . . . . 1-60 grain.
Cardiacal Tonic, Sedative.
One-sixtieth grain two or three times a day.

***DIGITALIS COMP.**
Sedative, Diuretic.

Digitalis Leaves, Powd.	1 gr.
Squills, Powd.	1 gr.
Potassium Nitrate	2 gr.

One three times daily, taken with a glass of water.

***DIPSOMANIA**

Gold and Sodium Chloride	1-24 gr.
Strychnine Nitrate	1-60 gr.
Glonoin (Nitroglycerin)	1-200 gr.
Atropine Sulphate	1-200 gr.
Tinct. Digitalis	3 m.
Oleo-resin Capsicum	1-8 m.

One to three, three or four times daily, increased if necessary, and accompanied with general constitutional tonic treatment.

***DIURETIC, No. 1**

Soap, Powd.	2 gr.
Sodium Carb., Dried	2 gr.
Oil Juniper	1-6 m.

One to three, three times daily.

***DIURETIC, No. 2**

Digitalis, Powd.	1 gr.
Potassium Nitrate	1 gr.
Ext. Buchu	1 gr.
Squill, Powd.	1 gr.

One to three, three or four times daily.

***DOVER POWDER, U. S. P.** . . . . 1, 2, 2 1-2, 3, 5 and 10 grains.
Tonic, Diaphoretic, Hypnotic.
One to ten grains to prevent aggravation of symptoms and conditions of fever.

***EMMENAGOGUE**

Ergotin	1 gr.
Iron Sulph., Dried	1 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore	1 gr.
Aloes Socot.	1 gr.
Oil Savine	1-4 m.

[illegible] functional intermission.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

*GUAIACOL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. (Dr. R. G. Curtin) .

Guaiacol	1-2 m.
Quinine Hypophos.	1 gr.
Calcium Hypophos.	1 gr.
Ferrous Hypophos.	1-2 gr.
Sodium Hypophos.	1-2 gr.
Potassium Hypophos.	1-4 gr.
Manganese Hypophos.	1-4 gr.
Strychnine Hypophos.	1-64 gr.

An excellent physical reconstructive agent, especially valuable in the early stages of tuberculosis.
One after each meal.

*HELONIAS COMP. . . . . .
Uterine Tonic.

Ext. Black Haw	1 gr.
Ext. Cramp Bark	1 gr.
Ext. Unicorn Root	1-2 gr.
Ext. False Unicorn Root	1-2 gr.
Ext. Squaw Vine	1-2 gr.
Caulophyllin	1-4 gr.

The therapeutic virtue of this formula doubtless depends largely upon the presence of Viburnum Prunifolium and Viburnum Opulus, both of which contain a volatile substance similar to, if not identical with, Acid Valerianic, which has long been known to possess valuable antispasmodic properties. In combination with the other designated ingredients, its action is that of a carminative, anodyne and tonic. It is almost a specific, especially indicated for the correction of menorrhagia, uterine and ovarian neuralgias.
One, four times daily.

*HEPATIC . . . . . .
Alterative, Laxative.

Blue Mass	2 gr.
Ext. Colocynth Comp.	2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1-2 gr.

One or two at night in habitual constipation and sluggish liver, succeeded by a brisk saline aperient the following morning.

*HOOPER . . . . . .
Emmenagogue, Tonic.
One to three at a dose.

Aloes Socotr	1 gr.
Iron Sulph., Dried	1-2 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore	1-4 gr.
Myrrh, Powd.	1-4 gr.
Soap, Powd.	1-4 gr.
Canella, Powd.	1-8 gr.
Jamaica Ginger, Powd.	1-8 gr.

HYDRARG., U. S. P. See *Blue Mass, U. S. P.*

HYDRARG. COMP. See *Blue Mass Comp.*

HYDRO-NAPHTOL . . . . . 5 grains.
One every three hours as an antiseptic.

*ICHTHYOL . . . . . 1, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 5 grains.
Principally used in pulmonary diseases.
Excellent results are claimed for this remedy in the treatment of rheumatism and allied affections as an alterative, and it is highly recommended in chronic diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract, being detergent, anodyne and antiseptic and altogether innocuous.
One to five grains three times daily.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

[illegible] AMARA, POWD. EXT. . . 1-4 and 1-2 grain.
Nervine Tonic.
One, as required.

INFUSION BUCHU COMP. Cystitis, No. [illegible]

Infusion Buchu	120 m.
Tinct. Hyoscyamus	20 m.
Potassium Bicarb.	6 gr.

One every four hours, in hot water, for catarrhal conditions of the bladder.

[illegible] TONIC

Podophyllin	1-5 gr.
Euonymin	2-5 gr.
Beechwood Creasote	1-10 m.
Leptandrin	2-5 gr.
Ext. Chiretta	1 gr.

One, two or three times a day.

[illegible] . 1-2, 1, 2, 3 and 5 grains.
[illegible] Antiseptic, Deodorant, Tonic.
[illegible] five grains at a dose.

[illegible] 1-2, 1 and 5 grains.
[illegible] Diaphoretic.
[illegible] grains at a dose.

[illegible] Dover Powder [illegible] *1, *2, *2 1-2, *3, *5 and 10 grains —
[illegible] Diaphoretic, Hypnotic.
[illegible] to prevent aggravation of symptoms and conditions [illegible]

[illegible] 1-8 and 1-4 grain.
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	2 gr.
[illegible]	12 gr.

[illegible] 3 and 5 grains.
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	2 gr.
[illegible]	1 gr.
[illegible]	[illegible] gr.

[illegible]

[illegible] 5 grains.
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible] gr.
[illegible]	[illegible] gr.
[illegible]	[illegible] gr.

[illegible] required.

[illegible]

[illegible]	1 gr.
[illegible]	[illegible] gr.

[illegible]

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

*IRON LACTATE . . . . . 1 grain.
Tonic.
One, three times a day for anæmia, gradually increasing dose.

*IRON LACTATE COMP. (Dr. S. W. Mitchell) . . . . . .
Nervine Tonic.

Iron Lactate	2 gr.
Quinine Sulph.	1 gr.
Ext. Ignatia Amara	1-4 gr.

One to two, quarter of an hour before meals; dose may be increased by adding one per day until three are taken at a dose.

*IRON LACTATE AND CINCHONINE COMP. . . . . .
For chronic Malaria.

Iron Lactate	1 gr.
Cinchonine Sulph.	1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1-5 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-30 gr.
Strychnine Sulph.	1-60 gr.

One to two, three times daily.

*IRON AND MANGAN. PEPTON. . 5 grains.
Chalybeate Tonic.
One or two, three or four times daily.

*IRON METALLIC (Quevenne) . . 1 and 2 grains.
Chalybeate Tonic.
One to two grains three times daily.

*IRON AND MYRRH . . . . . .
Tonic in Anæmia.

Reduced Iron	1 gr.
Myrrh, Powd.	4 gr.

One to two, three or four times daily.

*IRON OXIDE SACCH. (Eisenzucker) 3 and 5 grains.
Chalybeate Tonic.
Three to five grains three times a day.

*IRON PHOSPHATE . . . . . 5 grains.
Tonic.
Five to ten grains at a dose.

*IRON PHOSPHATE, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE . . . . . .
Tonic.

Iron Phos., U. S. P.	2 gr.
Quinine Sulph.	1 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.

One, two or three times a day.

*IRON AND POTASSIUM TART. . . 5 grains.
Chalybeate Tonic.
Five to ten grains two or three times daily.

IRON PROTO-CARBONATE COMP. (Dr. T. B. Reed) . . . . .
Tonic, Antiperiodic.

Iron Proto-Carb.	2 gr.
Quinine Sulph.	1 gr.
Ext. Ignatia Amara	1-4 gr.

One, two or three times daily.

*IRON PYROPHOSPHATE . . . . . 2 grains.
Tonic.
Two grains, two or three times daily.

*IRON PYROPHOSPHATE, QUININE AND BISMUTH . . . . . .
Tonic, Sedative.

Iron Pyrophos.	2 gr.
Quinine Sulph.	1 gr.
Bismuth Subnit.	5 gr.

One, two or three times a day.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

*IRON PYROPHOSPHATE, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE . . . .
Iron Pyrophos. . . . . . 2 gr.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 1 gr.
Strychnine . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Nervine Tonic, Antiperiodic.
One, two or three times a day.

*IRON AND QUININE CITRATE . . 2, 3 and 5 grains.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
Two to five grains two or three times daily.

*IRON AND QUININE SULPH. . .
Reduced Iron . . . . . 1 gr.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 1 gr.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
One, two or three times a day.

*IRON, QUININE AND ARSENIC . .
Reduced Iron . . . . . 2 gr.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-50 gr.
Tonic, Alterative.
One, two or three times a day.

*IRON, QUININE SULPHATE AND BISMUTH . . . . . .
Reduced Iron . . . . . 1 gr.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 1 gr.
Bismuth Subnit . . . . . 5 gr.
Tonic, Sedative.
One, two or three times a day.

*IRON, QUININE SULPHATE, BISMUTH AND PEPSIN . . .
Reduced Iron . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Bismuth Subnit. . . . . . 5 gr.
Pepsin Sacch. . . . . . 2 gr.
Tonic, Sedative, Assimilative.
One, two or three times a day.

*IRON, QUIN. SULPH., BISMUTH, PEPSIN AND STRYCH. . .
Reduced Iron . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Bismuth Subnit. . . . . . 5 gr.
Pepsin Sach. . . . . . 2 gr.
Strychnine . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Tonic, Sedative, Assimilative.
One, two or three times a day.

*IRON, QUININE AND STRYCH. . .
Reduced Iron . . . . . 1 gr.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 1 gr.
Strychnine . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
One, two or three times a day.

*IRON AND STRYCHNINE . . . .
Reduced Iron . . . . . 1 gr.
Strychnine . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Nervine Tonic.
One, two or three times a day.

*IRON SULPH., DRIED, COMP. . .
Iron Sulph., Dried . . . . . 1 gr.
Ext. Colocynth Comp. . . . . . 1 gr.
Aloes . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Ext. Belladonna . . . . . 1-6 gr.
Tonic, Emmenagogue.
One to two at a dose.

KOLA EXTRACT . . . . . 1, 2 and 3 grains.
Nervine, Stimulant.
One to five grains at a dose.

KOLA AND COCA . . . . . .
Ext. Kola . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Ext. Coca Erythroxylon . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Nervine and Stimulant.
One or two at a dose.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

SCARA SAGRADA, POWD. EXT. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.
One to five grains at night to cure habitual constipation.

SCARA COMP. (D'Ary) . . . .

Ext. Cascara	*1-15 gr.*
Ext. Belladonna	*1-60 gr.*
Oleo-resin Capsicum	*1-20 m.*
Ext. Nux Vomica	*1-30 gr.*
Euonymin	*1-5 gr.*
Xanthoxylin	*1-15 gr.*

Tonic, Laxative, for Habitual Constipation.
One to three, morning and night.

ARA COMP., No. 3 (Hinckle)

Cascarin	*1-4 gr.*
Aloin	*1-4 gr.*
Podophyllin	*1-6 gr.*
Ext. Belladonna	*1-8 gr.*
Strychnine	*1-60 gr.*
Gingerine	*1-8 gr.*

Laxative, Alterative, Hepatic.
One or two on retiring, and, if necessary, one the following morning.

SCARIN COMP. . . . . .

Aloin	*1-4 gr.*
Podophyllin	*1-4 gr.*
Cascarin	*1-4 gr.*

Tonic, Laxative, Hepatic Stimulant.
One, three or four times daily.

THARTIC COMP., IMPROVED .
Tonic, Laxative.

Ext. Hyoscyamus	*1-4 gr.*
Ext. Gentian	*1-4 gr.*
Podophyllin	*1-4 gr.*
Leptandrin	*1-2 gr.*
Ext. Jalap	*1-2 gr.*
Ext. Colocynth Comp.	*1 gr.*
Oil Peppermint	*1-16 m.*

One to three, night or morning.

THARTIC COMP., U.S.P. . . . 1-2 and 1 grain.
Aperient.
One to three, or more if required.

THARTIC COMP., U.S.P., 1890
Laxative, Cathartic.

Ext. Colocynth Comp.	*0.08*	(*1 1-4 gr.*)
Calomel	*0.06*	(*1 gr.*)
Ext. Jalap	*0.03*	(*1-2 gr.*)
Gamboge	*0.015*	(*1-4 gr.*)

One to three, night or morning.

THARTIC, COMP. VEGETABLE
Laxative, Cathartic.

Ext. Colocynth, Simp.	*1-3 gr.*
Podophyl.	*1-4 gr.*
Res. Scam., Powd.	*1-2 gr.*
Aloes Socot., Powd.	*1 1-4 gr.*
Cardamom, Powd.	*1-9 gr.*
Soap, Powd.	*1-2 gr.*

One to three, night or morning.

HARTIC TONIC (Dr. Bovee) . .

Strychnine Sulph.	*1-40 gr.*
Cascarin	*1-3 gr.*
Aloin	*1-3 gr.*
Resin Podophyl.	*1-5 gr.*
Ext. Belladonna	*1-4 gr.*

One or two at night or after each meal.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

LIME-WATER TABLETS.
Three dissolved in four ounces of water to produce aqua calcis.

*LITHIUM BENZOATE . . . . . 3 and 5 grains.
Antilithic.
Three to five grains two or three times a day.

*LITHIUM CARBONATE . . . . . 2 and 5 grains.
Antilithic, Antacid.
Two to five grains after each meal for gouty or other rheumatic conditions.

LITHIUM CITRATE (Effervescing) . 3 and 5 grains.
One tablet dissolved in a glass of water makes a clear and refreshing draught identical with the natural Lithia waters.

*LITHIUM SALICYLATE . . . . . 5 grains.
Antiseptic, Antilithic.
One, three or four times daily, for uric acid diathesis.

LITHIUM TARTRATE . . . . . 5 grains.
Antilithic.
Five grains three or four times daily.

LOBELINE SULPHATE . . . . . 1-128 and 1-64 grain.
Antiasthmatic, Emetic, Expectorant, Narcotic.
One-hundred-and-sixty-fourth to one-hundred-and-twenty-eighth grain at a dose.

LOBELINE COMP. . . . . { *Terpin Hydrate* . . . . . 2 gr.
Lobeline Sulph. . . . . . 1/32—1/16 gr.
Ammon. Chlor. . . . . . 1 1/4—2 gr.

Antiasthmatic, Stimulant, Expectorant.
One at a dose.

*MANGANESE BINOXIDE . . . . 1 and 2 grains.
Tonic, Antiseptic.
One every three hours as a general tonic and emmenagogue.

MENORRHAGIA (Dr. E. McBride) { *Fluid Ext. Hydrastis* . . . . . 20 m.
Fluid Ext. Cannabis Indica . . . 2 m.

One, three or four times daily, as required.

MENTHOLATED THROAT. See *Throat, Mentholated.*

*MERCURY WITH CHALK . . . . 2 and 5 grains.
Alterative.
Two to ten grains at a dose.

*MERCURY WITH CHALK AND DOVER POWDER . { *Mercury with Chalk* . . . . . 1 gr.
Dover Powder . . . . . 1 gr.
Sugar . . . . . 2 gr.

Alterative, Diaphoretic.
One, three or four times a day.

*MERCURY IODIDE AND OPIUM { *Mercury Iodide, Yellow* . . . . . 1 gr.
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1/8 gr.

Sedative, Alterative.
One twice daily.

*MERCURY IODIDE RED . . . . 1-32 and 1-16 grain.
Alterative.
One thirty-second to one-sixteenth grain after meals and at bedtime for treatment of syphilis, or one every three hours for leprosy.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

*MERCURY PROTIODIDE . . . . 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-5, 1-4 and 1-2 grain.
Alterative.
One-tenth to one-half grain every two or three hours as an intestinal antiseptic.

MERCURY TANNATE . . . . . 1 grain.
Alterative, Astringent.
For rapid mercuralization one every two hours, reducing this as the effect becomes manifest.

*MIGRAINE, No. 1 . . . . . .
Acetanilid . . . . . 2 gr.
Camphor Monobrom. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Caffeine Citrated . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Anodyne, Specific for Sick-Headache.
One every hour until four or six are taken.

MIGRAINE, No. 2 . . . . . .
Acetanilid . . . . . 3 gr.
Caffeine . . . . . 1 gr.
Camphor Monobrom. . . . . . 2 gr.
One every hour for three days, in frontal headache or hemicrania.

MIXED TREATMENT, No. 1 . . .
Alterative, Antisyphilitic.
Potassium Iodide . . . . . 5 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate . . . . . 1-30 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-40 gr.
Syrup Sarsaparilla Comp. . . . . . 30 m.
Begin treatment with one after meals and increase dose as required. A draught of water should be taken with each dose.

MIXED TREATMENT, No. 2 . . .
Alterative, Antisyphilitic.
Potassium Iodide . . . . . 2 gr.
Syrup Iron Iodide . . . . . 5 m.
Corrosive Sublimate . . . . . 1-64 gr.
Sol. Arsenic and Mercury Iodide . . 2 m.
Tinct. Nux Vomica . . . . . 2 m.
Begin treatment with one after meals and increase dose as required. A draught of water should be taken with each dose.

*MORPHINE ACETATE . . . . . 1-8 grain.
Sedative, Narcotic.
One-eighth to one-half grain, as may be directed.

*MORPHINE BROMIDE . . . . . 1-8 grain.
Sedative, Narcotic.
One-eighth to one-half grain, as may be directed.

*MORPHINE COMP. . . . . .
Alterative, Diaphoretic.
Morphine Sulph. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Tartar Emetic . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Calomel . . . . . 1-4 gr.
One to two, as may be directed.

*MORPHINE MURIATE . . . . . 1-8 grain.
Sedative, Narcotic.

*MORPHINE SULPHATE . . . . . 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 grain.
Sedative, Narcotic.

*NAUSEA . . . . . .
Bismuth Subnit. . . . . . 2 gr.
Cerium Oxalate . . . . . 2 gr.
Cocaine Hydroch. . . . . . 1-12 gr.
One every hour until the stomach becomes settled.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

NERVINE, No. 1 (Dr. O. C. Edwards)

Quinine Sulph.	1/1 gr.
Strychnine Nitrate	1/[illegible] gr.
Zinc Oxide	[illegible] gr.
Oleo-resin Capsic.	1/[illegible] gr.
Acid Arsenious	1/[illegible] gr.
Reduced Iron	1/1 [illegible] gr.

One, three times a day, discontinuing when nausea is produced, beginning the treatment again a week later.

NERVINE, No. 2 (Dr. O. C. Edwards)

Quinine Sulph.	1/1 [illegible] gr.
Strychnine Nitrate	1/[illegible] gr.
Zinc Oxide	[illegible] gr.
Oleo-resin Capsic.	1/[illegible] gr.
Acid Arsenious	1/[illegible] gr.

One, three times a day, discontinuing when nausea is produced, beginning the treatment again a week later.

NERVINE, No. 3 (Dr. O. C. Edwards

Quinine Sulph.	1/1 [illegible] gr.
Strychnine Nitrate	1/[illegible] gr.
Zinc Oxide	[illegible] gr.
Oleo-resin Capsic.	1/[illegible] gr.
Acid Arsenious	1/[illegible] gr.
Reduced Iron	1/1 [illegible] gr.
Gold and Sodium Chloride	1/[illegible] gr.

One, three times a day, discontinuing when nausea is produced, beginning the treatment again a week later.

NERVINE, No. 4 (Dr. O. C. Edwards)

Quinine Sulph.	1/1 [illegible] gr.
Strychnine Nitrate	1/[illegible] gr.
Zinc Oxide	[illegible] gr.
Oleo-resin Capsic.	1/[illegible] gr.
Acid Arsenious	1/[illegible] gr.
Gold and Sodium Chloride	1/[illegible] gr.

One, three times a day, discontinuing when nausea is produced, beginning the treatment again a week later.

***NEURALGIC Tonic, Anodyne.**

Quinine Sulph.	1/1 [illegible] gr.
Morphine Sulph.	1/[illegible] gr.
Strychnine	1/[illegible] gr.
Ext. Aconite	1/[illegible] gr.

One to two at a dose.

***NEURALGIC (Brown-Séquard)**

Ext. Hyoscyamus	2/[illegible] gr.
Ext. Conium	2/[illegible] gr.
Ext. Ignatia	1/[illegible] gr.
Ext. Opium	1/[illegible] gr.
Ext. Aconite	1/[illegible] gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica	1/[illegible] gr.
Ext. Stramonium	1/[illegible] gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1/[illegible] gr.

One or two at a dose.

***NEURALGIC (Brown-Séquard), half-strength**

Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/[illegible] gr.
Ext. Conium	1/[illegible] gr.
Ext. Ignatia	1/[illegible] gr.
Ext. Opium	1/[illegible] gr.
Ext. Aconite	1/[illegible] gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica	1/[illegible] gr.
Ext. Stramonium	1/[illegible] gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1/[illegible] gr.

One or two at a dose.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

JRALGIC (Dr. Gross) WITH MORPHINE . . . . . .
One or two at a dose.

Quinine Sulph.	2 gr.
Morphine Sulph.	1-20 gr.
Strychnine	1-30 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-20 gr.
Ext. Aconite	1-2 gr.

JRALGIC (Dr. Gross) WITHOUT MORPHINE . . . . . .
One or two at a dose.

Quinine Sulph.	2 gr.
Strychnine	1-30 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-20 gr.
Ext. Aconite	1-2 gr.

RALGIC HEADACHE (Dr. Meyers) . . . . . .

Sodium Bromide	5 gr.
Caffeine Citrated	1-2 gr.
Acetanilid	1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1-2 gr.
Morphine Sulphate	1-50 gr.

For migraine or facial neuralgia take one, repeated every half hour, if necessary, for four doses, and then less frequently.

JRALGIC, IMPROVED . . . .

Quinine Sulph.	2 gr.
Acetanilid	2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1-2 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica	1-4 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-100 gr.

One, repeated in a half hour if necessary, then one every one or two hours.

K VOMICA EXTRACT . . . . 1-4 and 1-2 grain.
Nervine Tonic.
One after each meal as a nerve and stomachic tonic.

K VOM. AND IGNATIA COMP. (equal to 10 m. of Freligh's Tonic . . . . . .
Nerve and Cerebral Tonic.

Tr. Nux Vomica	1 m.
Tr. Ignatia	1 m.
Tr. Cinchona	5 m.
Tr. Ger. Chamomile	1 m.
Tr. Gentian	1 m.
Tr. Calumba	1-2 m.
Phosphorus	1-300 gr.
Aromatic Powder	1 gr.

One, three or four times daily, taken with a large draught of water.

UM . . . . . 1 grain.
Sedative, Narcotic.
One or two at a dose.

UM DEODORAT. . . . . 1 grain.
Sedative, Narcotic.
One or two at a dose.

UM AND BELLADONNA . . .

Opium, Powd.	1-2 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-2 gr.

Sedative, Narcotic.
One or two at a dose.

UM AND CAMPHOR . . . . .

Opium, Powd.	1 gr.
Camphor	2 gr.

Anodyne
One or two, preferably at bedtime, to break up cold in head. Three to six per day for painful cough, cramps or spasms.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

OPIUM, CAMPHOR AND LEAD ACETATE . . . . . .
- *Opium* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Camphor* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Lead Acetate* . . . . . 1 gr.

Local Astringent, Anodyne.
Where the peculiar astringency of lead is indicated, one as often as symptoms demand.

***OPIUM, CAMPHOR AND TANNIN** . . .
- *Opium, Powd.* . . . . . 1–4 gr.
- *Camphor* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Acid Tannic* . . . . . 2 gr.

Local Astringent, Anodyne.
One every two hours until pain and discomfort cease.

***OPIUM AND HYOSCYAMUS** . . .
- *Opium, Powd.* . . . . . 1–2 gr.
- *Ext. Hyoscyamus* . . . . . 1 1–2 gr.

Anodyne.
One or two at a dose.

***OPIUM AND IPECAC COMP.** . . .
- *Opium, Powd.* . . . . . 1–3 gr.
- *Rhubarb, Powd.* . . . . . 2–3 gr.
- *Ipecac, Powd.* . . . . . 2–3 gr.
- *Soap, Powd.* . . . . . 2–3 gr.

Local Astringent.
One as often as required.

***OPIUM AND LEAD ACETATE** . .
- *Opium, Powd.* . . . . . 1–2 gr.
- *Lead Acetate* . . . . . 1 1–2 gr.

Local Astringent, Anodyne.
One every hour for twelve doses.

***OPIUM AND QUININE** . . . . .
- *Opium, Powd.* . . . . . 1–2 gr.
- *Quinine Sulph.* . . . . . 1 1–2 gr.

Tonic, Sedative.
One or two at a dose.

***OX-GALL** . . . . . 1 grain.
Useful in deficient biliary secretions.
The smallness of the dose renders the remedy in this form available for delicate patients, especially women.

***OX-GALL, PURIFIED** . . . . . .
- *Ox-Gall* . . . . . 2 gr.
- *Ginger* . . . . . 1 gr.

Useful in deficient biliary secretions.
One to five at a dose.

***OX-GALL COMP. (E. E. Richards)**
For Gastric Dyspepsia.
- *Ox-Gall* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Pancreatin, Pure* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Ext. Colocynth Comp.* . . . . . 1 4 gr.
- *Quinine Hydrochlor.* . . . . . 1 2 gr.
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1 8 gr.
- *Ext. Dandelion* . . . . . 1 gr.

One or two before meals to promote intestinal digestion.

***OX-GALL AND ALOES** . . . .
- *Ox-Gall, Purified* . . . . . 3 gr.
- *Ext. Aloes* . . . . . 1 gr.

Promotes the secretion of bile and acts as a stomachic tonic.
One or two at a dose.

***OX-GALL AND ALOIN COMP.** . . .
- *Ox-Gall, Purified* . . . . . 3 gr.
- *Aloin* . . . . . 1 2 gr.
- *Euonymin* . . . . . 1 gr.

Promotes the secretion of bile and acts as a stomachic tonic.
One or two at a dose.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

GALL, ALOIN AND RHUBARB

Ox-Gall, Purified	2 gr.
Aloin	1-4 gr.
Ext. Rhubarb	1 gr.

Promotes the secretion of bile and acts as a stomachic tonic.
One or two at a dose.

GALL AND COLOC. COMP.

Ox-Gall, Purified	3 gr.
Ex. Colocynth Comp.	1 gr.

Promotes the secretion of bile and acts as a stomachic tonic.
One or two at a dose.

GALL AND EUONYMIN COMP.

Ox-Gall Purified	3 gr.
Euonymin	1 gr.
Leptandrin	1 gr.

Promotes the secretion of bile and acts as a stomachic tonic.
One or two at a dose.

GALL AND EUONYMIN COMP. WITH PODOPHYLLIN

Ox-Gall, Purified	2 gr.
Euonymin	1 gr.
Leptandrin	1 gr.
Podophyllin	1-4 gr.

Promotes the secretion of bile and acts as a stomachic tonic.
One or two at a dose.

GALL AND IPECAC COMP.
Assimilative, Alterative.

Ox-Gall	2 gr.
Ipecac	1-2 gr.
Mercury Biniodide	1-100 gr.
Strychnine Arsenite	1-100 gr.

This pill is especially adapted to patients who have long been sufferers from so-called "biliousness," associated with constipation, flatulency, insomnia and other evils more or less formidable. It should be employed, in alternation with the annexed formula, for a week at a time, the diet being properly regulated and a mild saline used as may be required. Patients should be instructed to rely chiefly upon meat as a dietary, stale bread and the succulent vegetables being permitted.
One three times a day, with meals, or before eating.

GALL AND JALAP COMP.

Ox-Gall, Purified	3 gr.
Ext. Jalap	1 gr.
Podophyllin	1-4 gr.

Promotes the secretion of bile and acts as a stomachic tonic.
One or two at a dose.

GALL AND MANGAN. COMP.

Ox-Gall, Purified	3 gr.
Manganese Sulph., Dried	1 gr.
Iron Sulph., Dried	1 gr.

Tonic, Alterative, Digestive.
One or two at a dose.

GALL AND PANCREAT. COMP.
Assimilative, Digestive.

Ox-Gall	2 gr.
Pancreatin, Pure	1 gr.
Quinine Hydrochlor.	1-2 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica	1-20 gr.
Strychnine Arsenite	1-100 gr.

One should be taken during the early portion of the meal, the diet being selected in accordance with the suggestions noted under Ox-Gall and Ipecac Comp. A second can be taken two hours after meals in case of flatulency, although Amylopsin is well calculated to relieve this symptom.

[illegible]

[illegible] of Compressed Powders or Pills.

[illegible]

[illegible] NO. 1

[illegible] Laxative.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] NO. 2

[illegible] Laxative.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the secretion of [illegible] and acts as a stomachic tonic.

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] grains.

[illegible]

[illegible] grains.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] and 5 grains.

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] grains before, with or after meals.

[illegible] [illegible] and 5 grains.

[illegible]

[illegible] twenty grains before, with or after meals.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] three before or after meals.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Laxative, Antidyspeptic, Absorbent.

[illegible] two, half an hour after meals.

[illegible] NO.

Antidyspeptic, Absorbent, Corrective, Tonic.

[illegible] every three hours, and continued for a cumulative and permanent effect.

[illegible] NO. 2.

Antidyspeptic, Absorbent, Corrective, Tonic.

[illegible] every three hours, and continued for a cumulative and permanent effect.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

***PEPSIN AND BISMUTH, No. 3** . . { *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 1 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 2 gr.

Antidyspeptic, Absorbent, Corrective, Tonic.
One every three hours, and continued for a cumulative and permanent effect.

***PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND CHARCOAL, No. 1** . . . . . { *Pepsin, Pure (1-3000)* . . . . . 2 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 2 gr.
Charcoal . . . . . 2 gr.

Digestive, Antidyspeptic, Absorbent.
One or two, half an hour after meals.

PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND CHARCOAL, No. 2 . . . . . { *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 1 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 1 gr.
Charcoal . . . . . 3 gr.

Digestive, Antidyspeptic, Absorbent.
One or two, half an hour after meals.

***PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND IRON** . . { *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 2 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 5 gr.
Iron, Reduced . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Tonic, Sedative, Digestive.
One, three times a day, after meals.

***PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND NUX VOM.** { *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 1 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 5 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-8 gr.

Tonic, Sedative, Digestive.
One, three times a day, after meals.

***PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND QUININE** . { *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 2 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 5 gr.
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Tonic, Digestive.
One, three times a day, after eating.

***PEPSIN, BISMUTH, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE** . . . . . { *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 2 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 5 gr.
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Strychnine . . . . . 1-60 gr.

Tonic, Sedative, Digestive.
One, three times a day, after meals.

***PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND STRYCH.** . { *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Strychnine . . . . . 1-60 gr.

Tonic, Sedative, Digestive.
One after meals and at night, decreasing as symptoms improve.

PEPSIN AND CALCIUM LACTOPHOSPHATE, No. 1 . . . . { *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 2 gr.
Calcium Lactophosphate . . . . . 2 gr.

Assimilative.
To check tendency to chorea in childhood, one to three, two or three times a day.

PEPSIN AND CALCIUM LACTOPHOSPHATE, No. 2 . . . . { *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 3 gr.
Calcium Lactophosphate . . . . . 2 gr.

Assimilative.
To check tendency to chorea in childhood, one to three, two or three times a day.

PEPSIN, CALCIUM LACTOPHOSPHATE AND PANCREATIN . { *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 2 gr.
Calcium Lactophosphate . . . . . 2 gr.
Pancreatin . . . . . 1 gr.

Assimilative.
To check tendency to chorea in childhood, one to three, two or three times a day.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

*PEPSIN AND IRON . . . . . { *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 5 gr.
Iron Pyrophosphate . . . . . 2 gr.
Tonic, Digestive.
One or two at a dose.

*PEPSIN AND NUX VOMICA COMP. { *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 3 gr.
Diastase . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Ipecac, Powd. . . . . . 1-12 gr.
Tonic, Digestive.
One, three times daily.

*PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN COMP. { *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 1 gr.
Pancreatin, Pure . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Lactophosphate of Lime . . . . 1-4 gr.
Celery Seed . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Digestive.
One or two after meals; repeated between times if necessary.

*PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN, NO. 1 { *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Pancreatin, Sacch. . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Digestive.
One to four at meal-time.

*PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN, NO. 2 { *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 2 gr.
Pancreatin, Pure . . . . . 3 gr.
Digestive.
One or two at meal-time.

*PEPSIN, PANCREATIN AND BISMUTH . . . . . { *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 2 gr.
Pancreatin, Sacch. . . . . . 2 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 2 gr.
Sedative, Digestive.
One to three at a dose.

*PEPSIN AND QUIN. SULPH., NO. 1 { *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 3 gr.
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 2 gr.
Tonic, Digestive.
One, two or three times daily.

*PEPSIN AND QUIN. SULPH., NO. 2 { *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Tonic, Digestive.
One, two or three times daily.

*PEPSIN AND STRYCHNINE . . . { *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 5 gr.
Strychnine . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Tonic, Digestive.
One or two at a dose.

PEPTONIC . . . . . { *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 1 gr.
Pancreatin, Pure . . . . . 1 gr.
With Lactophosphate of Lime and Acid Lactic.
Assimilative, Specific for chronic Dyspepsia. See p. 105.

PHENACETINE . . . . . 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 grains.
Antipyretic and Anodyne.
Five to thirty grains at a dose.

PHENACETINE COMP. . . . . { *Phenacetine* . . . . . 3 gr.
Cinchonidine Salicylate . . . . . 2 gr.
Codeine (Alkaloid) . . . . . 1-6 gr.
Antipyretic, Antiseptic, Anodyne.
Adapted to the various forms of influenza, particularly the nervous, pulmonary and abdominal types.
One for adults, repeated at intervals of from one to three hours.

PHENACETINE AND ACETANILID COMP. (Dr. Stockwell) . . { *Phenacetine* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Acetanilid . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Camphor Monobromate . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Caffeine . . . . . 1 gr.
Antipyretic, Anodyne.
One or two at a dose.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

PHENACETINE AND CAFFEINE . . { *Phenacetine* . . . . . 3 gr.
Caffeine Citrated . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.

Antipyretic, Cerebral Stimulant.
Possesses remarkable powers as an antineuralgic.
Two at first and then at intervals of four hours until symptoms are relieved.

PHENACETINE AND CAFFEINE COMP. . . . . . { *Phenacetine* . . . . . 3 1-2 gr.
Caffeine . . . . . 1 gr.
Sodium Bromide . . . . . 7 1-2 gr.

Antipyretic, Cerebral Stimulant.
Two at first and then at intervals of four hours until symptoms are relieved.

PHENACETINE AND QUININE SULPHATE, NO. 1 . . . . . { *Phenacetine* . . . . . 2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 2 gr.

Antipyretic, Febrifuge.
One or two at a dose.

PHENACETINE AND QUININE SULPHATE, NO. 2 . . . . . { *Phenacetine* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.

Antipyretic, Febrifuge.
One or two at a dose.

PHENACETINE AND SALOL . . . { *Phenacetine* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Salol . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.

Tonic, Antiseptic.
Distinctly efficacious in the abdominal types of neuralgia without rheumatism of the muscles.
One or two at a dose.

PHENACETINE AND SODIUM SALICYLATE . . . . . { *Phenacetine* . . . . . 2 1 2 gr.
Sodium Salicylate . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.

Antipyretic, Antiseptic.
One or two at a dose.

***PHOSPHATES COMP.** . . . . . { *Acid Phosphoric* . . . . . 1 gr.
Potassium Phosphate . . . . . 7-8 gr.
Magnesium Phosphate . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Calcium Phosphate, Precipitated . . 3-8 gr.
Ferrous Phosphate, Soluble . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Quinine Hydrochlorate . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Strychnine . . . . . 1-240 gr.

Nutritive.
One, three or four times daily.

Sugar-coated only

PHOSPHORUS . . . . . 1-100, 1-50 and 1-30 grain.
Nutritive, Stimulant.
One-hundredth to one-thirtieth grain at a dose.

PHOSPHORUS COMP. . . . . . { *Phosphorus* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-6 gr.

Nerve Tonic, Stimulant.
One or two at a dose.

PHOSPHORUS COMP. AND IRON { *Phosphorus* . . . . . 1-120 gr.
Iron Carbonate, Sacch. . . . . . 1 gr.
Ext Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-8 gr.

Stimulant, Tonic.
One or two at a dose.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA COMP. . . . . . { *Phosphorus* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Ext. Damiana . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Iron Sulphate, Dried . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Aphrodisiac, Tonic, Stimulant.
One or two at a dose.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

Sugar-coated only

PHOSPHORUS AND EXT. COCA COMP. . . . . . .
Nutrient, Nerve Tonic.
One or two at a dose.
- *Phosphorus* . . . . . .
- *Ext. Coca* . . . . . .
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . .
- *Vallet Mass* . . . . . .

PHOSPHORUS, EXTRACT COCA COMP. AND QUININE . .
Tonic, Stimulant, Antiperiodic.
One or two at a dose.
- *Phosphorus* . . . . . .
- *Ext. Coca* . . . . . .
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . .
- *Vallet Mass* . . . . . .
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . .

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON . . .
Tonic, Stimulant.
One or two at a dose.
- *Phosphorus* . . . . . .
- *Iron Carbonate, Sacch.* . . . . .

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUIN. AND STRYCHNINE . . . . .
Nerve Tonic, Stimulant.
One or two at a dose.
- *Phosphorus* . . . . . .
- *Iron Carbonate, Sacch.* . . . . .
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . .
- *Strychnine* . . . . . .

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND QUIN. SULPHATE . . . . . .
Stimulant, Antiperiodic.
One or two at a dose.
- *Phosphorus* . . . . . .
- *Iron Carbonate, Sacch.* . . . . .
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . .

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND QUIN. SULPHATE COMP. . . .
Tonic, Antiperiodic, Alterative.
One or two at a dose.
- *Phosphorus* . . . . . .
- *Iron Carbonate, Sacch.* . . . . .
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . .
- *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . .

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUIN. SULPHATE CO. AND STRYCH.
Tonic, Alterative, Stimulant.
One or two at a dose.
- *Phosphorus* . . . . . .
- *Iron Carbonate, Sacch.* . . . . .
- *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . .
- *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . .
- *Strychnine* . . . . . .

PHOSPHOR., IRON AND STRYCHNINE . . . . . .
Nervine Tonic.
One or two at a dose.
- *Phosphorus* . . . . . .
- *Iron Carbonate, Sacch.* . . . . .
- *Strychnine* . . . . . .

PHOSPHORUS, NUX VOMICA AND DAMIANA, NO. 1 . . . . .
Aphrodisiac.
One or two at a dose.
- *Phosphorus* . . . . . .
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . .
- *Ext. Damiana* . . . . . .

PHOSPHORUS, NUX VOMICA AND DAMIANA, NO. 2. . . . . .
Aphrodisiac.
One or two at a dose.
- *Phosphorus* . . . . . .
- *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . .
- *Ext. Damiana* . . . . . .

***PODOPHYLLIN** . . . . . 1-10, 1-8, 1-4, 1-2, 1 and 2 grai
Laxative, Cathartic.
One-tenth to two grains at a dose.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

***PODOPHYLLIN COMP.** . . . . . { *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-16 gr.
Tonic, Laxative.
One or two on retiring.

***PODOPHYLLIN AND BLUE MASS** . { *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Blue Mass . . . . . 2 gr.
Laxative, Alterative.
One or two on retiring.

***PODOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN** { *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Leptandrin . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Laxative.
One to four at night, or one at regular intervals during the day.

POTASS. AND AMMON. BROMIDE { *Potassium Bromide* . . . . . 5 gr.
Ammonium Bromide . . . . . 5 gr.
Sedative.
One to three, dissolved in water, at regular intervals.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE . . . . 5 grains.
Antacid.
Useful in acidity of the stomach and in dyspepsia due to its condition; suited also to cases of gout and rheumatism, as well as to irritation of the kidneys.
For the antacid effect one to three may be taken, as required. In gout, rheumatism or gravel, one or two, three to four times daily.

POTASSIUM BITARTRATE . . . . . 5 grains.
Mild Laxative.
Five to twenty grains at a dose.

POTASSIUM BROMIDE . . . . . 5 and 10 grains.
Sedative.
Five to twenty grains at a dose, always to be dissolved before taking.

POTASSIUM BROMIDE AND EXT. CONIUM . . . . . { *Potassium Bromide* . . . . . 7 1-2 gr.
Ext. Conium . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Anodyne.
One, dissolved before taking, or followed by a large draught of water.

POTASS. CHLORATE AND BORAX . { *Potassium Chlorate* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Borax . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.
Alterative, Detergent.
A tablet every hour or two dissolved in the mouth will relieve sore mouth and diphtheritic affections of the throat. For offensive breath they will be found equally efficient.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE . . . . . 5 grains
Alterative, Detergent.
One every hour or two, slowly dissolved in the mouth.

POTASSIUM IODIDE . . . . . 5 grains.
Alterative.
Two to ten grains in solution.

POTASSIUM NITRATE . . . . . 5 grains.
Stimulant, Detergent, Diuretic.
Five to ten grains at a dose, always dissolved in water.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE . . . 1-2, 1, 2, 3 and 5 grains.
Disinfectant, Stimulant, Emmenagogue.
One-half to five grains in solution, or followed immediately draught of water.

POTASSIUM, SODIUM AND AMMONIUM BROMIDE, NOS. 1, 2 and 3.
Triple Bromides, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

*PRANDIO . . . . . .
Ext. Colocynth Comp. . . . . . .
Ext. Hyoscyamus . . . . . .
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . .
Aloes . . . . . 1.
Tonic, Laxative.
Two or three at bedtime.

*PULV. MORPH. COMP., U. S. P.
(Tully Powder) . . . . . 2½, 3 and 5 grains.
Sedative, Diaphoretic.
For cold in the head, take one or two at night on retiring.

*QUININE ACETATE . . . . . 1 grain.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
One to five grains at a dose.

*QUININE, ALOES AND STRYCHNINE COMP., strong (Dr. R. Hubbard) . . . . . .
Quinine Sulphate 1
Aloes Socot. . . . . . .
Piperine . . . . . .
Strychnine Sulphate 1
Neuralgic.
One at a dose.

*QUININE, ALOES AND STRYCHNINE COMP., mild (Dr. R. Hubbard) . . . . . .
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . .
Aloes Socot. . . . . . .
Piperine . . . . . .
Strychnine Sulphate 1
Neuralgic.
One or two at a dose.

*QUININE ARSENIATE . . . . . 1-3 grain.
Tonic, Alterative.
One every three or four hours in malarial anæmia.

*QUININE, ARSENIC, STRYCHNINE AND CORROS. SUBLIMATE .
Quinine Sulphate 1
Acid Arsenious 1-
Strychnine 1-
Mercury Bichloride 1-
Tonic, Alterative.
One at a dose, taken at regular intervals.

*QUININE BIMURIATE . . . . . 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
One to ten grains at a dose.

*QUININE AND BISMUTH . . . .
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . .
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . .
Tonic, Sedative.
One or two at a dose.

*QUININE BISULPHATE . . . . . 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
One-half to fifteen grains at a dose.

*QUININE BROMIDE . . . . . 1-2 and 2 grains.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
One or two at a dose.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

*QUININE AND CAPSICUM . . . .
Tonic.
One to three at a dose.

Quinine Sulphate	2 gr.
Capsicum, Powd.	1-2 gr.

*QUININE CITRATE . . . . . 1 grain.
Tonic.
One to ten grains at a dose.

*QUININE COMP. . . . . .
Tonic, Alterative.
One or two after meals.

Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Reduced Iron	1 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-30 gr.

*QUININE COMP. WITH STRYCH. .
Tonic, Alterative.
One or two after meals.

Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Reduced Iron	1 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-30 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.

*QUININE AND DOVER POWDER .
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
One at a dose.

Quinine Sulphate	2 1-2 gr.
Dover Powder	2 1-2 gr.

*QUININE HYPOPHOS. COMP. . .
Nutrient, Nerve Tonic.

Quinine Hypophosphite	1 gr.
Iron Hypophosphite	1-2 gr.
Calcium Hypophosphite	1-2 gr.
Sodium Hypophosphite	1-4 gr.
Potassium Hypophosphite	1-4 gr.
Manganese Hypophosphite	1-4 gr.
Strychnine Hypophosphite	1-64 gr.

One, two or three times a day.

*QUININE HYPOPHOS. COMP. AND CREASOTE. . . . . .
Nutrient, Nerve Tonic, Antiseptic.
One, two or three times a day.

Quinine Hypophosphite	1 gr.
Iron Hypophosphite	1-2 gr.
Calcium Hypophosphite	1-2 gr.
Sodium Hypophosphite	1-4 gr.
Potassium Hypophosphite	1-4 gr.
Manganese Hypophosphite	1-4 gr.
Strychnine Hypophosphite	1-64 gr.
Creasote	1-2 gtt.

*QUININE HYPOPHOS. CO. WITHOUT STRYCHNINE . . . .
Nutrient, Nerve Tonic, Antiseptic.
One, two or three times a day.

Quinine Hypophosphite	1 gr.
Iron Hypophosphite	1-2 gr.
Calcium Hypophosphite	1-2 gr.
Sodium Hypophosphite	1-4 gr.
Potassium Hypophosphite	1-4 gr.
Manganese Hypophosphite	1-4 gr.

QUININE, IMPROVED (Dr. W. F. Kiers) . . . . . .
Tonic.
One to three at a dose.

Quinine Bisulphate	3 gr.
Capsicum, Powd.	1-4 gr.

QUININE, IRON AND AMMONIUM .
Tonic.
One to three at a dose.

Quinine Sulphate	2 gr.
Iron Chloride, Soluble	2 m.
Ammonium Muriate	2 gr.

*QUININE, IRON AND CAPSICUM .
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
One to three at a dose.

Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.
Reduced Iron	1 gr.
Capsicum, Powdered	1-8 gr.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

QUININE, IRON AND ZINC VALERIANATES, NO. 1 . . . . .
Quinine Valerianate . . . . . 1 — 1 gr.
Iron Valerianate . . . . . 1 — 1 gr.
Zinc Valerianate . . . . . 1 — 1 gr.
Tonic, Antispasmodic.
One every three hours as a sedative, or one three times daily as a tonic.

QUININE, IRON AND ZINC VALERIANATES, NO. 2 . . . . .
Quinine Valerianate . . . . . 1-2 — 2 gr.
Iron Valerianate . . . . . 1-2 — 2 gr.
Zinc Valerianate . . . . . 1-2 — 2 gr.
Tonic, Antispasmodic.
One every three hours as a sedative or one three times daily as a tonic.

*QUININE MURIATE . . . . . 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
One to ten grains at a dose.

*QUININE MURIATE COMP. . . .
Quinine Muriate . . . . . 2 1-2 — 2 gr.
Iron Sulphate, Dried . . . . . — 1 gr.
Ext. Digitalis . . . . . 1 — 8 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-10 — 0 gr.
Tonic, Alterative.
One to two at a dose.

*QUININE SALICYLATE . . . . . 2 and 5 grains.
Tonic, Antiseptic.
One to ten grains at a dose.

*QUININE SULPHATE . . . . . 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
One-half to fifteen grains at a dose.

QUINLAN THROAT. See *Throat*, Quinlan.

*QUINQUINIA . . . . . 2 and 3 grains.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
Two to twenty grains at a dose.

*QUINQUINIA COMP. . . . . .
Quinquinia . . . . . 4 gr.
Iron Sulphate . . . . . 5 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-20 gr.
Ext. Digitalis . . . . . 6 gr.
Tonic, Alterative.
One, three times daily.

RESORCIN . . . . . 3 and 5 grains.
Antiseptic, Antipyretic.
Three to fifteen grains at a dose.

RENNET TABLETS. See page 111.

*RHEUMATIC, NO. 1 . . . . . .
Ext. Colocynth Comp. . . . . . 1 — 2 gr.
Ext. Colchicum Acetate . . . . . 1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus . . . . . 1 — 3 gr.
Calomel . . . . . 1 — 3 gr.
Laxative, Sedative, Alterative.
One or two, three times daily.

*RHEUMATIC, NO. 2 . . . . . .
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 1 gr.
Ext. Colchicum Root . . . . . 1 gr.
Ext. Colocynth Comp. . . . . . 1 — 8 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus . . . . . 1 — 6 gr.
Opium, Powd . . . . . 1 — 6 gr.
Blue Mass . . . . . 1 gr.
Laxative, Sedative, Alterative.
One or two, three times daily.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

RHUBARB, PULV. . . . . *3 and 5 grains.
Laxative.
Three to ten grains at a dose.

*RHUBARB, U. S. P. . . . . { *Rhubarb, Powd.* . . . . . 3 gr.
Soap, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.
Laxative, Tonic.
One to three at a dose.

*RHUBARB COMP., U. S. P. . . . { *Rhubarb, Powd.* . . . . . 2 gr.
Aloes Socot., Powd. . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Myrrh, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.
Oil Peppermint . . . . . 1-10 m.
Laxative, Tonic.
One or two after meals or at bedtime; increase according to effect desired.

*RHUBARB AND IPECAC COMP. . . { *Rhubarb, Powd.* . . . . . 1 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 5 gr.
Ipecac, Powd. . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Oil Peppermint . . . . . 1-20 m.
Tonic, Antacid, Stomachic, Laxative, Carminative for flatulent Dyspepsia.
One to three, after meals.

*RHUBARB AND MAGNESIA . . . { *Rhubarb* . . . . . 2 gr.
Magnesia . . . . . 2 gr.
Tonic, Antacid.
One every three or four hours.

*RHUBARB AND SODIUM BICARB. { *Rhubarb* . . . . . 1 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1 gr.
Tonic, Antacid.
One or two, repeated every three hours for a couple of days if necessary.

*RHUBARB AND SODIUM COMP. . { *Rhubarb* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Oil Peppermint . . . . . 1-7 m.
Tonic, Antacid.
One to two at a dose.

SACCHARINE, PURE . . . . . 1-4, 1-2, 1, 1½ and 2 grains.
Antiseptic, Antipyretic.
One-quarter to five grains, employed in place of sugar in diabetic or dyspeptic conditions.

SACCHARINE WITH SOD. BICARB., { *Saccharine* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1-4 gr.
1-4 grain . . . . . .
The addition of Sodium insures quicker solubility.

SACCHARINE WITH SOD. BICARB., { *Saccharine* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1-2 gr.
1-2 grain . . . . . .
The addition of Sodium insures quicker solubility.

SACCHARINE WITH SOD. BICARB., { *Saccharine* . . . . . 1 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1 gr.
1 grain . . . . . .
The addition of Sodium insures quicker solubility.

SACCHARINE WITH SOD. BICARB., { *Saccharine* . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1 1-2 gr.
1½ grains . . . . . .
The addition of Sodium insures quicker solubility.

SACCHARINE WITH SOD. BICARB., { *Saccharine* . . . . . 2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 2 gr.
2 grains . . . . . .
The addition of Sodium insures quicker solubility.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

*SALICIN . . . . . 2½ and 5 grains.
Tonic, Antiperiodic, Febrifuge.
Two to twenty grains, used where Quinine disagrees.

*SALINE AND CHALYBEATE TONIC (Flint). See *Tonic Chalybeate*, Flint.

SALINE TONIC . . . . . .
Laxative.

Magnesium Sulphate	20 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate	1-4 gr.
Acid Sulphuric, Dil.	2 m.
Tincture Quassia	5 m.

One to three at a dose, dissolved in water.

SALOL . . . . . 1, 2½, 5 and 10 grains.
Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Anodyne.
One to twenty grains at a dose.

SALOL AND TERPIN HYDRATE . .

Salol	3 gr.
Terpin Hydrate	3 gr.

In bronchitis and catarrh of the stomach, one every two or three hours.

*SANTONIN . . . . . 1 grain.
Vermifuge.
One or two grains every two hours for six doses, followed by a cathartic.

SANTONIN WITH CHOCOLATE . . 1 grain.
Vermifuge.
One or two grains every two hours for six doses, followed by a cathartic.

*SANTONIN AND CALOMEL . . .
Vermifuge.

Santonin	1 gr.
Calomel	1 gr.

One or two every three hours until cathartic action ensues.

*SANTONIN AND PODOPHYLLIN .
Vermifuge.

Santonin	1-2 gr.
Podophyllin	1 20 gr.

One or two every three hours until cathartic action ensues.

*SAW PALMETTO COMP. . . . . .
Tonic, Aphrodisiac.
One, three times daily.

Ext. Saw Palmetto	3 gr.
Tinct. Cantharides	2 m.
Tinct. Belladonna Leaves	2 m.
Ext. Corn Silk	1-2 gr.

*SCILLA COMP. See *Squill Comp.*

*SEDATIVE (Dr. B. F. Baer) . . .
Nervine and Sedative.

Ext. Valerian	1 gr.
Ext. Sumbul	1 gr.
Asafœtida, Purified	1 gr.

One, three or four times a day, for relief of nervousness and hysteria.

*SEDATIVE COMP. . . . . .
Nervine and Sedative.

Ferrous Sulphate, Dried	1 gr.
Ext. Valerian	1 gr.
Ext. Sumbul	1 gr.
Asafœtida, Purified	1 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1 60 gr.

One, three or four times a day, for relief of nervousness and hysteria.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

:NEGA COMP. . . . . .
Expectorant, Sedative.

Ammonium Carbonate	*1 gr.*
Ammonium Bromide	*1 gr.*
Tinct. Squill	*2 m.*
Tinct. Senega	*2 m.*
Tinct. Aconite	*1-4 m.*
Fl. Ext. Grindelia	*2 m.*
Fl. Guaiac, Concentrated	*1-2 m.*

One every one to four hours, followed by a draught of water.

:VER NITRATE AND OPIUM . .
Astringent, Anodyne.

Nitrate of Silver	*1-8 gr.*
Opium	*1-4 gr.*

One or two every three or four hours, for gastric or intestinal ulceration or diarrhœa.

DA MINT . . . . . .
Stimulant, Antacid.

Sodium Bicarbonate	*4 gr.*
Ammonium Carbonate	*1-4 gr.*
Oil Peppermint	*1-6 gtt.*

A pleasant antacid and stomachic, effective in nausea, sick-headache, sea-sickness, heartburn, indigestion, flatulence, etc. One tablet represents one tablespoonful of liquid Soda Mint.
One to two, to be repeated every half hour until relieved.

DA MINT AND CHARCOAL. . .
Stimulant, Antacid.

Soda Mint	*4 gr.*
Charcoal	*1 gr.*

One or two, to be repeated every half hour until relieved.

DA MINT AND PEPSIN . . . .
Digestive.

Pepsin, Pure	*1 gr.*
Sodium Bicarbonate	*4 gr.*
Ammonium Carbonate	*1-4 gr.*
Oil Peppermint	*1-6 gtt.*

In cases of weak and impaired digestive powers, nausea, headache, excess of eating or drinking, one or two will invariably give speedy relief. The dose may be repeated every one or two hours if necessary.

DIUM BENZOATE . . . . . 5 grains.
Stimulant, Antilithic.
Five to fifteen grains at a dose.

ODIUM BENZOATE COMP., NO. 1
(Dr. Q. C. Smith) . . . .
Expectorant.
One every two or four hours.

Sodium Benzoate	*2 gr.*
Santonin	*1-12 gr.*

ODIUM BENZOATE COMP., NO. 2.
(Dr. Q. C. Smith) . . . .
Expectorant.
One every two or four hours.

Sodium Benzoate	*2 gr.*
Santonin	*1-12 gr.*
Apomorphine Muriate	*1-48 gr.*

D. BENZOATE AND SALOL CO.,
No. 1 (Dr. H. B. Sheffield) .
Antipyretic.
One every three hours.

Sodium Benzoate	*1 1-2 gr.*
Salol	*1 1-2 gr.*
Acetanilid	*1 1-2 gr.*
Caffeine	*1-4 gr.*

D. BENZOATE AND SALOL CO.,
No. 2 (Dr. H. B. Sheffield)
Antipyretic.
One every three hours.

Sodium Benzoate	*1 1-2 gr.*
Salol	*1 1-2 gr.*
Acetanilid	*1 1-2 gr.*
Caffeine	*1-4 gr.*
Codeine Sulphate	*1-12 gr.*

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

SODIUM BICARBONATE . . . . . 5 and 10 grains.
Antacid.
As an antacid one every one to three hours until relieved. [illegible] or gout, rheumatism or gravel, one or two, three times daily.

SODIUM BROMIDE . . . . . 5 and 10 grains.
Sedative.
Five to twenty grains, always dissolved before taking.

SODIUM IODIDE . . . . . 2½ and 5 grains.
Alterative.
Two to fifteen grains, to be dissolved before taking.

SODIUM AND MAGNESIA LACTATE WITH PEPSIN . . . . . { *Sodium Lactate* . . . . . [illegible] gr.; *Magnesia Lactate* . . . . . [illegible] gr.; *Pepsin Sacch.* . . . . . [illegible] gr.
Assimilative.
One to three at a dose.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE, DRIED . . 10 grains.
Mild Laxative.
Ten to twenty grains, taken in warm water.

SODIUM SALICYLATE . . . . . *2, *3, *5 and 10 grains.
Antirheumatic.
Sodium Salicylate possesses antiseptic properties of a high order, and is thus indirectly antipyretic and anodyne. Moreover, it is efficacious as an *hepatic stimulant*, and therefore especially indicated in a certain class of cases.
Three to ten grains.

SODIUM SALICYLATE . . . . . 5 grains (flavored with Wintergreen).
Antirheumatic.

SODIUM SALICYLATE . . . . . 3 and 5 grains (from Oil Wintergreen).
Antirheumatic.

*SODIUM SALICYLATE COMP. . . { *Sodium Salicylate* . . . . . [illegible] gr.; *Ext. Colchicum Root* . . . . . 1—[illegible] gr.; *Tinct. Digitalis* . . . . . [illegible] m.
Antirheumatic.
One to two every two or three hours.

SODIUM SUCCINATE . . . . . 2 and 5 grains.
Antacid, Stimulant.
Two to ten grains at a dose.

*SODIUM SULPHITE COMP. . . . { *Sodium Sulphite* . . . . . 1 gr.; *Acid Salicylic* . . . . . 1 gr.; *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . [illegible]—8 gr.; *Capsicum, Powd.* . . . . . [illegible]—8 gr.; *Ipecac, Powd.* . . . . . 1—[illegible] gr.
Intestinal Antiseptic.
One three or four times daily.

*SQUILL COMP. . . . . { *Squill, Powd.* . . . . . [illegible]—[illegible] gr.; *Ginger, Powd.* . . . . . [illegible] gr.; *Ammoniacum Gum* . . . . . [illegible] gr.; *Soap, Powd.* . . . . . 1 [illegible]—[illegible] gr.
Expectorant, Diuretic.
One to three at a dose.

STRONTIUM BROMIDE . . . . . 3 and 5 grains.
Three to ten grains at a dose.

STRONTIUM LACTATE . . . . . 3 and 5 grains.
Three to ten grains at a dose.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

STRONTIUM SALICYLATE . . . . 3 and 5 grains.
Three to ten grains at a dose.

*STRYCHNINE . . . . . 1-100, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 gr.
Nervine Tonic.
One-hundredth to one-twentieth grain at a dose.

STRYCHNINE COMP. . . . . .
Nervine Tonic.
One to two at a dose.

Strychnine	*1-100 gr.*
Phosphorus	*1-100 gr.*
Ext. Cannabis Indica	*1-16 gr.*
Iron Carbonate (Vallet's)	*1 gr.*

*STRYCHNINE NITRATE . . . . . 1-60, 1-30 and 1-20 grain.
Tonic, Nervine.
One-sixtieth to one-twentieth grain.

*STRYCHNINE SULPHATE . . . . 1-100, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 gr.
Stomachic and general Nerve Tonic.
One-hundredth to one-twentieth grain at a dose.

SULFONAL . . . . . 2, 3, 5, 10 and 15 grains.
Antipyretic, Antiseptic.
Three to thirty grains at a dose.

*SULPHUR . . . . . 2 and 5 grains.
Laxative, Alterant.
Two to thirty grains at a dose.

*SULPHUR AND CREAM TARTAR, No. 1 . . . . . .
Alterative, Refrigerant.
One or two at night as a mild laxative.

Sulphur	*5 gr.*
Cream Tartar	*1 gr.*

SULPHUR AND CREAM TARTAR, No. 2 . . . . . .
Alterative, Refrigerant.
One or two at night as a mild laxative.

Sulphur	*4 gr.*
Cream Tartar	*2 gr.*

SUMBUL COMP. . . . . .
Tonic, Antispasmodic.
One after each meal as a general nerve tonic.

Acid Arsenious	*1-40 gr.*
Iron Sulphate, Dried	*1 gr.*
Ext. Sumbul	*1 gr.*
Asafœtida	*2 gr.*

SYPHILITIC, No. 1 . . . . . .
Alterative.
One or two at a dose, to be dissolved before taking.

Potassium Iodide	*2 1-2 gr.*
Corrosive Sublimate	*1-40 gr.*

SYPHILITIC, No. 2 . . . . . .
Alterative.
One or two at a dose, to be dissolved before taking.

Potassium Iodide	*2 1-2 gr.*
Corrosive Sublimate	*1-40 gr.*
Opium, Powd.	*1-10 gr.*

TERPIN HYDRATE . . . . . 2, 3 and 5 grains.
Expectorant and stimulant to mucous surfaces.
One to three at intervals of from two to four hours, although renal complications will interfere with its liberal use.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

TERPIN HYDRATE AND CODEINE.
No. 1.
Terpin Hydrate . . . . . 5 gr.
Codeine Alkaloid . . . . . 1/4 gr.
Expectorant and Stimulant.
One to three at intervals of two to four hours.

TERPIN HYDRATE AND CODEINE.
No. 2
Terpin Hydrate . . . . . 5 gr.
Codeine Sulphate . . . . . 1/4 gr.
Expectorant and Stimulant.
One to three at intervals of two to four hours.

TERPIN HYDRATE AND SALOL
Terpin Hydrate . . . . . 3 gr.
Salol . . . . . 3 gr.
In Bronchitis and Catarrh of the Stomach, one every two or three hours.

THALLINE SULPHATE . . . . . 2, 3 and 5 grains.
Antiseptic, Antipyretic.
Two to twenty grains at a dose.

THREE VALERIANATES, No. 1
Quinine Valerianate . . . . . 1 gr.
Iron Valerianate . . . . . 1 gr.
Zinc Valerianate . . . . . 1 gr.
Tonic, Antispasmodic.
One or two every three hours.

THREE VALERIANATES, No. 2
Quinine Valerianate . . . . . 1/2 gr.
Iron Valerianate . . . . . 1/2 gr.
Zinc Valerianate . . . . . 1/2 gr.
Tonic, Antispasmodic.
One or two every three hours.

THROAT. See *Guaiac and Hydrastis Comp.*

THROAT, MENTHOLATED
Menthol . . . . . 1/35 gr.
Cocaine Muriate . . . . . 1/240 gr.
Oil Anise . . . . . 1/30 m.
Acid Benzoic . . . . . 1/12 gr.
Eucalyptol . . . . . 1/16 gr.

These Tablets are prepared for the especial purpose of acting locally, quickly and pleasantly in cases of sore throat and in inflammatory conditions of the mouth and pharynx, such as stomatitis and pharyngitis. If taken properly—that is, if allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth—the medicaments of which they are composed will soon apply themselves to the affected parts, imparting a cool, agreeable sensation to the inflamed mucous membrane. The Tablets are compounded of remedies of great power in reducing the painful heat and dryness of sore throat and kindred affections and destroying the bacteria that may cause inflammation and purulent secretions of mouth and pharynx. Menthol and Eucalyptol are antiseptic and antiphlogistic, and diminish the pain of inflammation by stimulating the flow of blood from the congested capillaries. This action is completed by the local anodyne effect of Cocaine, which is contained in the tablets in small quantity. Acid Benzoic, besides being an excellent antiseptic, has a pleasant, soothing action on inflamed mucous surfaces, conducing materially to the rapid relief of the painful symptoms of throat affections. An agreeable taste is imparted to these Tablets by adding the Oil of Anise. For sore throat, ordinary colds with cough, the Tablets may be taken at intervals of half an hour until three have been administered. For stomatitis and pharyngitis, four daily.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

THROAT (Quinlan) . . . . . .

Acid Benzoic	*1-5 gr.*
Paregoric	*10 m.*
Tinct. Belladonna	*1 m.*
Ext. Liquorice, q. s. to	*6 gr.*

Dissolve one Tablet on the tongue slowly for dryness of the throat attended with pain.

THYROID GLAND, POWD., 5 grs. . .

Colloid constituent preserved unaltered. Each Tablet represents 5 grains of Sheep's Thyroid Gland.

The daily dose is three Tablets, taken at suitable intervals. For cases of the insane a larger dose may be given, the physician being guided by the amount of febrile reaction. To reduce flesh in healthy individuals when obesity does not exist, the Tablet should be employed with prudence. In senility one Tablet morning and evening will have beneficial results. For more complete therapeutic notes on the use of the Thyroid Gland, see Index for reference.

TIERSCH SOLUTION . . . . . .

Acid Salicylic	*1 1-2 gr.*
Acid Boric	*15 gr.*

One Tablet makes two ounces Tiersch Solution.

***TONIC (Aiken)** . . . . . .
Nerve Tonic and Stimulant.

Reduced Iron	*2-3 gr.*
Quinine Sulphate	*1 gr.*
Strychnine Alkaloid	*1-50 gr.*
Acid Arsenious	*1-50 gr.*

One or two, three times daily, after meals.

***TONIC AND APERIENT** (Dr. O. C. Edwards . . . . . .

Quinine Sulphate	*1 gr.*
Strychnine Sulphate	*1-50 gr.*
Reduced Iron	*2 gr.*
Ext. Cascara Sagrada	*1-4 gr.*
Acid Arsenious	*1-50 gr.*

Nerve Tonic and Stimulant, Aperient.
One or two, three times daily, after meals.

***TONIC CHALYBEATE** (Flint) . .

Sodium Chlor., C. P.	*3 dr.*
Potassium Chlor., C. P.	*9 gr.*
Potassium Sulph., C. P.	*6 gr.*
Potassium Carb.	*3 gr.*
Sodium Carb., C. P.	*36 gr.*
Magnesium Carb.	*3 gr.*
Calc. Phos. Præcip.	*30 gr.*
Calc. Carb.	*3 gr.*
Ferri Redact. (Merck)	*27 gr.*
Ferri Carb.	*3 gr.*
M. et ft. Pil. No. LX.	

A most valuable formula where a chalybeate is indicated.
Two, three times daily.

***TONIC (Kenyon)** . . . . . .
Tonic, Alterative.
One, three times daily.

Sodium Arseniate	*1-25 gr.*
Ext. Nux Vomica.	*1-4 gr.*
Caffeine	*1-2 gr.*
Quinquinia	*1 gr.*

***TONIC LAXATIVE** (Skene) . . .
One to three at night.

Quinine Sulphate	*1 gr.*
Ext. Belladonna	*1-10 gr.*
Ext. Colocynth Comp.	*1-2 gr.*

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

TONSILLITIS. See *Guaiac and Potassium Chlorate Comp.*

TONSILLITIS . . . . . .
Gargle.

Sodium Salicylate	℥ 1
Sodium Bicarbonate	℥ 1
Acid Boric	℥ 1
Oil Gaultheria	q. s.

Three Tablets dissolved in a glass of hot water, used freely every hour, will be found an excellent spray.

*TRIFOLIUM COMP. . . . . .
Alterative.
Two, three times daily.

Ext. Red Clover	1-
Ext. Stillingia	1-
Ext. Prickly Ash Berries	1-
Ext. Burdock	1-
Ext. Poke Root	1-
Ext. Blue Flag	1-

TRIPLE BROMIDES, NO. 1 . . . .
Sedative.

Potassium Bromide	
Sodium Bromide	
Ammonium Bromide	

One or two at a dose, dissolved in water.

TRIPLE BROMIDES, NO. 2 . . . .
Sedative.

Potassium Bromide	℥ 1-
Sodium Bromide	℥ 1-
Ammonium Bromide	℥ 1-

One or two, dissolved in water.

TRIPLE BROMIDES, NO. 3 . . . .
Sedative.

Potassium Bromide	5
Sodium Bromide	5
Ammonium Bromide	5

One, dissolved in water.

*TRIPLEX . . . . . .
Cathartic.

Aloes	2
Blue Mass	1
Podophyllin	1-4

One as a laxative, two as a cathartic, taken before retiring.

*TULLY POWDER . . . . . 2½, 3 and 5 grains.
Sedative and Diaphoretic.
Two and one-half to five grains at a dose.

UTERINE ASTRINGENT AND ANTISEPTIC . . . . . .
For Wash or Injection.

Alum	ʒ
Zinc Sulphate	ʒ
Fluid Golden Seal, colorless	1 1-2 ♏
Morphine Sulphate	1-20 gr
Acid Tannic	ʒ gr
Acid Boric	6 gr

Dissolve one or more Tablets in the required quantity of water.

*UTERINE SEDATIVE . . . . . .

Ext. Cramp Bark	2 gr
Ext. Golden Seal	1 1-2 gr
Ext. Jamaica Dogwood	1 gr
Ext. Pulsatilla	1-2 gr

One, three times daily, or if the symptoms are acute or pain is present one may be taken every three or four hours.

*VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM, POWD.
EXTRACT . . . . . 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.
Uterine Sedative and Antispasmodic.
One to ten grains, administered every hour with warm drinks or infusions.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

*VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM EXT. AND CASCARA EXT. . .

Viburnum Extract, Powd.	2 1-2 gr.
Carcara Extract, Powd.	2 1-2 gr.

Uterine Sedative and Antispasmodic.
One to three every hour, administered with warm drinks or infusions.

VOICE TABLETS . . . . . .

Cocaine Hydrochlorate	1-50 gr.
Potassium Chlorate	3 gr.
Borax	3 gr.

Induce a healthy condition of the mucous membrane, thus lessening any irritation. Peculiarly indicated in all cases of huskiness, loss of voice and weak or irritated condition of the vocal cords and throat generally.
Allow a Tablet to dissolve on the tongue frequently.

*WARBURG TINCTURE, WITH ALOES. Representing 1 teaspoonful.
Antimalarial.
One or two, three times daily, for chronic malarial fevers. Decrease the dose if action is too free.

*WARBURG TINCTURE, WITHOUT ALOES. Representing 1 teaspoonful.
Antimalarial.
One or two, three or four times daily, in chronic malarial fevers, and, if constipated, alternate with Warburg Tincture Tablet with Aloes until laxative action is produced.

WHITE PINE COMP. . . . . .
Expectorant.

Syrup White Pine Bark	5 m.
Syrup Wild Cherry	5 m.
Syrup Squill	3 m.
Syrup Senega	3 m.
Syrup Ipecac	2 m.
Syrup Sanguinaria	1 m.
Paregoric	10 m.
Potassium Nitrate	1 gr.
Oil Wintergreen	q. s.

One every two or three hours.

*WILMARTH . . . . . .

Podophyllin	1-4 gr.
Caffeine Citrated	1-2 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate	1 3-4 gr.

Stimulant, Laxative, Sedative.
One to three at a dose for sick headache.

YARROW ANTISEPTIC TABLETS. See *Antiseptic, Yarrow.*

*ZINC OXIDE COMP., NO. 1. (Dr. J. F. Davison) . . . . . .
Tonic, Stomachic.
One to two at a dose.

Zinc Oxide	4 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr.
Coto Bark, Powd.	1 gr.

*ZINC OXIDE COMP., NO. 2. (Dr. J. F. Davison) . . . . . .
Tonic, Stomachic.
One to two at a dose.

Zinc Oxide	6 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 gr.
Coto Bark, Powd.	2 gr.

*ZINC PHOSPHATE . . . . . 1 grain.
Tonic.
One to five grains at a dose.

List of Compressed Powders (or Pills).

*ZINC PHOSPHIDE . . . . . 1-12, 1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 grain.
Nerve Tonic.
One twelfth to one-half grain at a dose.

*ZINC PHOSPHIDE AND EXTRACT NUX VOMICA . . . . . { *Zinc Phosphide* 1-1
Ext. Nux Vomica 1-
Nerve Tonic.
One every three or four hours.

*ZINC SULPHATE . . . . . 1-2 grain.
Dissolve one in a dessertspoonful of water, which makes a solut
of one to two hundred and fifty.

*ZINC SULPHOCARBOLATE . . . . 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2 and 2½ grains.
Antiseptic.
One to five grains.

CHOCOLATE-COATED
COMPRESSED TABLETS.

(COMPRESSED PILLS.)

We trust the introduction of a line of Chocolate-coated Compressed Tablets (Compressed Pills) will meet with the same favor that has been accorded to our Plain and Sugar-coated Compressed Pills, and which we do not hesitate to claim as one of the greatest advances in pharmacy of the age and a distinct innovation in the manufacture of pills. As no excipient enters into their composition, they do not become hard by age and are less liable to be affected by any climatic influences. Their lenticular shape renders them much easier to swallow than the ordinary round pills. In fact, they offer so many decided advantages they must commend themselves to every practitioner.

LIST OF
CHOCOLATE-COATED COMPRESSED TABLETS.

(COMPRESSED PILLS.)

AIKEN TONIC. See *Tonic, Aiken.*

ALOES AND MASTIC, U. S. P. . . { *Aloes Socot., Powd.* . . . . . 2 gr.; *Gum Mastic* . . . . . 1-2 gr.; *Red Rose, Powd.* . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Laxative, Stomachic, Aperient.
One at noon and one at night if necessary.

ALOIN . . . . . 1-10, 1-5, 1-4 and 1-2 grain.
Laxative, Cathartic.
One or two at night for constipation.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA AND PODOPHYLLIN COMP. . . . . . { *Aloin* . . . . . 1-10 gr.; *Ext. Belladonna* . . . . . 1-10 gr.; *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-10 gr.; *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Tonic, Laxative.
One or two on retiring, repeated every second or third night in cases of chronic constipation.

ALOIN, BEL. AND STRYCH., NO. 1 { *Aloin* . . . . . 1-5 gr.; *Ext. Belladonna* . . . . . 1-8 gr.; *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Tonic, Laxative.
One night and morning for constipation and as a hepatic stimulant.

ALOIN, BEL. AND STRYCH., NO. 2 { *Aloin* . . . . . 1-5 gr.; *Ext. Belladonna* . . . . . 1-8 gr.; *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-120 gr.
Tonic, Laxative.
One night and morning for constipation and as a hepatic stimulant.

List of Chocolate-Coated Compressed Tablets.

(COMPRESSED PILLS.)

ALOIN, BELLAD., STRYCH. AND CASCARA	*Aloin*	1-5 g
	Ext. Belladonna	1-8 g
	Strychnine	1-120 g
	Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1-2 g

One night and morning in atony of bowels with hepatic torpor.

ALOIN, BELLAD., STRYCH. AND IPECAC, No. 1 Anodyne, Carminative.	*Aloin*	1-5 g
	Ext. Belladonna	1-8 g
	Strychnine	1-60 g
	Ipecac	1-16 g

One before every meal and at bedtime for constipation, follow[illegible]d with one every two hours next day if constipation is acco[illegible]panied with sick-headache.

ALOIN, BELLAD., STRYCH. AND IPECAC, No. 2 Anodyne, Carminative.	*Aloin*	1-4 [illegible]r.
	Ext. Belladonna	1-8 [illegible]r.
	Strychnine	1-60 [illegible]r.
	Ipecac	1-16 [illegible]r.

One before every meal and at bedtime for constipation, follow[illegible]ed with one every two hours the next day if constipation is acco[illegible]n-panied with sick-headache.

ANODYNE AND CARMINATIVE	*Morphine Sulphate*	1-60 g [illegible]gr.
	Atropine Sulphate	1-400 g [illegible]gr.
	Corrosive Sublimate	1-80 g [illegible]gr.
	Iodol	1-40 g [illegible]gr.
	Beta-Naphtol	1-2 g [illegible]gr
	Chloral Hydrate	1-4 g [illegible]gr
	Oleo-resin Capsic.	1-20 [illegible]m

Take four daily.

ANTI-CONSTIPATION (Clark) Laxative. One on retiring.	*Ext. Colocynth, Simple*	1-4 g [illegible]g
	Soap, Powd.	1-2 g [illegible]g
	Aloes Socot.	1 1-2 g [illegible]g
	Gamboge	3-4 g [illegible]g
	Oil Peppermint	1-40 [illegible]m
	Oil Cinnamon	1-40 [illegible]m

ANTI-CONSTIPATION, No. 2	*Ext. Cascara Sagrada*	1 [illegible]gr
	Ext. Nux Vomica	1-8 [illegible]gr
	Ext. Belladonna Leaves	1-8 [illegible]gr.
	Ipecac, Powd.	1-8 [illegible]gr.
	Podophyllin	1-8 [illegible]gr.

Two at a dose, repeated in six or eight hours, and then intermit[illegible]ted for two days.

ANTI CONSTIPATION, No. 3	*Aloin*	1-8 [illegible]gr.
	Podophyllin	1-8 [illegible]gr.
	Ext. Belladonna	1-8 [illegible]gr.
	Strychnine	1-8 [illegible]gr.
	Oleo-resin Capsic.	1-1[illegible] [illegible]m.

One at night, repeated in the morning if necessary.

	Ipecac, Powd.	1-1[illegible] [illegible]gr.
	Blue Mass	[illegible] [illegible]gr.

List of Chocolate-Coated Compressed Tablets.

(COMPRESSED PILLS.)

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, No. 2 . . . . .

Strychnine Sulphate	1-60 gr.
Ipecac, Powd.	1-10 gr.
Capsicum, Powd.	1-4 gr.
Ext. Rhubarb	1-4 gr.
Ext. Gentian	1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 gr.

Especially useful in acid or fermentative dyspepsia.
One one-half hour before meals to stimulate the appetite or after meals to aid digestion.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC (Fothergill) . . Digestive, Stimulant, Tonic.

Strychnine	1-20 gr.
Black Pepper	1 1-2 gr.
Ipecac	2-3 gr.
Ext. Gentian	1 gr.

One three times daily after eating.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC (Fothergill), half strength . . . . . Digestive, Stimulant, Tonic.

Strychnine	1-40 gr.
Black Pepper	3-4 gr.
Ipecac	1-3 gr.
Ext. Gentian	1-2 gr.

One three times daily after eating.

ASAFŒTIDA . . . . . 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.
Carminative and Antispasmodic in Nervous Dyspepsia, and also valuable in relieving all nervous symptoms of neurasthenic and hysterical patients.
One to ten grains after meals and at bedtime as the case may require.

BLAUD . . . . . Chalybeate Tonic.
One three times daily.

Iron Sulph., Dried	2 gr.
Potassium Carbonate	1 4-5 gr.
Sugar	1 2-3 gr.

BLAUD, 3 grains . . . . . *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 3 gr.
Chalybeate Tonic.
One three times daily.

BLAUD COMP. . . . . . Chalybeate Tonic.
One three times daily.

Blaud Mixture	3 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-10 gr.

BLAUD WITH ACID ARSENIOUS . . Chalybeate Tonic.
One three times daily.

Blaud Mixture	5 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-40 gr.

BLAUD AND ALOIN COMP. . . . Chalybeate Tonic.
One three times daily.

Blaud Mixture	5 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-10 gr.
Aloin	1-10 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-60 gr.

BLAUD AND MANGANESE COMP. . . Chalybeate Tonic.
One three times daily.

Blaud Mixture	3 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-60 gr.
Manganese Binoxide	1 gr.

BLAUD, MODIFIED . . . . . Chalybeate Tonic.
One three times daily.

Blaud Mixture	3 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-60 gr.

List of Chocolate-Coated Compressed Tablets.

(COMPRESSED PILLS.)

ALOIN, BELLAD., STRYCH. AND CASCARA . . . . . .

Aloin	1-5
Ext. Belladonna	1-8
Strychnine	1-120
Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1-8

One night and morning in atony of bowels with hepatic torpor.

ALOIN, BELLAD., STRYCH. AND IPECAC, NO. 1 . . . . . .
Anodyne, Carminative.

Aloin	1-5
Ext. Belladonna	1-8
Strychnine	1-60
Ipecac	1-16

One before every meal and at bedtime for constipation, follow with one every two hours next day if constipation is accompanied with sick-headache.

ALOIN, BELLAD., STRYCH. AND IPECAC, NO. 2 . . . . . .
Anodyne, Carminative.

Aloin	1-4
Ext. Belladonna	1-8
Strychnine	1-6
Ipecac	1-1

One before every meal and at bedtime for constipation, follo with one every two hours the next day if constipation is ac panied with sick-headache.

ANODYNE AND CARMINATIVE . .

Morphine Sulphate	
Atropine Sulphate	
Corrosive Sublimate	
Iodol	
Beta-Naphtol	
Chloral Hydrate	
Oleo-resin Capsic.	

Take four daily.

ANTI-CONSTIPATION (Clark) . . .
Laxative.
One on retiring.

Ext. Colocynth, Simple	
Soap, Powd.	
Aloes Socot.	
Gamboge	
Oil Peppermint	
Oil Cinnamon	

ANTI-CONSTIPATION, NO. 2 . . .

Ext. Cascara Sagrada	
Ext. Nux Vomica	
Ext. Belladonna Leaves	
Ipecac, Powd.	
Podophyllin	

Two at a dose, repeated in six or eight hours, and for two days.

ANTI-CONSTIPATION, NO. 3 . . .

Aloin	
Podophyllin	
Ext. Belladonna	

One at night, repeated

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, NO. 1 .
Tonic, Laxative, A
One or two daily

List of Chocolate-Coated Compressed Tablets.

(COMPRESSED PILLS.)

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, No. 2 . . . . . .

Strychnine Sulphate	1-60 gr.
Ipecac, Powd.	1-10 gr.
Capsicum, Powd.	1-4 gr.
Ext. Rhubarb	1-4 gr.
Ext. Gentian	1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 gr.

Especially useful in acid or fermentative dyspepsia.
One one-half hour before meals to stimulate the appetite or after meals to aid digestion.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC (Fothergill) . . Digestive, Stimulant, Tonic.

Strychnine	1-20 gr.
Black Pepper	1 1-2 gr.
Ipecac	2-3 gr.
Ext. Gentian	1 gr.

One three times daily after eating.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC (Fothergill), half strength . . . . . Digestive, Stimulant, Tonic.

Strychnine	1-40 gr.
Black Pepper	3-4 gr.
Ipecac	1-3 gr.
Ext. Gentian	1-2 gr.

One three times daily after eating.

ASAFŒTIDA . . . . . 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.
Carminative and Antispasmodic in Nervous Dyspepsia, and also valuable in relieving all nervous symptoms of neurasthenic and hysterical patients.
One to ten grains after meals and at bedtime as the case may require.

BLAUD . . . . . .

Iron Sulph., Dried	2 gr.
Potassium Carbonate	1 4-5 gr.
Sugar	1 2-3 gr.

Chalybeate Tonic.
One three times daily.

BLAUD, 3 grains . . . . . *Blaud Mixture* . . . . . 3 gr.
Chalybeate Tonic.
One three times daily.

BLAUD COMP. . . . . .

Blaud Mixture	3 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-10 gr.

Chalybea
One th

s . .

Blaud Mixture	5 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-40 gr.

BLAUD WI
C daily

Blaud Mixture	5 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-10 gr.
Aloin	1-10 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-60 gr.

COMP.
Tonic.
times daily

Mixture . . . . . 3 gr.
Arsenious . . . . . 1-60 gr.
anese Binoxide . . . . . 1 gr.

NGANES

iud Mixture . . . . . 3 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-60 gr.

List of Chocolate-Coated Compressed Tablets.

(COMPRESSED PILLS.)

BLAUD WITH NUX VOMICA . . .
Blaud Mixture . . . . . 3 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-6 gr.
Chalybeate Tonic.
One three times daily.

BLAUD, NUX VOM. AND CASCARA
Blaud Mixture . . . . . 5 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada . . . . . 1 gr.
Tonic, Aperient.
Take three daily.

BLAUD AND SUMBUL COMP. . .
Blaud Mixture . . . . . 3 gr.
Ext. Sumbul . . . . . 1 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Strychnine Sulph. . . . . . 1-60 gr.
An effective blood and nerve tonic.
One to three before meals.

BLAUD TONIC LAXATIVE . . . .
Blaud Mixture . . . . . 3 gr.
Quinine Sulph. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Aloin . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Indicated in all forms of anæmia attended with constipation.
One to two, three times a day, before or after meals.

BLUE MASS, U. S. P. . . . . 1, 3 and 5 grains.
Alterative.
One to ten grains at a dose.

CALCIUM SULPHIDE . . . . . 1-10, 1-4, 1-2, 1 and 2 grains.
Alterative.
One-twentieth to one grain three times daily.

CALOMEL . . . . . 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 grain.
Alterative, Laxative.
One-tenth to five grains, according to age and circumstances.

CAMPHOR, HYOSCYAMUS AND VALERIAN . . . . . .
Camphor . . . . . 1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Ext. Valerian . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Sedative.
One every two hours for quieting the restlessness of fever, or one to three thrice daily as a sedative in nervous affections.

CANNABIS INDICA, EXTRACT . . 1-8 grain.
Anti-Rheumatic, Migraine.
One every three or four hours.

CAPSICUM AND NUX VOMICA . .
Capsicum, Powd. . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Nux Vomica, Powd. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Stimulant, Stomachic.
One or two half an hour after meals.

CASCARA SAGRADA, POWD. EXT. . 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.
One to five grains at night to cure habitual constipation.

CASCARA COMP. (D'Ary) . . . .
Ext. Cascara . . . . . 1-15 gr.
Ext. Belladonna . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Oleo-resin Capsicum . . . . . 1-20 m.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-30 gr.
Euonymin . . . . . 1-5 gr.
Xanthoxylin . . . . . 1-15 gr.
Tonic, Laxative, for Habitual Constipation.
One to three, morning and night.

List of Chocolate-Coated Compressed Tablets.

(COMPRESSED PILLS.)

CASCARA COMP., No. 3 (Hinckle)

Cascarin	*1-4 gr.*
Aloin	*1-4 gr.*
Podophyllin	*1-6 gr.*
Ext. Belladonna	*1-8 gr.*
Strychnine	*1-60 gr.*
Gingerine	*1-8 gr.*

Laxative, Alterative, Hepatic.
One or two on retiring, and, if necessary, one the following morning.

CASCARIN COMP.

Aloin	*1-4 gr.*
Podophyllin	*1-4 gr.*
Cascarin	*1-4 gr.*

Tonic, Laxative, Hepatic Stimulant.
One, three or four times daily.

CATHARTIC, ACTIVE

Aloin	*1-10 gr.*
Podophyllin	*1-5 gr.*
Ext. Colocynth Comp.	*1-10 gr.*
Ext. Nux Vomica	*1-10 gr.*
Oleo-resin Capsicum	*1-120 m.*
Croton Oil	*1-15 m.*

One to three at night, followed in the morning by another if necessary.

CATHARTIC COMP., IMPROVED . . 1-10, 1-5 and 1 grain.
Aperient.
One to three, or more if required.

CATHARTIC COMP., IMPROVED . .
Tonic, Laxative.

Ext. Hyoscyamus	*1-4 gr.*
Ext. Gentian	*1-4 gr.*
Podophyllin	*1-4 gr.*
Leptandrin	*1-2 gr.*
Ext. Jalap	*1-2 gr.*
Ext. Colocynth Comp.	*1 gr.*
Oil Peppermint	*1-16 m.*

One to three, night or morning.

CATHARTIC COMP., U. S. P. . . . 1-10, 1-5, 1-2 and 1 grain.
Aperient.
One to three, or more if required.

CATHARTIC COMP., U.S.P., 1890 .
Laxative, Cathartic.

Ext. Colocynth Comp.	*0.08*	(*1 1-4 gr.*)
Calomel	*0.06*	(*1 gr.*)
Ext. Jalap	*0.03*	(*1-2 gr.*)
Gamboge	*0.015*	(*1-4 gr.*)

One to three, night or morning.

CATHARTIC, COMP. VEGETABLE .
Laxative, Cathartic.

Ext. Colocynth, Simple	*1-3 gr.*
Podophyllin	*1-4 gr.*
Res. Scam., Powd.	*1-2 gr.*
Aloes Socot., Powd.	*1 1-4 gr.*
Cardamom, Powd.	*1-9 gr.*
Soap, Powd.	*1-2 gr.*

One to three, night or morning.

CATHARTIC COMP., VEGETABLE . 1-10, 1-5 and 1 grain.
Aperient.
One to three, or more if required.

List of Chocolate-Coated Compressed Tablets.

(COMPRESSED PILLS.)

CINCHONIDINE SULPHATE . . . 2 grains.
Tonic, Anteperiodic.
Two grains or more, to be repeated as required.

COLD, No. 3 . . . . . .

Quinine Sulph.	2 gr.
Dover Powder	2 gr.
Capsicum	1-4 gr.
Tinct. Aconite	1 m.

One every three or four hours, and two or three at bedtime if needed.

COLOCYNTH COMP., EXT., U.S.P. 1-2 grain.
Laxative, Cathartic.
One-half to five grains at night.

CORYZA (Dr. H. J. Kenyon) . . .
For Colds and Coryza.

Camphor	1-2 gr.
Quinine Sulph.	1-2 gr.
Morphine Sulph.	1-64 gr.
Atropine Sulph.	1-2000 gr.

Acts as a direct stimulant to the congested mucous membrane of the naso-pharynx, restoring secretion and re-establishing the normal condition.
Four may be taken at bedtime, or one every two to four hours during the day until four are used.

CREASOTE . . . . . 1 and 2 minims.
Antiseptic. Especially valuable in tubercular and intestinal diarrhœa.
One or two after meals.

CREASOTE COMP. . . . . .

Creasote	1-12 m.
Cocaine Hydrochlor.	1-20 gr.
Cerium Oxalate	2 gr.
Pepsin, Pure (1-3000)	1-4 gr.
Tinct. Nux Vomica	1-4 m.

Corrective and sedative in gastric disorder, checking the persistent nausea and vomiting of pregnancy.
One to two every two or three hours, or as required.

CUBEB COMP. . . . . .
For Gonorrhœa.
One to three, after meals.

Cubeb, Powd.	3-4 gr.
Iron Sulph., Dried	1-8 gr.
Copaiba Mass	1-2 gr.
Venice Turpentine	1-4 gr.
Oil Santal	1-4 m.
Oil Wintergreen	1-10 m.

DAMIANA COMP. . . . . .
Aphrodisiac.

Ext. Damiana	2 gr.
Phosphorus	1-30 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-4 gr.

One to two, three times daily for a week, then one each night as a stimulant to the generative organs.

DIARRHŒA, No. 3 . . . . . .

Calomel	1-8 gr.
Ipecac, Powd.	1-32 gr.
Morphine Sulphate	1-16 gr.
Camphor	1-16 gr.
Capsicum	1-16 gr.

One every hour for three or four doses, then less frequently until relieved.

List of Chocolate-Coated Compressed Tablets.

(COMPRESSED PILLS.)

DYSPEPSIA (Haworth)

Ipecac, Powd.	1-8 gr.
Rhubarb, Powd.	1-4 gr.
Capsicum, Powd.	1-8 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1-40 gr.

One before or after meals, repeated in an hour if necessary.

EMMENAGOGUE

Ergotin	1 gr.
Iron Sulph., Dried	1 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore	1 gr.
Aloes Socot.	1 gr.
Oil Savine	1-4 m.

One every two hours for wholly functional intermission.

EMMENAGOGUE, IMPROVED

Ext. Cotton Root Bark	1 gr.
Ergotin	1 gr.
Iron Sulph., Dried	1 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore	1 gr.
Aloes Socot.	1 gr.
Oil Savine	1-4 m.

One every two hours for wholly functional intermission.

FLINT, TONIC CHALYBEATE. See *Tonic Chalybeate, Flint.*

FOUR CHLORIDES (Dr. Goodell)

Iron Chloride	1-2 gr.
Arsenic Chloride	1-64 gr.
Quinine Hydrochlor.	1 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate	1-48 gr.

Tonic and Alterative. A tonic in malarial affection and in a general anæmic condition.
One after each meal.

GONORRHŒA, NO. 1
Two, three times daily.

Cubebs, Powd.	1 1-4 gr.
Balsam Copaiba (solid)	1 1-4 gr.
Iron Sulph., Dried	1-4 gr.
Venice Turpentine	1-4 gr.

GONORRHŒA, NO. 2 (Prof. F. W. Gwyer

Cubebs, Powd.	2 gr.
Balsam Copaiba, Solid	1 1-2 gr.
Iron Sulphate, Dried	1-2 gr.
Venice Turpentine	1-2 gr.
Oil Santal (Myrtifol.)	1 m.

Two, three or four times daily, given with an alkali when symptoms of cystitis are evident.

HELONIAS COMP.
Uterine Tonic.

Ext. Black Haw	1 gr.
Ext. Cramp Bark	1 gr.
Ext. Unicorn Root	1-2 gr.
Ext. False Unicorn Root	1-2 gr.
Ext. Squaw Vine	1-2 gr.
Caulophyllin	1-4 gr.

The therapeutic virtue of this formula doubtless depends largely upon the presence of Viburnum Prunifolium and Viburnum Opulus, both of which contain a volatile substance similar to, if not identical with, Acid Valerianic, which has long been known to possess valuable antispasmodic properties. In combination with the other designated ingredients, its action is that of a carminative, anodyne and tonic. It is almost a specific, especially indicated for the correction of menorrhagia, uterine and ovarian neuralgias.
One, four times daily.

List of Chocolate-Coated Compressed Tablets.

(COMPRESSED PILLS.)

HEPATIC . . . . . .
Alterative, Laxative.

Blue Mass	gr.
Ext. Colocynth Comp.	2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1-2 gr.

One or two at night in habitual constipation and sluggish liver, succeeded by a brisk saline aperient the following morning.

HEPATIC (Kenyon) . . . . . .

Euonymin	1-8 gr.
Podophyllin	1-20 gr.
Ipecac	1-8 gr.
Calomel	1-8 gr.
Aloin	1-12 gr.

One or two at night, followed by another in the morning if necessary.

HYDRASTIN COMP. (Dr. Pettit) . .
Tonic, Laxative.

Hydrastin	1-8 gr.
Podophyllin	1-8 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1-60 gr.

One to three daily, taken preferably between meals.

IGNATIA AMARA, POWD. EXT. . . 1-4 and 1-2 grain.
Nervine Tonic.
One, as required.

IRON, ARSENIC AND STRYCHNINE, No. 1 . . . . . .
General Tonic.

Reduced Iron	1 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-100 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.

One, three times daily and on retiring.

IRON, ARSENIC AND STRYCHNINE, No. 2 . . . . . .
General Tonic.

Reduced Iron	1 gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-50 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.

One three times daily and on retiring.

IRON IODIDE, U. S. P. . . . . *Iodide of Iron* . . . . . 1 gr.
Tonic.
One or two, three times daily.

LADY WEBSTER (Pil. Aloes et Mastic, U. S. P.), 3 grains .
Laxative.

Aloes, Powd.	2 gr.
Gum Mastic	1-2 gr.
Red Rose, Powd.	1-2 gr.

One at night.

MERCURY IODIDE AND OPIUM .
Tonic, Alterative.

Mercury Iodide, Yellow	1 gr.
Opium, Powd.	1-3 gr.

One, three times daily.

MERCURY IODIDE, RED . . . . . 1-32 and 1-16 grain.
Alterative.
One-thirty-second to one-sixteenth grain after meals and at bedtime for treatment of syphilis, or one every three hours for biliousness.

MERCURY PROTIODIDE . . . . . 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-5, 1-4 and 1-2 grain.
Alterative.
One-tenth to one-half grain every two or three hours as an intestinal antiseptic.

List of Chocolate-Coated Compressed Tablets.

(COMPRESSED PILLS.)

MIGRAINE, No. 1 . . . . . .
Acetanilid . . . . . 2 gr.
Camphor Monobrom. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Caffeine Citrated . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Anodyne, Specific for Sick-Headache.
One every hour until four or six are taken.

MIGRAINE, No. 2 . . . . . .
Acetanilid . . . . . 3 gr.
Caffeine . . . . . 1 gr.
Camphor Monobrom. . . . . . 2 gr.

One every hour for three days, in frontal headache or hemicrania.

MORPHINE SULPHATE . . . . . 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 grain.
Sedative, Narcotic.

NERVE TONIC (Dr. Westbrook) . .
Zinc Phosphide . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Reduced Iron . . . . . 1 gr.

One, three times daily, discontinued for a week if nausea ensues.

NUX VOMICA COMP. (Dr. Foster)
Nux Vomica, Ext. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Capsicum, Powd. . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Ipecac, Powd. . . . . . 1-12 gr.

One after each meal as a stomachic tonic.

NUX VOMICA EXTRACT . . . . . 1-8, 1-4 and 1 2 grain.
Nervine Tonic.
One after each meal as a nerve and stomachic tonic.

NUX VOM. AND IGNATIA COMP. (equal to 10 m. of Freligh's Tonic . . . . . .
Nerve and Cerebral Tonic.
Tr. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1 m.
Tr. Ignatia . . . . . 1 m.
Tr. Cinchona . . . . . 5 m.
Tr. Ger. Chamomile . . . . . 1 m.
Tr. Gentian . . . . . 1 m.
Tr. Calumba . . . . . 1-2 m.
Phosphorus . . . . . 1-300 gr.
Aromatic Powder . . . . . 1 gr.

One, three or four times daily, taken with a large draught of water.

OPIUM AND CAMPHOR . . . . . .
Opium, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.
Camphor . . . . . 2 gr.

Anodyne
One or two, preferably at bedtime, to break up cold in head.
Three to six per day for painful cough, cramps or spasms.

OPIUM, CAMPHOR AND AMMONIUM CARBONATE . . . . . .
Opium Denarcot. . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Camphor . . . . . 2 gr.
Ammonium Carbonate . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.

Anodyne, Stimulant and Expectorant.
One or two, preferably at bedtime, to break up cold in the head.

OX-GALL COMP. (E. E. Richards)
For Gastric Dyspepsia.
Ox-Gall . . . . . 1 gr.
Pancreatin, Pure . . . . . 1 gr.
Ext. Colocynth Comp. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Quinine Hydrochlor. . . . . . 1-3 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Ext. Dandelion . . . . . 1 gr.

One or two before meals to promote intestinal digestion.

List of Chocolate-Coated Compressed Tablets.

(COMPRESSED PILLS.)

PHOSPHORUS, NUX VOMICA AND DAMIANA, NO. 1 . . . . . .
Aphrodisiac.
One or two at a dose.

Phosphorus	[illegible] gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	[illegible] gr.
Ext. Damiana	[illegible] gr.

PHOSPHORUS, NUX VOMICA AND DAMIANA, NO. 2 . . . . .
Aphrodisiac.
One or two at a dose.

Phosphorus	[illegible] gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	[illegible] gr.
Ext. Damiana	[illegible] gr.

PODOPHYLLIN . . . . . 1-10, 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 grain.
Laxative, Cathartic.
One-tenth to two grains at a dose.

PODOPHYLLIN COMP. . . . . . .
Tonic, Laxative.
One or two on retiring.

Podophyllin	[illegible] gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	[illegible] gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	[illegible] gr.

QUININE BISULPHATE . . . . . 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
One-half to fifteen grains at a dose.

QUININE AND CHOC. TROCHES . *Quinine Tannate* . . . . . [illegible] gr.

This, the most tasteless Salt of Quinine, is rendered absolu[illegible]ly free from any bitterness, as we prepare it in combination with [illegible] an aromatized sweet Chocolate. Those who know how difficult [illegible] is to administer Quinine, as usually dispensed, to young children [illegible]nd delicate women, will appreciate the advantages afforded, ever[illegible] to the most sensitive palate. There is but the slightest trace of [illegible]ny bitter taste, even when allowed to dissolve slowly in the mout[illegible].

The relative alkaloidal strength of this salt to the Sulphate [illegible]nd Bisulphate of Quinine is as follows:

One grain TANNATE represents . . 1-4 grain pure alkaloid
" BISULPHATE represents . 2-3 " " "
" SULPHATE represents . . 3-4 " " "

From one to three troches every three or four hours.

QUININE COMP. . . . . . .
Tonic, Alterative.
One or two after meals.

Quinine Sulphate	[illegible] gr.
Reduced Iron	[illegible] gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-[illegible] gr.

QUININE COMP. WITH STRYCH. . .
Tonic, Alterative.
One or two after meals.

Quinine Sulphate	[illegible] gr.
Reduced Iron	[illegible] gr.
Acid Arsenious	1-[illegible] gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.

QUININE HYPOPHOS. COMP. . .
Nutrient, Nerve Tonic.

Quinine Hypophosphite	[illegible] gr.
Iron Hypophosphite	1-2 gr.
Calcium Hypophosphite	1-2 gr.
Sodium Hypophosphite	1-4 gr.
Potassium Hypophosphite	1-4 gr.
Manganese Hypophosphite	1-4 gr.
Strychnine Hypophosphite	1-64 gr.

One, two or three times a day.

List of Chocolate-Coated Compressed Tablets.

(COMPRESSED PILLS.)

QUININE HYPOPHOS. COMP. AND CREASOTE. . . . . .

Quinine Hypophosphite	*1 gr.*
Iron Hypophosphite	*1-2 gr.*
Calcium Hypophosphite	*1-2 gr.*
Sodium Hypophosphite	*1-4 gr.*
Potassium Hypophosphite	*1-4 gr.*
Manganese Hypophosphite	*1-4 gr.*
Strychnine Hypophosphite	*1-64 gr.*
Creasote	*1-2 gtt.*

Nutrient, Nerve Tonic, Antiseptic.
One, two or three times a day.

QUININE, IRON AND ZINC VALERIANATES, NO. 1 . . . . .

Quinine Valerianate	*1 gr.*
Iron Valerianate	*1 gr.*
Zinc Valerianate	*1 gr.*

Tonic, Antispasmodic.
One every three hours as a sedative, or one three times daily as a tonic.

QUININE, IRON AND ZINC VALERIANATES, NO. 2 . . . . .

Quinine Valerianate	*1-2 gr.*
Iron Valerianate	*1-2 gr.*
Zinc Valerianate	*1-2 gr.*

Tonic, Antispasmodic.
One every three hours as a sedative or one three times daily as a tonic.

QUININE SULPHATE . . . . . 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grains.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
One-half to fifteen grains at a dose.

RHINITIS, half strength . . . . .

Camphor	*1-4 gr.*
Fluid Ext. Belladonna	*1-8 m.*
Quinine Sulphate	*1-4 gr.*

For rhinitis or cold in the head, coryza or nasal cold.

Rhinitis, or cold in the head, is of frequent occurrence in winter, almost every individual suffering more or less from it; and though the disease is usually slight, it may be the preliminary stage of more serious laryngeal and bronchial affections, extending by continuity of tissue or by the development of minute organisms. The tablets that we now offer as a remedy are effective when the cold or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat has developed the characteristic symptoms of redness, swelling and profuse watery discharge with sneezing, and will abort a threatened cold if taken in time. To abort a cold the tablets may be taken at first at short intervals—a quarter of an hour—until three or four have been taken, when they should be used less frequently. It is well to begin their use as soon as the patient is conscious of the preliminary dry and painful inflammation of the nose and throat that marks the onset of a cold. To relieve the congestion of the capillaries or superficial vessels of the nasal mucous membrane that gives rise to the feeling of having "caught cold," Quinine and Camphor are the most efficient remedies. The addition of the fluid extract of Belladonna is intended to check the profuse catarrh and sneezing which soon appear in a cold, Belladonna having the well-known property of promptly suppressing undue secretion in the nasal passages.

List of Chocolate-Coated Compressed Tablets.

(COMPRESSED PILLS.)

RHINITIS, full strength . . . . . { *Camphor* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Fluid Ext. Belladonna . . . . . 1-4 m.
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 1-2 gr.

For therapeutic notes, see RHINITIS, half strength.

SALINE AND CHALYBEATE TONIC (Flint). See *Tonic Chalybeate*, Flint.

SALOL AND SANTAL (Lustgarten) { *Salol* . . . . . 3 gr.
Rhubarb, Powd. . . . . . 1 gr.
Ext. Liquorice. . . . . . 2 gr.
Oil Santal Wood . . . . . 2 m.

After acute stage of Gonorrhœa and Gleet has subsided, when indications point to the use of an intestinal antiseptic combined with mild laxative and local stimulant action.
One pill three times a day after food (meals).

SEDATIVE (Dr. B. F. Baer) . . . . { *Ext. Valerian* . . . . . 1 gr.
Ext. Sumbul . . . . . 1 gr.
Asafœtida, Purified . . . . . 1 gr.
Nervine and Sedative.

One, three or four times a day, for relief of nervousness and hysteria.

STRYCHNINE . . . . . 1-100, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 gr.
Nervine Tonic.
One-hundredth to one-twentieth grain at a dose.

STRYCHNINE COMP. . . . . { *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Phosphorus . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica . . . . . 1-16 gr.
Iron Carbonate (Vallet's) . . . . . 1 gr.
Nervine Tonic.
One to two at a dose.

STRYCHNINE SULPHATE . . . . 1-100, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 gr.
Stomachic and general Nerve Tonic.
One-hundredth to one-twentieth grain at a dose.

SUMBUL COMP. . . . . { *Acid Arsenious* . . . . . 1-40 gr.
Iron Sulphate, Dried . . . . . 1 gr.
Ext. Sumbul . . . . . 1 gr.
Asafœtida . . . . . 2 gr.
Tonic, Antispasmodic.

One after each meal as a general nerve tonic.

"SUN" CHOLERA MIXTURE.

A safe, efficient and speedy cure for colic, diarrhœa, cramp, pain in the bowels, flatulence, cholera morbus and cholera.
For adults, two every half hour for four doses if the disorder is not checked, and then one every hour if required. For children, one every one or two hours.

THREE VALERIANATES, NO. 1 . . { *Quinine Valerianate* . . . . . 1 gr.
Iron Valerianate . . . . . 1 gr.
Zinc Valerianate . . . . . 1 gr.
Tonic, Antispasmodic.
One or two every three hours.

THREE VALERIANATES, NO. 2 . . { *Quinine Valerianate* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Iron Valerianate . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Zinc Valerianate . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Tonic, Antispasmodic.
One or two every three hours.

List of Chocolate-Coated Compressed Tablets.

(COMPRESSED PILLS.)

TONIC (Aiken) . . . . . .
Nerve Tonic and Stimulant.

Reduced Iron	*2-3 gr.*
Quinine Sulphate	*1 gr.*
Strychnine Alkaloid	*1-50 gr.*
Acid Arsenious	*1-50 gr.*

One or two, three times daily, after meals.

TONIC CHALYBEATE (Flint) . . .

Sodium Chlor., C. P.	*3 dr.*
Potassium Chlor., C. P.	*9 gr.*
Potassium Sulph., C. P.	*6 gr.*
Potassium Carb.	*3 gr.*
Sodium Carb., C. P.	*36 gr.*
Magnesium Carb.	*3 gr.*
Calc. Phos. Præcip.	*30 gr.*
Calc. Carb.	*3 gr.*
Ferri Redact. (Merck)	*27 gr.*
Ferri Carb.	*3 gr.*

M. et ft. Pil. No. LX.

A most valuable formula where a chalybeate is indicated.
Two, three times daily.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM, POWD.
EXTRACT . . . . . 1 grain.
Uterine Sedative and Antispasmodic.
One to ten grains, administered every hour with warm drinks or infusions.

WARBURG TINCTURE, WITH ALOES. Representing 1 teaspoonful.
Antimalarial.
One or two, three times daily, for chronic malarial fevers. Decrease the dose if action is too free.

WARBURG TINCTURE, WITHOUT ALOES. Representing 1 teaspoonful.
Antimalarial.
One or two, three or four times daily, in chronic malarial fevers, and, if constipated, alternate with Warburg Tincture Tablet with Aloes until laxative action is produced.

ZINC PHOSPHIDE . . . . . 1-12, 1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 grain.
Nerve Tonic.
One-twelfth to one-half grain at a dose.

COMPRESSED

MEDICINAL LOZENGES.

The cordial endorsement given by medical men to our Compressed Pills (Tablets) and Tablet Triturates induced us to offer a number of formulæ as Compressed Lozenges, which, however, should not be confused with the numerous confections and pasty mixtures so much in vogue at one time. Our Lozenges are intended strictly and exclusively for medicinal purposes. They embrace all those authorized by the United States Pharmacopœia, the British Pharmacopœia, the London Hospital for Diseases of the Throat (formulæ suggested by Sir Morell Mackenzie) and a number of unofficial but popular combinations that have long been recognized by the profession as standard remedial agents.

Our long experience in manufacturing this class of products, and the perfection of our machinery, enable us to produce a Lozenge of exact weight, accuracy of dose, beauty of finish and thorough comminution of the active medicinal ingredients. As Lozenges are invariably used *ad libitum*, we do not undertake to suggest definite doses excepting in a few instances.

OFFICIAL LOZENGES OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA.

(TROCHISCI, U. S. P.)

ACIDI TANNICI	*Acid Tannic*	*1 gr.*
AMMONII CHLORIDI, 1880	*Ammonium Muriate*	*2 gr.*
AMMONII CHLORIDI, 1890	*Ammonium Chloride*	*1 3-5 gr.*
	Ext. Liquorice	*4 gr.*
CATECHU	*Catechu*	*1 gr.*
CRETÆ	*Prepared Chalk*	*4 gr.*
CUBEBÆ	*Oleo-resin Cubeb*	*1-2 gr.*

These Lozenges will be found very serviceable in diminishing excessive secretion of mucus from pharyngitis, etc.
One every three or four hours.

FERRI	*Ferric Hydroxide*	*5 gr.*
GLYCYRRHIZÆ ET OPII	*Ext. Liquorice*	*2 1-3 gr.*
	Ext. Opium	*1-12 gr.*
IPECACUANHÆ	*Ipecac*	*1-3 gr.*
KRAMERIÆ	*Ext. Rhatany*	*1 gr.*

Astringent.
For sore throat, take one every two hours, dissolved slowly in the mouth; for diarrhœa, dysentery, summer complaints, etc., one every hour.

Official Lozenges of the United States Pharmacopœia.

MAGNESIÆ, 1880	*Magnesia Calc.*	*3 gr.*
MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ	*Oil Peppermint*	*1-6 m.*
One as often as desired.		
MORPHINÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ	*Morphine Sulphate*	*1-40 gr.*
	Ipecac	*1-12 gr.*
POTASSII CHLORATIS	*Potassium Chlorate*	*5 gr.*
One as often as may be required.		
SODII BICARBONATIS	*Sodium Bicarbonate*	*3 gr.*
SODII SANTONINATIS, 1880	*Sodium Santoninate*	*1 gr.*
SANTONINI	*Santonin*	*1-2 gr.*
For adults, one night and morning; for children, one-fourth or one-half.		
ZINGIBERIS	*Tinct. Ginger*	*3 1-5 m.*
One to five, and repeat as may be required.		

OFFICIAL LOZENGES OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

ACIDI TANNICI	*Acid Tannic*	*1-2 gr.*
BISMUTHI	*Bismuth Subnitrate*	*2 gr.*
	Magnesia Carbonate	*2 1-2 gr.*
	Precipitated Chalk	*3 2-3 gr.*
CATECHU	*Catechu*	*1 gr.*
FERRI REDACTI	*Reduced Iron*	*1 gr.*
IPECACUANHÆ	*Ipecac*	*1-4 gr.*
MORPHINÆ	*Morphine Muriate*	*1-36 gr.*
MORPHINÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ	*Morphine Muriate*	*1-36 gr.*
	Ipecac	*1-12 gr.*
SODII BICARBONATIS	*Sodium Bicarbonate*	*5 gr.*

LOZENGES OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

FORMULÆ SUGGESTED BY DR. MORELL MACKENZIE.

(Made with Black- and Red-Currant Paste.)

ACIDI BENZOICI	*Acid Benzoic*	*1-2 gr.*
ACIDI CARBOLICI	*Acid Carbolic*	*1 gr.*

Antiseptic, Stimulant, Disinfectant.

In this form (Lozenge) is afforded the very best possible medium for the internal administration of Carbolic Acid. They are almost a specific for fetor of breath, vomiting, sore throat and cough when due to irritability of the gastric or intestinal mucous membranes. In dyspepsia, coupled with fermentative diarrhœa and flatulence, they will give speedy relief. They are also valuable for removing intestinal worms, and owing to the diaphoretic properties of the drug will be found useful in measles, scarlatina and smallpox.

Three to six may be taken during the day.

Lozenges of the London Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.

ACIDI TANNICI	*Acid Tannic*	1 1-	gr.
ACONITI	*Tinct. Aconite, B. P.*	1-	m.
AMMONII CHLORIDI	*Ammonium Muriate*		gr.
BORACIS	*Borax*		gr.
CATECHU	*Pale Catechu*		gr.
CUBEBÆ	*Cubebs*	1 —	gr.

This Lozenge will be found very serviceable in diminishing excessive secretion of mucus from pharyngitis, etc.
One every three or four hours.

GUAIACI	*Guaiac Resin*		gr.

One every two hours in acute inflammations; three times daily in chronic affections.

HÆMATOXYLI	*Ext. Logwood*	2	gr.
KINO	*Gum Kino*	2	gr.
KRAMERIÆ	*Ext. Rhatany*	3	gr.

Astringent.
For sore throat, take one every two hours, dissolved slowly in the mouth; for diarrhœa, dysentery, summer complaints, etc., one every hour.

LACTUCÆ	*Ext. Lettuce*	1 g	gr.
POTASSÆ CHLORATIS	*Potassium Chlorate*	3 g	gr.
POTASSÆ CITRATIS	*Potassium Citrate*	3 g	gr.
POTASSÆ TARTRAS ACIDÆ	*Potassium Bitartrate*	3 g	gr.
PYRETHRI	*Pellitory Root*	1 g	gr.
SEDATIVI	*Ext. Opium*	1-10 g	gr.

UNOFFICIAL LOZENGES.

ACID BENZOIC	1-2 grain.		
ACID BENZOIC COMP. (Dr. R. B. Faulkner)	*Acid Benzoic*	1-2 g.	gr.
	Acid Boric	1 g.	gr.
	Sugar and Black-Currant Paste	q.	
ACID CARBOLIC	1 grain.		
ACID SALICYLIC	1 grain.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	1-100 g	gr.
	[illegible]	1-125 g	gr.
	[illegible]	1-6	gr.
	[illegible]	1-8	gr.
	[illegible]	q	
[illegible]	1-2 grain.		
[illegible]	1 grain.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	1 1-2	gr.
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	gr.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	gr.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	gr.

Unofficial Lozenges.

AMMONIA (Jackson)
- *Ammonium Muriate* . . . . . 1 *gr.*
- *Morphine Muriate* . . . . . 1-24 *gr.*
- *Hyoscyamus* . . . . . 1-2 *gr.*
- *Ulmus* . . . . . 3 *gr.*
- *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 3 *gr.*
- *Tolu* . . . . . 1-5 *gr.*

For an adult, one; children, one-fourth to one-half, repeated every four hours, or oftener if required.

AMMON. CHLORIDE AND CUBEB
- *Ammonium Muriate* . . . . . 2 *gr.*
- *Cubebs* . . . . . 1 *gr.*
- *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 7 1-2 *gr.*

AMMON. CHLOR. AND LIQUORICE
- *Ammonium Muriate* . . . . . 2 *gr.*
- *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 7 1-2 *gr.*
- *Oil Anise* . . . . . 1-20 *m.*

One every hour or two.

BISMUTH AND CHARCOAL
- *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . . . 2 *gr.*
- *Charcoal* . . . . . 5 *gr.*

BORAX . . . . . 3 grains.

CAFFEINE CITRATED . . . . . 1 grain.

CAPSICUM . . . . . 1-5 grain.

CHARCOAL . . . . . 10 and 20 grains.

One to two before and after meals.

CHARCOAL AND SODA
- *Charcoal* . . . . . 5 *gr.*
- *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 3 *gr.*

CHLORODYNE
- *Each Lozenge represents 2 drops of Wyeth's Chlorodyne*

COCAINE
- *Cocaine Hydrochlorate* . . . . . 1-6 *gr.*
- *Sweet Vanilla Chocolate* . . . . . 1¼ *gr.*

COCAINE AND CUBEB COMP.
- *Cocaine Muriate* . . . . . 1-12 *gr.*
- *Cubebs* . . . . . 1 *gr.*
- *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 3 *gr.*
- *Acid Benzoic* . . . . . 1-2 *gr.*
- *Potassium Chlor.* . . . . . 2 *gr.*

One every two or three hours.

CORYZA
- *Oleo-resin Cubeb* . . . . . 1-5 *gr.*
- *Tolu* . . . . . 1-5 *gr.*
- *Oil Sassafras* . . . . . 1-10 *m.*
- *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 7 *gr.*

Five to ten may be taken during the twenty-four hours.

EUCALYPTUS
- *Gum Eucalyptus* . . . . . 1 *gr.*
- *Alum* . . . . . 1 *gr.*
- *Rose Leaf* . . . . . 1-2 *gr.*

One every hour or two.

GINGER (strong) . . . . . *Tinct. Ginger* . . . . . 15 *m.*

One or two, and repeat if required.

GINGER AND SODIUM BICARB.
- *Tinct. Ginger* . . . . . 10 *m.*
- *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 2 *gr.*

Stimulant, Carminative and Antacid.

This well known and much used combination will correct acidity, relieve headache and prove an admirable corrective and stimulant in most cases of indigestion, flatulence, heartburn and dyspepsia.

A Lozenge should be dissolved slowly in the mouth every half hour or hour until relieved.

Unofficial Lozenges.

GUAIAC	*Resin Guaiac*	2 gr.

One every two hours in acute inflammations; three times daily in chronic affections.

GUAIAC AND POTASSIUM IODIDE	*Resin Guaiac*	2 gr.
	Potassium Iodide	1 gr.
IPECAC AND OPIUM	*Dover Powder*	1 gr.
IPECAC AND SQUILL	*Ipecac*	1-4 gr.
	Squill	1-2 gr.
IRON AND CHOCOLATE	*Reduced Iron*	1 gr.

Three to six taken in the course of twenty-four hours.

KERMES MINERAL . . . . . 1-2 grain.

KINO . . . . . 2 grains.

KOLA AND COCA COMP.	*Ext. Kola*	2 gr.
	Ext. Coca Erythroxylon	1-2 gr.
	Fluid Ext. Celery	1 m.
KRAMERIA COMP. (Dr. R. B. Faulkner)	*Cubebs*	2 g.
	Ext. Krameria	2 g.
	Sugar and Black-Currant Paste	q.
LETTUCE	*Ext. Lettuce*	1 g.
LIQUORICE, 5 and 10 grains	*Made of Mellor & Rittenhouse's Pure Extract of Liquorice.*	

One or more as often as desired.

LIQUORICE AND ANISEED	*Morphine Sulphate*	1-80 gr.
	Tartar Emetic	1-80 gr.
	Oil Star Anise	1-10 m.
	Ext. Liquorice	5 gr.

LIQUORICE POWDER, Co., U. S. P.
(Pulv. Glycyr. Co., U.S.P.) 20 grains.
Two or three.

LIME JUICE.

LIME JUICE AND GINGER.

LOGWOOD	*Ext. Logwood*	2 gr.
MARSHMALLOW	*Marshmallow Root, Powd.*	5 gr.
	Sugar and Neroli	q. s.
PASTILLES DE PARIS. (See Coryza)	*Oleo-resin Cubeb*	1-5 gr.
	Tolu	1-5 gr.
	Oil Sassafras	10 m.
	Ext. Liquorice	7 gr.

Five to ten may be taken during twenty-four hours.

PECTORAL (Jackson)	*Ipecac*	1-15 gr.
	Kermes Mineral	1-15 gr.
	Morphine Muriate	1-20 gr.
	Tolu	1-5 gr.
	Ext. Liquorice	2 gr.

One every one, two or three hours; children proportionately less.

PELLITORY	*Pellitory Root*	1 gr.
PEPPERMINT (strong)	*Oil Peppermint*	1-3 m.

One as often as desired.

PEPSIN	*Pepsin, Sacch.*	5 gr.

Unofficial Lozenges.

PEPSIN, AROMATIC . . . . . { *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 3-4 gr.; *Acid Tartaric* . . . . . 1-4 gr.; *Oil Pimento* . . . . . , *Oil Lemon* . . . . . , *Oil Cassia* . . . . . } q. s.

PEPSIN AND BISMUTH . . . . . { *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 2 gr.; *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . . . 3 gr.

PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND CHARCOAL { *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 5 gr; *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . . . 2 gr.; *Charcoal* . . . . . 5 gr.

One before and after each meal.

PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND GINGER . { *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 2 gr.; *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . . . 3 gr.; *Ginger* . . . . . 1 gr.

PEPSIN AND CALCIUM LACTOPHOS. { *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 3 gr.; *Calcium Lactophosphate* . . . . . 2 gr.

PEPSIN AND CHARCOAL . . . . . { *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 2 gr.; *Charcoal* . . . . . 5 gr.

One before and after meals.

PEPSIN, CHARCOAL AND SODA . . { *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 1 gr.; *Charcoal* . . . . . 3 gr.; *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 3 gr.

PEPSIN AND CHARCOAL, WITH MAGNESIA AND GINGER . { *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 1 gr.; *Charcoal* . . . . . 3 gr.; *Magnesia Calc.* . . . . . 2 gr.; *Ginger* . . . . . 1 gr.

One before and after meals or at bedtime.

PEPSIN AND IRON . . . . . { *Pepsin, Sacch.* . . . . . 3 gr.; *Iron Pyrophosphate* . . . . . 2 gr.

POTASS. CHLORATE (with Lemon) 2 and 3 grains.

POTASS. CHLORATE (with Vanilla) 2, 3 and 5 grains.
One as often as may be required.

POTASS. CHLORATE (with Wintergreen) . . . . . 4 grains.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE AND AMMONIUM MURIATE . . . . { *Potassium Chlorate* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.; *Ammonium Muriate* . . . . . 2 1-2 gr.

One as often as may be required.

POTASSIUM CHLOR. AND COCAINE { *Potassium Chlorate* . . . . . 2 gr.; *Cocaine Muriate* . . . . . 1-12 gr.

POTASSIUM CHLOR. AND CUBEBS . { *Cubebs* . . . . . 1 gr.; *Potassium Chlorate* . . . . . 2 gr.; *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 3 gr.; *Oil Sassafras* . . . . . 1-10 m.

POTASSIUM CHLOR. AND GUAIAC { *Potassium Chlorate* . . . . . 1 gr.; *Resin Guaiac* . . . . . 2 gr.; *Ipecac* . . . . . 1-8 gr.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE . . . . . 5 grains.

POTASSIUM CITRATE . . . . . 3 grains.

POTASS. TARTRAS ACIDA . . . . *Cream Tartar* . . . . . 3 gr.

Unofficial Lozenges.

RED GUM.

Astringent, Styptic and Antiseptic.

This Lozenge is admirably adapted and effective as a reme[illegible]ly in all cases of relaxed uvula, inflamed mucous membranes a[illegible]d bronchial tubes, ulcerated sore mouth and gums, and its lo[illegible]al action as an astringent, styptic and antiseptic is most marke[illegible]d. Its peculiar styptic effect upon all mucous surfaces, particular[illegible]ly the fauces, deadens the sensibilities, thus sheathing and produci[illegible]ng a soothing, calmative effect, lessening the tendency to cough a[illegible]d relieving the soreness.

Dissolve one slowly in the mouth every two or three hours.

RHUBARB, AROMATIC	*Rhubarb*	2 g
	Aromatic Powder	1 g
RHUBARB AND GINGER	*Rhubarb*	2 g.
	Ginger	1 g.
RHUBARB, GINGER AND SODA	*Rhubarb*	2 g.
	Ginger	1 g.
	Sodium Bicarbonate	2 g.

Carminative, Stimulant, Antacid.

One or two before or after meals, or, as a regular daily remedy take one three times a day.

RHUBARB AND MAGNESIA	*Rhubarb*	2 g
	Magnesia	2 g
ROSE LEAF AND ALUM	*Red Rose Leaf*	1 g
	Alum	1 g
SANTONIN AND CALOMEL	*Santonin*	1-2 gr.
	Calomel	1-2 gr.

For adults, one at night; for children, half of one as often.

SANTONIN AND CALOMEL WITH CHOCOLATE	*Santonin*	1-2 gr.
	Calomel	1-2 gr.
	Sweet Chocolate	19 gr.

For adults, one at night; for children, one half or one-fourth.

SANTONIN AND CHOCOLATE	*Santonin*	1 gr.
	Sweet Chocolate	19 gr.

For adults, one at night; for children, one-half or one-fourth.

SANTONIN AND PODOPHYLLIN	*Santonin*	1-2 gr.
	Resin Podophyllin	1-20 gr.
SODIUM BENZOATE COMP., NO. 1 (Dr. Q. C. Smith	*Sodium Benzoate*	1 2 gr.
	Santonin	1-48 gr.
	Ext. Cubebs	1-13 gr.
	Marshmallow	2 gr.
	Saccharine	1-4 gr.
	Black-Currant Paste, q. s. to	20 gr.
SODIUM BENZOATE COMP., NO. 2 (Dr. Q. C. Smith)	*Sodium Benzoate*	1 2 gr.
	Apomorphine	1-48 gr.
	Santonin	1-48 gr.
	Ext. Cubebs	1-12 gr.
	Marshmallow Powd.	2 gr.
	Saccharine and Currant Paste	q. s.
SPITTA'S. (See Coryza)	*Oleo-resin Cubeb*	1-5 gr.
	Tolu	1-5 gr.
	Oil Sassafras	1-10 m.
	Ext. Liquorice	7 gr.

Five to ten may be taken during twenty-four hours.

Unofficial Lozenges.

SQUILL COMP.	*Squill*	1 1-2 gr.
	Senega	1 1-2 gr.
	Tartar Emetic	1-25 gr.
SULPHUR COMP. (Dr. Q. C. Smith)	*Sulphur*	5 gr.
	Cream Tartar	2 gr.
	Ext. Ipecac	1-100 gr.
	Ext. Capsicum	1-500 gr.
	Acid Arsenious	1-1000 gr.
	Calcium Bisulphite	1-8 gr.

This admirable combination has recently excited considerable interest among the members of the medical profession. Its advantages as a gentle but efficient aperient and as a convenient, pleasant and active remedy for habitual constipation, will be at once apparent, and it will doubtless supplant many of the active drastic purgative remedies in general use.

One, two or three, to be slowly dissolved in the mouth soon after meals, will be sufficient to produce a gentle and pleasant action. We would suggest in addition that the patient, after the Lozenge has dissolved, slowly drink a glass of water to increase the potency of the Lozenge.

SULPHUR AND CREAM TARTAR	*Washed Sulphur*	5 gr.
	Cream Tartar	15 gr.

Stimulant, Laxative, Anti-Constipation.

One to four during the day.

TAR.

TOLÚ-ELM . . . . . *Balsam Tolu, Elm Bark and Rock Candy.*

WILD CHERRY	*Morphine Sulphate*	1-50 gr.
	Ipecac	1-50 gr.
	Kermes Mineral	1-4 gr.
	Oil Bitter Almond	1-100 m.
	Fluid Ext. Wild Cherry	1-10 m.
	Tinct. Veratrum Viride	3-10 m.
WISTAR'S	*Opium*	1-10 gr.
	Ext. Liquorice	2 gr.
	Oil Anise	1-30 m.

BROOKLYN THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES.

No. 1.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE COMP.	*Ammonium Muriate*	2 gr.
	Cubebs	1 gr.
	Ext. Liquorice	6 gr.

For the cure of hoarseness, bronchial irritation, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, etc. These Lozenges are specially adapted for public speakers, clergymen, singers and those who are affected by enfeebled vocal organs.

One may be dissolved slowly in the mouth before singing or speaking, or one every hour or two in cases of coughs, hoarseness and other affections of the lungs and throat.

No. 2.

COCAINE COMP.	*Cocaine Hydrochlorate*	1-10 gr.
	Morphine Sulphate	1-24 gr.
	Potassium Chlorate	3 gr.

COMPRESSED

TABLET TRITURATES

All that has been said with reference to Compressed Powders (or on page 166 applies as well to our Tablet Triturates, which, as w noted, in many instances are of the same medication and dose a Pills (Tablets), but, being triturated with Milk-Sugar, are always preferred as being more efficient than the medicament itself when e ited in the original state.

Our TRITURATES are absolutely exact and keep indefinitely with or no danger of loss; they are convenient for administration, and more minute doses are required for infants the Tablets may be re to a fine powder by simply crushing with a knife or the thumb-nail.

TRITURATES, to be valuable therapeutically, must be made in ac ance with certain well defined processes: they must contain the p quantity of the medicament and must be accurate in dose; they m genuine mixtures—*i. e.*, the medicinal agent must be uniformly distril through the whole mass; they must be firm enough to retain their yet sufficiently friable to be reduced to a powder when moderate pre is applied, and where the medicament is a soluble substance its solu must be preserved.

Having an extensive plant, designed expressly for the preparati Compressed Pills, Tablet Triturates, etc., we claim, with the utmost dence, that our Tablets conform to the most exacting standard of e lence and embody all of the essential qualities described. To eff thorough admixture of the medicament with the vehicle or excipi to insure that only the true dose is contained in the Tablets and th are uniform in size and weight—can only be accomplished whe laboratory is equipped with the most complete appliances and whe closest attention is given to every detail of the manipulation, a addition to these essentials of the mechanical process the whole m supervised and directed by the best practical experience and hi commercial integrity. The completeness of our laboratory equip and the reputation gained for our preparations are guarantees tha claims will be amply sustained and that our products will bear the c scrutiny.

LIST OF COMPRESSED TABLET TRITURAT

ACETANILID COMP. (Dr. Aulde) 1-2 grain . . . . . { *Acetanilid* . . . . . 7 / *Caffeine* . . . . . 1 / *Sodium Bicarbonate, C. P.* 1

Antipyretic, Analgesic. Adapted to children.
One, repeated every hour or two, as the case may indicate.

ACID ARSENIOUS 1-200, 1-100, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-3
Tonic, Alterative. 1-20 grain.
One-two-hundredth to one-twentieth grain two or three daily, after meals, according to age and requirements.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

ACID BENZOIC . . . . . 1-10, 1-5 and 1 grain.
Stimulant, Expectorant and Astringent.
One-tenth to one-twentieth grain at a dose, dissolved in water, in diphtheritic conditions.

ACID BORIC . . . . . 1-10, 1-5 and 1 grain.
Antiseptic, Detergent.
One-tenth to one grain at a dose, repeated at intervals of fifteen to thirty minutes when symptoms are severe.

ACID CARBOLIC . . . . . 1-10 grain.
Antizymotic.
One every hour until symptoms are relieved.

ACID GALLIC . . . . . 1 grain.
Astringent.
One to five grains at a dose.

ACID SALICYLIC . . . . . 1 grain.
Antipyretic, Antirheumatic and Antiseptic.
One every hour, administered cautiously, and discontinued if nausea ensues.

ACID TANNIC . . . . . 1 grain.
Astringent.
One to five grains at a dose.

ACONITE, FLUID EXTRACT . . . 1-2 and 1 minim.
Arterial Sedative, Diaphoretic.
One-half to two minims every hour in fever and neuralgia.

ACONITE, TINCTURE . . . . . 1-4, 1-2, 3-4, 1 and 2 minims.
Arterial Sedative, Diaphoretic.
One-quarter to two minims, according to severity of symptoms.

ACONITINA CRYST. (Merck) . . . 1-500, 1-200 and 1-100 grain.
Arterial Sedative, Diaphoretic.
One-five-hundredth to one-sixtieth grain at a dose.

ALOIN . . . . . 1-10, 1-5, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 grain.
Laxative, Cathartic, acting chiefly on the lower intestinal tract.
One or two at night in habitual constipation.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA AND NUX VOMICA . . . . . { *Aloin* . . . . . 1-5 gr.; *Ext. Belladonna* . . . . . 1-8 gr.; *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-6 gr.
Tonic, Laxative.
One or two at night, repeated each day if necessary, in hepatic derangements or in chronic constipation.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA AND PODOPHYLLIN . . . . . { *Aloin* . . . . . 1-8 gr.; *Ext. Belladonna* . . . . . 1-8 gr.; *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Cathartic and Laxative.
One to two, night and morning.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA, PODOPHYLLIN AND NUX VOMICA . . Tonic, Laxative.

Aloin	1-10 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-10 gr.
Podophyllin	1-10 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-10 gr.

One or two at night as a hepatic laxative, repeated every other night until symptoms are corrected.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA AND STRYCHNINE, NO. 1 . . . . . Tonic, Laxative.

Aloin	1-5 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-8 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.

One or two at night, followed by four following day in hepatic derangements or in chronic constipation.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA AND STRYCHNINE, NO. 2 . . . . . Tonic, Laxative.

Aloin	1-5 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-8 gr.
Strychnine	1-120 gr.

One or two at night, followed by four following day in hepatic derangements or in chronic constipation.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA, STRYCHNINE AND EXT. CASCARA . Tonic, Laxative.

Aloin	1-5 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-8 gr.
Strychnine	1-120 gr.
Ext. Cascara	1-2 gr.

One or two at night, followed by four following day in hepatic derangements or in chronic constipation.

ALOIN, BELLADONNA, STRYCHNINE AND IPECAC, NO. 1

Aloin	1-5 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-8 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.
Ipecac	1-16 gr.

Hepatic Stimulant, Laxative and Diaphoretic.
One to two, night and morning, repeated for two or three days until symptoms are corrected,

ALOIN, BELLADONNA, STRYCHNINE AND IPECAC, NO. 2

Aloin	1-4 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1-8 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.
Ipecac	1-16 gr.

Hepatic Stimulant, Laxative and Diaphoretic.
One to two, night and morning, repeated for two or three days until symptoms are corrected.

ALOIN, IRON AND STRYCHNINE . Hematic, Tonic, Laxative.

Aloin	1-5 gr.
Reduced Iron	1 gr.
Strychnine	1-60 gr.

One morning and night.

ALOIN AND PODOPHYLLIN, NO. 1 Laxative and Cathartic.

Aloin	1-8 gr.
Podophyllin	1-8 gr.

One to four at a dose, repeated in the morning if necessary.

ALOIN AND PODOPHYLLIN, NO. 2 Cathartic, Laxative.

Aloin	1-4 gr.
Podophyllin	1-4 gr.

One to two at a dose, repeated next morning if necessary.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE . . . . . 1-10, 1-2, and 1 grain.
Stimulant, Expectorant.
One-tenth to five grains as frequently as required.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

AMMON. CHLORIDE AND CODEINE COMP. . . . . .
- *Ammonium Muriate* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
- *Cubebs* . . . . . 1-3 gr.
- *Codeine* . . . . . 1-25 gr.

Anodyne, Stimulant and Hypnotic.
One every hour or half hour in irritation accompanying sore throat and colds.

AMMON. CHLORIDE, CUBEB AND EXT. LIQUORICE . . . . .
- *Ammonium Muriate* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
- *Cubebs* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Ext. Liquorice* . . . . . 1-10 gr.

Stimulant, Expectorant.
One dissolved on the tongue occasionally for irritation of the throat and cough.

AMMON. CHLORIDE AND HYOSCYAMUS COMP. . . . . .
- *Ammonium Muriate* . . . . . 1 gr.
- *Ext. Henbane* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
- *Tartar Emetic* . . . . . 1-24 gr.

Stimulant, Diaphoretic and Anodyne.
One every hour or two to promote expectoration.

ANODYNE FOR INFANTS (Dr. Waugh) . . . . . .
- *Nickel Bromide* . . . . . 1-134 gr.
- *Codeine Sulphate* . . . . . 1-67 gr.
- *Ipecac, Powd.* . . . . . 1-134 gr.
- *Lithium Carbonate* . . . . . 1-25 gr.
- *Oil Anise* . . . . . 1 134 gr.

Anodyne, Sedative in flatulent colic, restlessness and teething of children.
One or two dissolved in hot water and administered every half hour or hour will produce quieting effect.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC (Fothergill) . .
- *Strychnine* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
- *Black Pepper, Powd.* . . . . . 3-10 gr.
- *Ipecac* . . . . . 2-15 gr.
- *Ext. Gentian* . . . . . 1-5 gr.

Three or four per day in atonic dyspepsia with feeble physical power.

ANTIMONY AND IPECAC . . . . .
- *Tartar Emetic* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
- *Ipecac* . . . . . 1-100 gr.

One every two hours for a cold when accompanied with asthmatic symptoms.

APOMORPHINE HYDROCHLOR. . . 1-50, 1-20 and 1-10 grain.
Emetic.
One-fiftieth to one-tenth grain at a dose.

ARSENIC BROMIDE . . . . . 1-200, 1-100, 1-60 and 1-30 grain.
Sedative, Alterative.
One-two-hundredth to one-twentieth grain three to four times daily in chronic skin diseases and malarial poisoning. The remedy should be discontinued on the appearance of pain in the abdomen.

ARSENIC IODIDE . . . . . 1-200, 1-100, 1-50, 1-35 and 1-20 grain.
Alterative.
One-two-hundredth to one-twentieth grain three or four times daily in chronic diseases of the skin.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

ARSENIC SULPHIDE, YELLOW . . 1-100, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 grain.
One, three or four times daily, in suppurative diseases of the skin.
Cease medicine upon observing the physiological effect.

ARSENIC SULPHIDE, RED . . . . 1-100, 1-50, 1-40 and 1-30 grain.
One, three or four times daily, in suppurative diseases of the skin.
Cease medicine upon observing the physiological effect.

ATROPINE SULPHATE . . . . . 1-500, 1-200, 1-150, 1-100, 1-80 and 1-50 grain.
Narcotic, Sedative.
One, repeated cautiously, to relieve neuralgic or rheumatic pains.

BALSAM COPAIBA . . . . . 1-10 minim.
Expectorant, Diuretic.
One or two, repeated frequently, as an expectorant or to increase the flow of urine.

BELLADONNA, FLUID EXTRACT . 1-2 and 1 minim.
Alterative, Diaphoretic, Narcotic.
One, according to indications, in fever, neuralgia, rhinitis and tonsillitis, given preferably in water.

BELLADONNA, POWD. EXTRACT . 1-8, 1-6 and 1-4 grain.
Alterative, Diaphoretic, Narcotic.
One, according to indications, in fever, neuralgia, rhinitis or tonsillitis, given preferably in water.

BELLADONNA, TINCTURE . . . . 1-2, 1, 2 and 5 minims.
Alterative, Diaphoretic, Narcotic.
One, according to indications, in fever, neuralgia, rhinitis and tonsillitis, given preferably in water.

BETA-NAPHTOL . . . . . 1 grain.
Antiseptic, Antifermentative.
Half-hour doses until symptoms are relieved.

BISMUTH AND CALOMEL COMP. . { *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . . . 1 gr.; *Calomel* . . . . . 1-40 gr.; *Cerium Oxalate* . . . . . 1-2 gr.; *Ipecac* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Alterative, Stomachic.
One or two after meals as a tonic in dyspepsia.

BISMUTH SUBCARBONATE . . . . 1 and 2 grains.
Absorbent, Stomachic.
Three to five per day, or as a tonic two or three per day continuously.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE . . . . . 1 and 2 grains.
Absorbent, Stomachic.
Three to five per day, or as a tonic two or three per day continuously.

BISMUTH SUBNIT. AND CERIUM OXALATE . . . . . { *Bismuth Subnitrate* . . . . . 1-2 gr.; *Cerium Oxalate* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Gastric Sedative.
One every hour or two to check nausea of sick-headache.

BLACK HAW, POWD. EXTRACT . 1 grain.
Alterative, Uterine Tonic and Diaphoretic.
Two every two hours until symptoms are relieved.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

BLUE MASS . . . . . 1-4, 1-2 and 1 grain.
Hepatic, Alterative.
One-quarter to five grains at bedtime, followed in the morning by an aperient.

BLUE MASS COMP. . . . . .
Alterative, Sedative.

Blue Mass	*1-2 gr.*
Opium	*1 8 gr.*
Ipecac	*1-8 gr.*

One every two hours for bilious diarrhœa.

BRONCHITIS (Dr. Davis) . . . . .

Tinct. Aconite	*1-5 gtt*
Tinct. Bryony	*1-10 gtt.*
Tinct. Belladonna	*1-10 gtt.*
Antimony Sulphide	*1-100 gr.*
Potassium Bichromate	*1-100 gr.*

One every half hour, gradually lessened until symptoms are completely relieved.

BRONCHITIS (Dr. Delafield) . . .

Ext. Belladonna	*1-40 gr.*
Dover Powder	*1-10 gr.*
Ipecac, Powd.	*1-20 gr.*
Quinine Sulphate	*1-4 gr.*

One, three or four times daily, lessened as symptoms disappear.

BROWN MIXTURE . . . . . Represents 1-2 and 1 fluidrachm.
Anodyne, Expectorant.
One every hour or two, gradually lessened as the symptoms abate.

BROWN MIXTURE AND AMMON. MURIATE . . . . . .

Brown Mixture	*1 teasp.*
Ammonium Muriate	*1-4 gr.*

Anodyne, Expectorant.
One every hour or two, gradually lessened as the symptoms abate.

BRYONY TINCTURE . . . . . 1-2, 1, 2 and 5 minims.
Membranous Stimulant.
One-half to five minims in the catarrhal stage of whooping-cough.

CAFFEINE . . . . . 1 grain.
Nerve and Heart Stimulant. Antidote in the reactive effect of alcohol and opium.
One, three times daily, or more frequently if necessary.

CAFFEINE CITRATED . . . . . 1-10, 1-2 and 1 grain.
Nerve Stimulant.
One, three times daily, or more frequently if necessary.

CALCIUM SULPHIDE . . . . . 1-20, 1-10, 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 grain.
Alterative, Tonic. Indicated in eruptive and suppurative diseases, boils and carbuncles.
One-twentieth to one grain, repeated three or four times daily, according to conditions.

CALCIUM SULPHIDE COMP. (Dr. Aulde) . . . . . .

Calcium Sulphide	*1-40 gr.*
Morphine Muriate	*1-200 gr.*
Pilocarpine Muriate	*1-200 gr.*

Alterative, Anodyne, Diaphoretic. Promotes suppurative discharge.
One to three at a dose.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

CALOMEL . . . . . 1-100, 1-50, 1-40, 1-20, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-5, 1-4, 1-2, 1 and 2 grains.
Hepatic, Alterative.
Dose is regulated entirely according to conditions, but its administration should be followed by a saline cathartic.

CALOMEL AND BISMUTH . . . . { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate . . . . . 1-10 gr.
One every two or three hours as an alterative.

CALOMEL AND DOVER POWDER . { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Dover Powder . . . . . 1 gr.
Alterative, Diaphoretic.
One or two at night, followed by a saline laxative draught the next morning.

CALOMEL AND IPECAC . . . . . { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Ipecac . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Alterative, Diaphoretic.
One tablet every hour until active symptoms cease.

CALOMEL, IPECAC AND SODIUM BICARB., NO. 1 . . . . . { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-5 gr.
Ipecac . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1 gr.
Hepatic, Alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL, IPECAC AND SODIUM BICARB., NO. 2 . . . . . { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Ipecac . . . . . 1-12 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Hepatic, Alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL AND SODIUM BICARB., NO. 1 . . . . . { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1 gr.
Hepatic, Alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL AND SODIUM BICARB., NO. 2 . . . . . { *Calomel* . . . . . 1 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1 gr.
Hepatic, Alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL AND SODIUM BICARB., NO. 3 . . . . . { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-90 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1 gr.
Hepatic, Alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL AND SODIUM BICARB., NO. 4 . . . . . { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1 gr.
Hepatic, Alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

CALOMEL AND SODIUM BICARB., No. 5 . . . . . { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-2 gr. *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Hepatic, Alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL AND SODIUM BICARB., No. 6 . . . . . { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-4 gr. *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Hepatic, Alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL AND SODIUM BICARB., No. 7 . . . . . { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-8 gr. *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Hepatic, Alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL AND SODIUM BICARB., No. 8 . . . . . { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-8 gr. *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1 gr.
Hepatic, Alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CALOMEL AND SODIUM BICARB. COMP. . . . . { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-2 gr. *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1-2 gr. *Podophyllin* . . . . . 1-12 gr.
Laxative, Alterative.
The action of Calomel is intensified by the addition of Podophyllin.
One every hour until action is induced.

CALOMEL AND SODIUM BICARB. (McClees) . . . . . { *Calomel* . . . . . 1-2 gr. *Sodium Bicarbonate* . . . . . 1 gr.
Hepatic, Alterative.
One or two after meals, preferably followed by a saline laxative next morning.

CAMPHOR MONOBROM. . . . . 1 grain.
Hypnotic, Sedative.
Two or three doses at night to induce sleep.

CANNABIS INDICA, EXTRACT . . 1-20, 1-8 and 1-4 grain.
Anodyne, Hypnotic, Sedative.
One-twentieth to one-quarter grain every two or three hours to induce sleep.

CAPSICUM, TINCTURE . . . . . 1, 5 and 10 minims.
Tonic, Digestive.
One three times daily, after meals.

CAPSICUM AND NUX VOMICA . . { *Capsicum, Powd.* . . . . . 1-10 gr. *Nux Vomica, Powd.* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Stomachic Tonic.
One or two, three times daily, after meals, repeated between meals if symptoms of indigestion are pronounced.

CARDIAC COMP. . . . . { *Caffeine Hydrobromate* . . . . . 1 gr. *Tinct. Digitalis* . . . . . 2 m. *Glonoin (Nitro-Glycerin)* . . . . . 1-100 gr. *Tinct. Strophanthus* . . . . . 2 m.
Heart Tonic and Stimulant.
Dose governed entirely by symptoms and conditions.

CARMINATIVE (Pothergill) . .

Gentian, Powd.
Oleo-resin Capsicum . . . . . .

Digestive and Stomachic Tonic.
One or two after meals will afford prompt relief from flatulen[illegible] colic.

CASCARA SAGRADA, EXTRACT . 1 grain.
Laxative.
One after meals and at bedtime, repeated until normal conditio[illegible] are obtained.

CATHARTIC, ACTIVE . . . . . .

Aloin	1-10
Podophyllin	1-5
Ext. Colocynth Comp.	1-10
Ext. Nux Vomica	1-10
Oleo-resin Capsicum	1-120
Croton Oil	1-15

One to three at night, followed in the morning by one if necessa[illegible]

CATHARTIC COMP., IMPROVED . . 1-10, 1-5 and 1 grain.
Laxative.
One-tenth to three grains, repeated nightly until a normal co[illegible]di-tion of the bowels results.

CATHARTIC COMP., U. S. P. . . . 1-10, 1-5 and 1 grain.
Laxative.
One-tenth to three grains, repeated nightly until a normal co[illegible]di-tion of the bowels results.

CATHARTIC COMP., VEGETABLE . 1-10, 1-5 and 1 grain.
Laxative.
One-tenth to three grains, repeated nightly until a normal co[illegible]di-tion of the bowels results.

CERIUM OXALATE . . . . . 1-2 and 1 grain.
Two or three hourly to relieve nausea and vomiting.

CHALK, PREPARED . . . . . 1 grain.
Antacid.
One every half hour or hour in the dyspepsia of children.

CHARCOAL . . . . . 1-5 grain.
Absorbent, Disinfectant, Antacid.
One frequently for flatulence or in gastric disturbances acco[illegible]pa-nied by eructations.

COCA, FLUID EXTRACT . . . . . 1-2 and 1 minim.
Stimulant, Tonic.
One-half to five minims as frequently as required.

COCAINE HYDROCHLORATE . . . 1-100, 1-50, 1-20, 1-10, 1-5, 1-4 and 1-2 grain.
Nerve Stimulant.
One-hundredth to one-half grain at a dose.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

CODEINE . . . . . 1-10, 1-8, 1-5, 1-4 and 1-2 grain.
Local and general Sedative. Subdues intestinal pain, allays irritation of the throat and bronchial cough.
One-tenth to one grain at a dose.

CODEINE SULPHATE . . . . . 1-10, 1-8, 1-4 and 1-2 grain.
Hypnotic, Local and general Sedative. Subdues intestinal pain, allays irritation of the throat and bronchial cough.

COLCHICUM, FLUID EXTRACT . . 1-2 and 1 minim.
Narcotic, Sedative.
One at short intervals until effect is apparent.

COLCHICUM, TINCTURE . . . . . 1, 3 and 5 minims.
Narcotic, Sedative.
One at short intervals until effect is apparent.

COLOCYNTH COMP., POWD. EXT. . 1-4 and 1-2 grain.
Hydragogue-cathartic.
One to three grains at a dose.

COPPER ARSENITE . . . . . 1-3200, 1-500 grain 1-200, 1-150, 1-100 and 1-50 grain.
Antiseptic and Astringent.
It is claimed that Copper Salts have proved valuable in all the cholera epidemics within the last fifty years, and medical literature affords abundant confirmation of their great value in complaints of a choleraic nature, many physicians also claiming that the Arsenite will prevent the development of those symptoms which so often lapse into Asiatic cholera.
One, repeated at intervals of one-half to three hours.

COPPER ARSENITE COMP. (Dr. Aulde) . . . . . { *Copper Arsenite* . . . . . *1-100 gr.*; *Strychnine Arsenite* . . . . . *1-100 gr.*; *Tinct. Baptisia* . . . . . *1-2 m.* }
Tonic, Alterative.
One dissolved in four ounces of water, administered in teaspoonful doses every hour or two.

COPPER SULPHATE . . . . . 1-100 grain.
Tonic, Astringent.
One dissolved in four ounces of water, administered in teaspoonful doses every hour or two.

COPPER AND OPIUM . . . . . { *Copper Sulphate* . . . . . *1-30 gr.*; *Tinct. Opium, Deod.* . . . . . *1-4 m.* }
Astringent, Antiseptic, Sedative.
One every three hours.

CORROSIVE MERCURIC CHLORIDE (Corrosive Sublimate) . . . . 1-500, 1-200, 1-100, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30, 1-20, 1-16, 1-12 and 1-10 gr.
Alterative, Antiseptic.
One-five-hundredth to one-tenth grain.

CREASOTE . . . . . 1-10, 1-4 and 1-2 minim.
Antiseptic.
One three times daily, increasing the dose for severe diarrhœa and flatulence. Given in large doses in the treatment of tuberculosis.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

DAMIANA, FLUID EXTRACT . . . 1-2 and 1 minim.
Aphrodisiac, Sudorific.
One *ad libitum.*

DIARRHŒA . . . . . .
Calomel 1-
Ipecac, Powd. 1-5
Morphine Sulpha e 1-1
Camphor 1-1
Capsicum 1-1

Alterative, Anodyne and Stimulant. Arouses sluggish act
promoting general excretion.
One every four hours until four or six are taken, then less
quently until symptoms are relieved.

DIGITALIN . . . . . 1-500, 1-200, 1-100 and 1-50 grain.
Heart Tonic, Sedative.
One-five-hundredth to one-fiftieth grain at a dose.

DIGITALIS, FLUID EXTRACT . . . 1-2 and 1 minim.
Sedative, Diaphoretic.
One-half to one minim, given cautiously to control irregular
diac action and stimulate the kidneys.

DIGITALIS, TINCTURE . . . . . 1-2, 1, 2, 3 and 5 minims.
Heart Tonic, Sedative.
One-half to five minims, administered cautiously, to co
irregular cardiac action.

DIGITALIS TINCT. WITH STRYCHNINE . . . . . .
Tincture Digitalis . . . . . .
Strychnine 1-10

Heart Tonic and Stimulant.
One, three or four times daily, as required.

DIGITALIS AND STROPHANTHUS TINCTURES . . . . . .
Tinct. Digitalis 3
Tinct. Strophanthus 2

Heart Tonic and Stimulant.
One, three or four times daily, as required.

DIGITALIS AND STROPHANTHUS TINCT. WITH STRYCHNINE
Tinct. Digitalis 3
Tinct. Strophanthus 2
Strychnine 1-60

Heart Tonic and Stimulant.
One, three or four times daily, as required.

DOVER POWDER, U. S. P. . . . . 1-2 and 1 grain; also representing
and 2½ grains.
Hypnotic, Diaphoretic.
One-half to five grains at a dose.

DOVER POWDER (representing 5 grains . . . . . .
Ipecac 1-8
Opium 1-8

Hypnotic, Diaphoretic.
One every three or four hours until not more than three are tak

DYSPEPSIA (Haworth) . . . . . .
Ipecac, Powd. 1-8
Rhubarb 1-4
Capsicum 1-8
Strychnine Sulphate 1-40

One before or after meals, repeated in an hour in severe cases.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

ELATERIUM (Clutterbuck) . . . . 1-32, 1-16 and 1-8 grain.
Cathartic.
One-thirty-second to one-eighth grain at night, preferably followed by a saline laxative draught.

ENTERITIS (Dr. C. N. Haskell) . { *Copper Arsenite* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Corrosive Mercuric Chloride . . . 1-100 gr.
Morphine Sulphate . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Tonic, Alterative, Anodyne.
One at a dose, given preferably in water.

ERYTHROXYLON, FLUID EXT. . . 1-2 and 1 minim.
Stimulant.
One-half to five minims as frequently as required.

ERGOT, FLUID EXTRACT . . . . 1-2 and 1 minim.
Promotes Muscular Contraction.
One-half to five minims at a dose.

ERGOT, POWDERED EXTRACT . . 1-10, 1-6 and 1-4 grain.
Promotes Muscular Contraction.
One-tenth to one grain at a dose.

ESERINE SULPHATE . . . . . 1-100 grain.
Spinal Sedative.
One, three times daily, in cerebral disturbances.

EUONYMIN (Resin) . . . . . 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 grain.
Laxative, Cholagogue, Stimulant to the Intestinal Secretions.
One to three daily, followed by a gentle aperient.

FEVER (Dr. T. G. Davis) . . . . { *Tinct. Aconite* . . . . . 1-5 m.
Tinct. Belladonna . . . . . 1-10 m.
Tinct. Bryony . . . . . 1-10 m.
One every two or three hours for fever and common colds of infancy.

FEVER (Dr. H. J. Kenyon) . . . { *Tinct. Aconite* . . . . . 1 m.
Morphine Sulphate . . . . . 1-20 gr.
Tartar Emetic . . . . . 1-50 gr.
Ipecac . . . . . 1-8 gr.
One every hour until five are taken, then at intervals of two to four hours, if necessary, for threatened cold with fever or for sense of constriction in breathing. Also efficacious in the early stages of bronchitis.

FEVER, IMPROVED (Kenyon) . . { *Tinct. Aconite* . . . . . 1 m.
Tartar Emetic . . . . . 1-50 gr.
Morphine Sulphate . . . . . 1-50 gr.
Ipecac, Powd. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Diaphoretic.
One every hour until five doses are taken, then every two to four hours for threatened cold or for sense of fulness in throat. Effective also in the first stages of bronchitis.

GELSEMIN . . . . . 1-16, 1-10, 1-8 and 1-4 grain.
Arterial Sedative, Antispasmodic.
One-sixteenth to one-half grain, repeated frequently in neuralgic conditions or to control paroxysms of asthma.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

GELSEMIUM, FLUID EXTRACT . . 1-2 and 1 minim.
Febrifuge, Sedative.
One-half to five minims at a dose.

GINGER, FLUID EXTRACT . . . . 2 minims.
Stimulant, Carminative.
One to three minims at frequent intervals.

GINGER, TINCTURE . . . . . 3 and 5 minims.
Stimulant, Carminative.
One to three minims at frequent intervals.

GOLDEN SEAL, TINCTURE . . . . 1, 2 and 3 minims.
Tonic, Sedative.
One to five minims at a dose.

HEART TONIC (Dr. Gordinier) .
Tonic, Stimulant.

Nitro-Glycerin	*1-200 gr.*
Tinct. Strophanthus	*3 m.*
Fluid Ext. Digitalis	*1 m.*
Strychnine Sulphate	*1-60 gr.*
Reduced Iron	*1 gr.*

One to three times daily, or oftener, as required.

HEART TONIC (Dr. Hale) . . . .
Tonic and Stimulant.

Strychnine Sulphate	*1-100 gr.*
Ext. Digitalis	*1-5 gr.*
Reduced Iron	*1-4 gr.*

One to three times daily, or oftener, as required.

HEART TONIC AND STIMULANT .

Nitro-Glycerin	*1-100 gr.*
Tinct. Digitalis	*2 m.*
Tinct. Strophanthus	*2 m.*
Tinct. Belladonna	*1-4 m.*

One to three times daily, or oftener, as required.

HEPATICA . . . . . .
Laxative, Antibilious.

Blue Mass	*1-2 gr.*
Ext. Colocynth Comp.	*1-2 gr.*
Ext. Henbane	*1-8 gr.*

Three at night for biliousness and hepatic torpor, followed by a mild saline aperient the next morning.

HEPATICA (Dr. H. J. Kenyon) . .
Laxative, Antibilious.

Euonymin	*1-8 gr.*
Podophyllin	*1-20 gr.*
Ipecac	*1-8 gr.*
Calomel	*1-8 gr.*
Aloin	*1-12 gr.*

Three at night for biliousness and hepatic torpor, followed by a mild saline aperient the next morning.

HEROIN . . . . . 1-24, 1-12 and 1-6 grain.
Expectorant, Sedative.
One to two, three or four times daily, to allay coughs and pains in the chest incident to severe bronchitic symptoms.

HEROIN HYDROCHLORIDE . . . 1-24, 1-12 and 1-6 grain.
Expectorant, Sedative.
One to two, three or four times daily, to allay coughs and pains in the chest incident to severe bronchitic symptoms.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

HOMATROPINE HYDROBROMATE . 1-100 grain.
Narcotic.
One-two-hundredth to one-hundredth grain at a dose.

HYDRARG. COMP. (Dr. Lopez) . .
Calomel . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Ipecac . . . . . 1-16 gr.
Aromatic Powder . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Hepatic, Alterative. Adapted to the stomachic derangements of children.
One at night, and repeat if necessary.

HYDRASTINE HYDROCHLORIDE
(Lloyd) . . . . . 1-8 grain.
Sedative.
One-sixteenth to one-quarter grain at a dose.

HYDRASTIS, TINCTURE . . . . . 1, 2, and 3 minims.
Tonic, Sedative.
One to five minims at a dose.

HYDRO-NAPHTOL . . . . . 1 grain.
Antiseptic, Antifermentative.
Half-hour doses until symptoms are relieved.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMATE . . . 1-200 grain.
Nerve Sedative, Anodyne.
One at a dose, repeated with caution.

HYOSCYAMUS, FLUID EXTRACT . 1-2 and 1 minim.
Narcotic, Sedative.
One-half to five minims at a dose.

HYOSCYAMUS, POWDERED EXT. . 1-4 and 1-2 grain.
Narcotic, Sedative.
One-quarter to three grains at a dose.

HYOSCYAMUS, TINCTURE . . . . 1, 2, 3 and 5 minims.
Narcotic, Sedative.
One to five minims at a dose.

HYOSCYAMINE, PURE . . . . . 1-200 and 1-100 grain.
Hypnotic, Sedative.
One-two-hundredth to one-fiftieth grain at a dose.

IGNATIA, POWDERED EXTRACT . 1-8, 1-4 and 1-2 grain.
Tonic, Nervine, Diuretic.
One every two hours.

IGNATIA, TINCTURE . . . . . 1, 3 and 5 minims.
Tonic, Nervine, Diuretic.
One every two hours.

IPECAC, FLUID EXTRACT . . . . 1-2 and 1 minim.
Tonic, Diaphoretic, Emetic. Acts principally upon the secretions.
One-half to one minim every two hours for colds, or three times daily to stimulate hepatic function.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

IPECAC, POWDERED . . . . . 1-100, 1-50, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4 and 1 gr
Tonic, Expectorant, Diaphoretic.
One-hundredth to one grain three or four times daily, or given in five grain doses with warm water as an emetic.

IPECAC AND OPIUM (Dover Powder, U. S. P.) . . . . . 1-2 and 1 grain; also representing 1¼ and 2½ grains.
Hypnotic, Diaphoretic.
One every three or four hours.

IRON ARSENIATE . . . . . 1-25, 1-16, 1-8 and 1-4 grain.
Tonic, Alterative.
One, three times daily.

IRON AND ACID ARSENIOUS . . .
Reduced Iron . . . . . 1 gr
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-30 gr
Tonic, Alterative.
One, three times daily.

IRON, ACID ARSEN. AND STRYCH., No. 1 . . . . . .
Reduced Iron . . . . . 1 gr
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-100 gr
Strychnine . . . . . 1-60 gr
Tonic, Alterative.
One, four times daily.

IRON, ACID ARSEN. AND STRYCH., No. 2 . . . . . .
Reduced Iron . . . . . 1 gr
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-50 gr
Strychnine . . . . . 1-60 gr
Tonic, Alterative.
One, four times daily.

IRON CITRATE . . . . . 1 grain.
Tonic.
One to three grains three times daily.

IRON LACTATE . . . . . 1 grain.
Gastric Tonic. Peculiarly adapted in neurasthenic conditions.
One or two grains three times daily.

IRON AND MERCURY COMP. . . . .
Reduced Iron . . . . . 1 gr
Strychnine Sulphate . . . . . 1-60 gr
Corrosive Sublimate . . . . . 1-60 gr
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-60 gr
Alterative, Tonic.
One, three times daily, preferably before meals.

IRON PYROPHOSPHATE . . . . . 1 grain.
Nerve Tonic.
One to five grains three times daily.

IRON PYROPHOSPHATE, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE . . . .
Iron Pyrophosphate . . . . . 1 gr.
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Strychnine . . . . . 1-120 gr.
Nerve Tonic.
One, three or four times daily.

IRON AND QUININE CITRATE . . 1 grain.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
One, three or four times daily.

IRON AND QUININE SULPHATE . .
Reduced Iron . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Tonic.
One, three or four times daily.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

IRON, QUININE AND ACID ARSENIOUS . . . . . .
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
One, two or three times daily.

Reduced Iron	*1-2 gr.*
Quinine Sulphate	*1-2 gr.*
Acid Arsenious	*1-100 gr.*

IRON, QUININE, ACID ARSENIOUS AND STRYCHNINE . . . .
Tonic, Alterative.
One, two or three times daily.

Reduced Iron	*1-2 gr.*
Quinine Sulphate	*1-2 gr.*
Acid Arsenious	*1-100 gr.*
Strychnine	*1-120 gr.*

IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
One, two or three times daily.

Reduced Iron	*1-2 gr.*
Quinine Sulphate	*1-2 gr.*
Strychnine	*1-120 gr.*

IRON AND STRYCHNINE CITRATE, 1 grain.
Nerve Tonic.
One or two after meals.

IRON, REDUCED . . . . . 1-10, 1-2 and 1 grain.
Chalybeate Tonic.
One-tenth to two grains, three or four times daily, in anæmia, chlorosis and allied disorders.

LAUDANUM (Tinct. Opii) . . . . 2 and 3 minims.
Sedative, Narcotic.

LEPTANDRIN (Resin) . . . . . 1-16, 1-8, 1-4 and 1-2 grain.
Cholagogue, Aperient.
One-sixteenth to one grain three times daily.

LITHIUM CARBONATE . . . . . 1-4, 1-2 and 1 grain.
Diuretic, Antilithic.
One to five grains after each meal in ailments resulting from uric acid poisoning.

LITHIUM CARB. AND SOD. ARSEN.
Alterative, Antilithic.
One to three, three times daily.

Lithium Carbonate	*1 gr.*
Sodium Arseniate	*1-30 gr.*

MANGANESE SULPH. EXSIC. . . 1 grain.
Tonic.
One to five grains at a dose.

MERCURY WITH CHALK . . . . 1-10, 1-3, 1-2, 1 and 2 grains.
Alterative.
One-tenth to two grains, repeated hourly in bilious diarrhœa, particularly with children.

MERCURY IODIDE, RED . . . . 1-100, 1-50, 1-30, 1-20, 1-16, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-5 and 1-4 grain.
Alterative.
One, four times daily, in hepatic and rheumatic affections.

MERCURY IODIDE, YELLOW . . . 1-50, 1-20, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-5, 1-4 and 1-2 grain.
Alterative.
One, four times daily, in hepatic and rheumatic affections.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

MERCURY OXIDE, YELLOW . . . 1-200, 1-100, 1-50 and 1-35 grain.
Astringent, Alterative.
One every hour in diarrhœa of children.

MERCURY SUBSULPH., YELLOW
(Turpeth Mineral) . . . . 1-2 and 1 grain.
Alterative.
One-quarter to one grain three times daily, or in three-grain doses as an emetic.

MISTURA GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMP. AND AMMONIUM MUR. . { *Brown Mixture* . . . . . *1 teasp.*; *Ammonium Muriate* . . . . . *1-4 gr.* }

MORPHINE ACETATE . . . . . 1-8 and 1-4 grain.
Sedative, Narcotic, Hypnotic.
One-fiftieth to one grain at a dose.

MORPHINE MURIATE . . . . . 1-50 grain.
Hypnotic.
One-fiftieth to one-eighth grain at a dose.

MORPHINE MUR. AND TARTAR EMETIC . . . . . { *Morphine Muriate* . . . . . *1-50 gr.*; *Tartar Emetic* . . . . . *1-50 gr.* }
Hypnotic, Expectorant.
One or more, as required.

MORPHINE SULPHATE . . . . . 1-50, 1-20, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1-3 and 1-2 grain.
Sedative, Narcotic, Hypnotic.
One-fiftieth to one-half grain at a dose.

MORPHINE SULPH. AND ACONITE { *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . . *1-32 gr.*; *Tinct. Aconite* . . . . . *1 m.* }
Sedative, Hypnotic.
One or more, as required.

MORPH. SULPH. AND ATROPINE SULPH., NO. 1 . . . . . { *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . . *1-4 gr.*; *Atropine Sulphate* . . . . . *1-150 gr.* }
Hypnotic.
One or more at a dose, as required.

MORPH. SULPH. AND ATROPINE SULPH., NO. 2 . . . . . { *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . . *1-8 gr.*; *Atropine Sulphate* . . . . . *1-200 gr.* }
Hypnotic.
One or more at a dose, as required.

MORPH. SULPH. AND ATROPINE SULPH., NO. 3 . . . . . { *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . . *1-6 gr.*; *Atropine Sulphate* . . . . . *1-180 gr.* }
Hypnotic.
One or more at a dose, as required.

MORPH. SULPH., EXT. ACONITE AND EXT. BELLADONNA . { *Morphine Sulphate* . . . . . *1-20 gr.*; *Ext. Aconite* . . . . . *1-8 gr.*; *Ext. Belladonna* . . . . . *1-4 gr.* }
Sedative, Hypnotic.
One or two, as required.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

MORPH. SULPH. AND EXT. BELLADONNA . . . . . .
Morphine Sulphate . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Ext. Belladonna . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Hypnotic.
One or two, as required.

MORPH. SULPH. AND RHUBARB .
Morphine Sulphate . . . . . 1-12 gr.
Rhubarb, Powd. . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Tonic, Calmative.
One or more, as required.

NERVE TONIC, NO. 1. (Westbrook)
Zinc Phosphide . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Reduced Iron . . . . . 1 gr.
Nervine, Alterative.
One, three times daily.

NEURALGIC (Dr. Dunlap) . . . .
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Morphine Sulphate . . . . . 1-80 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate . . . . . 1-120 gr.
Acid Arsenious . . . . . 1-80 gr
Ext. Aconite . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Sedative, Tonic.
One every hour until six or eight are taken.

NEURALGIC (Brown-Séquard) . .
Ext. Hyoscyamus . . . . . 1-6 gr.
Ext. Conium . . . . . 1-6 gr.
Ext. Ignatia . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Ext. Opium . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Ext. Aconite . . . . . 1-12 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica . . . . . 1-16 gr.
Ext. Stramonium . . . . . 1-20 gr.
Ext. Belladonna . . . . . 1-24 gr.
One, repeated in an hour if necessary.

NEURALGIC (Dr. H. J. Kenyon) .
Zinc Phosphide . . . . . 1-16 gr.
Strychnine . . . . . 1-60 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Sodium Arseniate . . . . . 1-20 gr.
Aconitine Cryst. (Merck) . . . . . 1-400 gr.
Tonic, Alterative. May be given where Morphine is not tolerated.
One every hour until four or five doses are given, then less frequently.

NEURALGIC (Kenyon), Improved
Zinc Phosphide . . . . . 1-40 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Sodium Arseniate . . . . . 1-64 gr.
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Ext. Aconite Root . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Tonic, Alterative.
One, repeated in an hour if necessary.

NITRO-GLYCERIN (Trinitrin) . . 1-500, 1-250, 1-200, 1-150, 1-100, 1-50, 1-33, 1-25 and 1-20 grain.
Cerebral Sedative.
One-five-hundredth to one-twentieth grain at a dose, repeated as required.

NUX VOMICA COMP. (Dr. Foster)
Ext. Nux Vomica . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Capsicum, Powd. . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Ipecac, Powd. . . . . . 1-12 gr.
Tonic, Alterative.
One, three times daily.

NUX VOMICA, FLUID EXTRACT . 1 and 2 minims.
Nerve Tonic.
One to three minims at a dose.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

NUX VOMICA, POWD. EXTRACT . 1-8, 1-4 and 1-2 grain.
Nerve Tonic.
One-eighth to one-half grain at a dose.

NUX VOMICA, TINCTURE . . . . 1, 2 and 3 minims.
Nerve Tonic.
One to three minims at a dose.

OIL CROTON . . . . . 1-10 minim.
Hydragogue, Cathartic.
One or more, as required.

OPIUM, POWDERED . . . . . 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 grain.
Sedative, Hypnotic.
One-eighth to one grain at a dose.

OPIUM, TINCTURE (Laudanum) . 2 and 3 minims.
Sedative, Narcotic.

OPIUM CAMPH., TINCT. (Paregoric) 2, 3, 5 and 10 minims.
Sedative, Carminative.
One to three, preferably dissolved in warm water.

OPIUM AND CAMPHOR . . . . . { *Opium* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
{ *Camphor* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Sedative.
One every three or four hours.

OPIUM AND LEAD ACETATE. . . { *Opium* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
{ *Lead Acetate* . . . . . 3-4 gr.
Astringent, Sedative.
One every two hours in diarrhœa and dysentery.

OX-GALL, PURIFIED . . . . . 1 grain.
Cholagogue.
One or two at meal-time.

PAREGORIC (Tinct. Opii Camph.) 2, 3, 5 and 10 minims.
Sedative, Carminative.
One to three, preferably dissolved in warm water.

PEPSIN AND EXT. NUX VOMICA, { *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
No. 1 . . . . . { *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-100 gr.
Tonic, Digestive.
One or two after meals, or in atonic dyspepsia one every two hours.

PEPSIN AND EXT. NUX VOMICA, { *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 1 gr.
No. 2 . . . . . { *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . 1-10 gr.
Tonic, Digestive.
One every two hours during the day.

PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN, PURE . { *Pepsin, Pure* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
{ *Pancreatin, Pure* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Digestive.
One to four at meal-time.

PILOCARP. HYDROCHLOR. CRYST. 1-50, 1-20, 1-10 and 1-5 grain.
Sialagogue, Diuretic and Diaphoretic.
One-fiftieth to one-fifth grain three times daily.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

PLACEBO (Pink and White) . . . *Milk Sugar* . . . . . *1 gr.*

PODOPHYLLIN (Resin) . . . . . 1-50, 1-20, 1-10, 1-8, 1-4 and 1-2 grain.
Cathartic.
One at night for biliousness and constipation.

POTASSIUM ARSEN. (rep. 1 to 5 minims Fowler's Solution . 1-100, 1-50, 1-30 and 1-20 grain.
Alterative, Antiperiodic.
One, repeated every hour or two in diarrhœa, or three times daily in various diseases of the skin.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE . . . . 1-100 and 1-50 grain.
Alterative.
One, allowed to dissolve on the tongue, in affections of the air-passages.

PULSATILLA, TINCTURE . . . . . 1 and 3 minims.
Uterine Stimulant.
One to five minims every three or four hours.

PULV. IPECAC AND OPII (Dover Powder) . . . . . 1-2 and 1 grain; also representing 1¼ and 2½ grains.
Hypnotic, Diaphoretic.
One every three or four hours.

PULV. MORPH. COMP., U. S. P. (Tully Powder) . . . . . 1 grain; also representing 2½ grains.
Sedative, Diaphoretic.
One every two hours for painful cough or diarrhœa.

QUININE BISULPHATE . . . . . 1-10, 1-4, and 1-2 grain.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
One-tenth to five minims at a dose.

QUININE MURIATE . . . . . 1-4 grain.
Tonic.
One-quarter to five grains at a dose.

QUININE SULPHATE . . . . . 1-10 and 1-4 grain.
Tonic, Antiperiodic.
One-tenth to five minims at a dose.

QUININE AND ACID ARSEN. . . . { *Quinine Sulphate* . . . . . *1-4 gr.*
Acid Arsenious . . . . . *1-200 gr.*
Tonic, Alterative.
One, three or four times daily.

RHINITIS (one-half strength) . . { *Camphor* . . . . . *1-4 gr.*
Fluid Ext. Belladonna . . . . . *1-8 m.*
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . *1-4 gr.*
For rhinitis or cold in the head, coryza or nasal cold.

Rhinitis, or cold in the head, is of frequent occurrence in winter, almost every individual suffering more or less from it; and though the disease is usually slight, it may be the preliminary stage of more serious laryngeal and bronchial affections, extending by continuity of tissue or by the development of minute organisms. The tablets that we now offer as a remedy are effective when the cold or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat has developed the characteristic symptoms of redness,

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

swelling and profuse watery discharge with sneezing, and will abort a threatened cold if taken in time. To abort a cold the tablets may be taken at first at short intervals—a quarter of an hour—until three or four have been taken, when they should be used less frequently. It is well to begin their use as soon as the patient is conscious of the preliminary dry and painful inflammation of the nose and throat that marks the onset of a cold. To relieve the congestion of the capillaries or superficial vessels of the nasal mucous membrane that gives rise to the feeling of having "caught cold," Quinine and Camphor are the most efficient remedies. The addition of the fluid extract of Belladonna is intended to check the profuse catarrh and sneezing which soon appear in a cold, Belladonna having the well-known property of promptly suppressing undue secretion in the nasal passages.

One every half hour for four or five doses, then every three or four hours until disappearance of the coryza.

RHINITIS (full strength) . . . . { *Camphor* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Fluid Ext. Belladonna . . . . . 1-4 m.
Quinine Sulphate . . . . . 1-2 gr.

One every hour for four or five doses, then every three or four hours until disappearance of the coryza.

For therapeutic notes, see RHINITIS, half strength.

RHUBARB, FLUID EXTRACT . . . 1-2 and 1 minim.

Aperient.

One-half to twenty minims, as indicated.

RHUBARB COMP., U. S. P. . . . 1-2 grain.

Tonic, Laxative.

One or two after each meal, increased if necessary.

RHUBARB AND SODIUM . . . . . { *Rhubarb* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Antacid, Tonic.

One to five at night, according to age, repeated three or four times the following day.

SACCHARINE, 1-2 grain . . . . . { *Saccharine* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate . . . . . 1-2 gr.

Substitute for sugar. Suited to diabetic and rheumatic conditions. Two tablets will sweeten a cup of coffee or tea.

SALICIN . . . . . 1-2 grain.

Tonic, Sedative.

One-half to five grains, three times daily, where Quinine is contraindicated.

SALOL . . . . . 1-2 grain.

Intestinal Antiseptic.

One to five grains, three or four times daily, as required.

SANTONIN . . . . . 1-4 and 1-2 grain.

Vermifuge.

One or two every two hours, according to age, followed by a mild laxative.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

SANTONIN AND CALOMEL, No. 1. { *Santonin* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Calomel . . . . . 1-8 gr.
Vermifuge.
One or two, according to age, until cathartic action follows.

SANTONIN AND CALOMEL, No. 2. { *Santonin* . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Calomel . . . . . 1-2 gr.
Vermifuge.
One or two, according to age, until cathartic action follows.

SANTONIN AND RESIN PODOPHYL. { *Santonin* . . . . . 1-4 gr.
Podophyllin . . . . . 1-20 gr.
Vermifuge.
One or two, according to age, until cathartic action follows.

SCIATICA . . . . . { *Tinct. Aconite* . . . . . 3-4 m.
Tinct. Belladonna . . . . . 3-4 m.
Tinct. Colchicum . . . . . 3-4 m.
Tinct. Cimicifuga . . . . . 3-4 m.
One to two every three or four hours the first day, followed by one every four or five hours the following day.

SODIUM ARSENIATE . . . . . 1-100, 1-60, 1-20 and 1-10 grain.
Alterative.
One-hundredth to one-tenth grain in chronic diseases of the skin, discontinued when physiological effect is noticeable.

SODIUM SALICYLATE . . . . . 1 grain.
Alterative, Analgesic, Antirheumatic.
One every hour, diminished as soon as symptoms improve.

SPARTEINE SULPHATE . . . . . 1-60, 1-30, 1-20, 1-10 and 1-4 grain.
Diuretic, Cathartic.
One-sixtieth to one-quarter grain at a dose in albuminuria and to regulate cardiac action.

STROPHANTHUS, TINCTURE . . . 1 and 2 minims.
Heart Tonic, Sedative.
One to five minims, given cautiously, three or four times daily.

STRYCHNINE . . . . . 1-200, 1-100, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-32, 1-30, 1-20 and 1-16 grain.
Nerve Tonic.
One-two hundredth to one-sixteenth grain three times daily.

STRYCHNINE ARSENITE . . . . . 1-100, 1-32 and 1-20 grain.
Tonic, Diuretic.
One-hundredth to one-twentieth grain three times daily.

STRYCHNINE NITRATE . . . . . 1-100, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 gr.
Tonic.
One-hundredth to one-twentieth grain as a general tonic in neurasthenia.

STRYCHNINE SULPHATE . . . . 1-200, 1-100, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30, 1-20 and 1-16 grain.
Tonic.
One-two-hundredth to one-sixteenth grain, three times daily, as a general tonic.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

TARTAR EMETIC . . . . . 1-50, 1-20, 1-10, 1-8 and 1-4 grain.
Diaphoretic, Emetic.
One-fiftieth to one-quarter grain, three or four times daily, in bronchial affections.

THREE IODIDES . . . . . { *Mercury Iodide, Red* . . . . . *1-30 gr.*
Arsenic Iodide . . . . . *1-40 gr.*
Ferrous Iodide . . . . . *1-12 gr.*
Alterative.
One, three times daily, taken in water.

TINCTURE ACONITE . . . . . 1-4, 1-2, 3-4, 1 and 2 minims.
Arterial Sedative, Diaphoretic.
One-quarter to two minims, according to severity of symptoms.

TINCTURE BELLADONNA . . . . 1-2, 1, 2 and 5 minims.
Alterative, Diaphoretic, Narcotic.
One-half to five minims, according to indications, in fever, neuralgia, bronchitis and tonsillitis, given preferably in water.

TINCTURE BRYONY . . . . . 1-2, 1, 2 and 5 minims.
Membranous Stimulant.
One-half to five minims in the catarrhal stages of whooping-cough.

TINCTURE CAPSICUM . . . . . 1, 5 and 10 minims.
Tonic, Digestive.
One, three times daily, after meals.

TINCTURE COLCHICUM . . . . . 1, 3 and 5 minims.
Narcotic, Sedative.
One at short intervals until effect is apparent.

TINCTURE DIGITALIS . . . . . 1-2, 1, 2, 3 and 5 minims.
Heart Tonic, Sedative.
One-half to five minims, administered cautiously, to control irregular cardiac action.

TINCTURE DIGITALIS AND STROPHANTHUS . . . . . { *Tinct. Digitalis* . . . . . *3 m.*
Tinct. Strophanthus . . . . . *2 m.*
Heart Tonic and Stimulant.
One, three or four times daily, as required.

TINCTURE DIGITALIS AND STROPHANTHUS WITH STRYCH. { *Tinct. Digitalis* . . . . . *3 m.*
Tinct. Strophanthus . . . . . *2 m.*
Strychnine . . . . . *1-60 gr.*
Heart Tonic and Stimulant.
One, three or four times daily, as required.

TINCTURE DIGITALIS AND STRYCHNINE . . . . . { *Tinct. Digitalis* . . . . . *2 m.*
Strychnine . . . . . *1-100 gr.*
Heart Tonic.

TINCTURE GINGER . . . . . 3 and 5 minims.
Stimulant, Carminative.
One to three minims at frequent intervals.

TINCTURE HYDRASTIS . . . . . 1, 2 and 3 minims.
Tonic, Sedative.
One to five minims at a dose.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

TINCTURE HYOSCYAMUS . . . . 1, 2, 3 and 5 minims.
Narcotic, Sedative.
One to five minims at a dose.

TINCTURE IGNATIA . . . . . 1, 3 and 5 minims.
Tonic, Nervine, Diuretic.
One every two hours.

TINCTURE NUX VOMICA . . . . 1, 2 and 3 minims.
Nerve Tonic.
One to three minims at a dose.

TINCTURE OPIUM (Laudanum) . 2 and 3 minims.
Sedative.

TINCTURE OPIUM CAMPH. (Paregoric) . . . . . 2, 3, 5, and 10 minims.
Sedative, Carminative.
One to three, preferably dissolved in warm water.

TINCTURE PULSATILLA . . . . . 1 and 3 minims.
Uterine Stimulant.
One to five minims every three or four hours.

TINCTURE STROPHANTHUS . . . 1 and 2 minims.
Heart Tonic, Sedative.
One to five minims, given cautiously, three or four times daily.

TINCTURE VALERIAN . . . . . 2 and 3 minims.
Antispasmodic.
Two to ten minims at a dose.

TINCTURE ZINGIBER . . . . . 3 and 5 minims.
Stimulant, Carminative.
One to three minims at frequent intervals.

TONSILLITIS . . . . . { *Tinct. Aconite* . . . . . *1-5 m.*
Red Iodide of Mercury . . . . . *1-100 gr.*
Tinct. Belladonna . . . . . *1-10 m.*
Tinct. Bryony . . . . . *1-10 m.*

Three or four dissolved on the tongue in sore throat the first hour, then less frequently.

TRINITRIN (Nitro-Glycerin) . . . 1-500, 1-250, 1-200, 1-150, 1-100, 1-50, 1-33, 1-25 and 1-20 grain.
Cerebral Sedative.
One-five-hundredth to one-twentieth grain at a dose, repeated as required.

TULLY POWDER (Pulv. Morph. Comp. U. S. P.) . . . . . 1 grain ; also representing 2½ grains.
Sedative, Diaphoretic.
One every two hours for a painful cough or diarrhœa.

TURPETH MINERAL (Mercury Subsulph., Yellow) . . . . . 1-2 and 1 grain.
Alterative.
One-quarter to one grain three times daily, or in three-grain doses as an emetic.

List of Compressed Tablet Triturates.

VALERIAN, FLUID EXTRACT . . 1 minim.
Nerve Sedative, Antispasmodic.
One to ten minims, given frequently.

VALERIAN, TINCTURE . . . . . 2 and 3 minims.
Antispasmodic.
Two to ten minims at a dose.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM, POWDERED EXTRACT . . . . 1 grain.
Alterative, Uterine Tonic, Diaphoretic.
Two every two hours until symptoms are relieved.

ZINC PHOSPHIDE . . . . . 1-20, 1-10 and 1-4 grain.
Nerve Tonic.
One-twentieth to one-fourth grain three times daily.

ZINC PHOSPHIDE AND EXT. NUX VOMICA . . . . . { *Zinc Phosphide* . . . . . *1-10 gr.*; *Ext. Nux Vomica* . . . . . *1-4 gr.*
Nerve Tonic.
One, three times daily.

ZINC SULPHOCARBOLATE . . . . 1-6 grain.
One every hour or two in infantile diarrhœa.

ZINGIBER, FLUID EXTRACT . . . 2 minims.
Stimulant, Carminative.
One to three minims at frequent intervals.

ZINGIBER, TINCTURE . . . . . 3 and 5 minims.
Stimulant, Carminative.
One to three minims at frequent intervals.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

Fluid Extracts, if prepared from carefully selected drugs collected at the proper season, skilfully ground without heat, and then macerated and displaced with the proper menstrua, will embody the virtues of the different plants in the most convenient and permanent form for the use of physicians and druggists than any other pharmaceutical preparation.

We would call the attention of our professional friends to the scrupulous care exercised in the selection of the crude material, the skill and accuracy involved in its subsequent manipulation, and the thorough and complete system of assay introduced to establish its therapeutic uniformity. In this connection, we desire to emphasize the importance of determining the alkaloidal value of the leading representative preparations. The large variety of inferior drugs indiscriminately employed by unscrupulous manufacturers, and the defective methods pursued by them in their faulty manipulation, have made the adoption of these precautions imperative. We have recently, at an expenditure of much time and experimental research, directed our attention toward the perfection of a practical system of assay which will insure the utmost reliability. Physicians as well as pharmacists will at once appreciate the expediency of this measure as applied to the estimation of the alkaloids in the leading narcotics and other potent drugs. These important drugs, while apparently possessing all the well known physical characteristics, if gathered from immature plants or at improper seasons of the year, will be frequently found deficient in those valuable alkaloidal attributes upon which their therapeutic value is in many instances wholly dependent. In our efforts to obviate this difficulty, and at the same time surround ourselves with every available precaution calculated to insure the most accurate results, we have in many cases adopted a minimum standard, based upon the average percentage of active matter present in a prime quality of commercial drug, and can with confidence assure the profession that under no circumstances do we deviate from these established standards.

A Fluid Extract should represent the virtues of the drug better than infusions or decoctions extemporaneously prepared from crude materials, where frequently the virtue of the drug is impaired through age or careless manipulation, whereas by simple dilution of the extract with the proper quantity of water an infusion or decoction may be made in a few minutes, which will contain with absolute certainty all the effectiveness of the drug. We cannot urge too strongly upon physicians and druggists the adoption of Fluid Extracts for the preparation of infusions, decoctions and tinctures.

DOSE-LIST OF FLUID EXTRACTS.

	DOSE
ACONITE LEAVES—Aconitum Napellus	2 to 5 minims
Sedative, Diaphoretic, Diuretic, Narcotic. .	0.12 to 0.30 c. c.
ACONITE ROOT, U. S. P. (Assayed)—Aconitum Napellus	½ to 1 minim
This Fluid Extract contains not less than 0.75 per cent. of alkaloidal matter. It also responds promptly to the physiological test recommended by Dr. Squibb.	0.03 to 0.06 c. c.
Sedative, Diaphoretic, Diuretic, Narcotic.	

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

	DOSE
ADONIS VERNALIS Cardiac Stimulant.	1 to 5 minims 0.06 to 0.30 c. c.
AGARIC—Agaricus Albus Antisudoral.	5 to 15 minims 0.30 to 0.92 c. c.
AGRIMONY—Agrimonia Eupatoria Stimulant, Astringent.	20 to 40 minims 1.25 to 2.50 c. c.
ALLSPICE—Pimenta Officinalis Aromatic, Carminative and Stomachic.	10 to 20 minims 0.60 to 1.25 c. c.
ALOE (SOCOTRINE)—Aloe Perryi Cathartic, Emmenagogue. Represents 8 ounces to the pint.	10 to 30 minims 0.60 to 1.90 c. c.
ALOES AND MYRRH For making the Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh, U. S. P.	30 to 60 minims 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
ALTERATIVE COMP. *Each pint represents:* *Sarsaparilla Root* . . . . . *4 ounces* *Queen's Root* . . . . . *4 ounces* *Burdock Root* . . . . . *4 ounces* *Poke Root* . . . . . *4 ounces* *Prickly-Ash Bark* . . . . . *1 ounce* Based upon the original formula recommended by Dr. G. Marion Sims, Dr. McDade and others. Alterative, Tonic.	1 to 4 fldrs. 3.75 to 15. c. c.
AMERICAN ASH—Fraxinus Americana Uterine Tonic.	15 to 30 minims 0.92 to 1.90 c. c.
AMERICAN COLUMBO—Frasera Carolinensis Tonic, Non-Astringent.	15 to 30 minims 0.92 to 1.90 c. c.
ANGELICA ROOT—Archangelica Officinalis Aromatic, Stimulant.	30 to 60 minims 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
ANGUSTURA BARK—Galipea Cusparia Tonic, Stimulant.	15 to 40 minims 0.92 to 2.50 c. c.
ANISEED—Pimpinella Anisum Aromatic, Carminative.	20 to 30 minims 1.25 to 1.90 c. c.
ARBOR VITÆ—Thuja Occidentalis Aromatic, Tonic, Astringent.	½ to 1 fldr. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
ARECA NUT—Areca Catechu Astringent, Tonic.	1 to 4 fldrs. 3.75 to 15. c. c.
ARNICA FLOWERS—Arnica Montana Nerve Stimulant, Diuretic, Emetic, Diaphoretic.	5 to 20 minims 0.30 to 1.20 c. c.
ARNICA ROOT, U. S. P.—Arnica Montana Nerve Stimulant, Diuretic, Emetic, Diaphoretic.	5 to 15 minims 0.30 to 0.92 c. c.
AROMATIC—Pulvis Aromaticus, U. S. P. Stimulant, Carminative.	30 to 50 minims 1.90 to 3.10 c. c.
ASAFETIDA—Ferula Fœtida For making the Tincture of Asafetida, U. S. P. Represents eight ounces to the pint.	10 to 20 minims 0.60 to 1.25 c. c.
AVENS ROOT—Geum Rivale Tonic, Astringent.	30 to 60 minims 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

DOSE

BAEL—Ægle Marmelos . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Astringent. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

BALM—Melissa Officinalis . . . . . 2 to 4 fldrs.
Antiseptic, Diaphoretic, Styptic. 7.50 to 15. c. c.

BALM OF GILEAD BUDS—Populus Candicans.
Concentrated Tincture. Used largely as an adjunct in cough remedies.

BALMONY—Chelone Glabra . . . . . ½ to 2 fldrs.
Anthelmintic, Cathartic, Tonic. 1.90 to 7.50 c. c.

BARBERRY BARK—Berberis Vulgaris . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Astringent, Emetic, Tonic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

BAYBERRY—Myrica Cerifera . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Astringent, Purgative, Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

BAY RUM LEAF—Myrcia Acris.
For the extemporaneous preparation of Bay Rum.

BEARSFOOT—Polymnia Uvedalia . . . . . 5 to 10 minims
Antispasmodic, Anthelmintic. 0.30 to 0.60 c. c.

BELLADONNA LEAVES (Assayed)—Atropa Belladonna . 3 to 5 minims
Contains not less than 0.4 per cent. of natural alkaloid, Atropine. 0.18 to 0.30 c. c.
Alterative, Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Narcotic Poison.

BELLADONNA ROOT, U. S. P. (Assayed)
Atropa Belladonna . . . . . 1 to 3 minims
Contains not less than 0.5 per cent. of natural alkaloid, Atropine. 0.06 to 0.18 c. c.
Alterative, Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Narcotic Poison.

BENZOIN—Styrax Benzoin . . . . . 10 to 20 minims
For making Tincture of Benzoin, U. S. P. Represents eight ounces to the pint. 0.60 to 1.25 c. c.

BENZOIN COMP. . . . . . 5 to 15 minims
For making Tincture of Benzoin Comp., U. S. P. 0.30 to 0.92 c. c.

Each pint represents:

Benzoin	*6 ounces*
Aloes, Purified	*1 ounce*
Storax	*4 ounces*
Tolu Balsam	*2 ounces*

Stimulant, Expectorant, Aromatic.

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM . . . . . 20 to 40 minims
Alterative, Antisyphilitic. 1.25 to 2.50 c. c.

BETH ROOT—Trillium Erectum . . . . . 1 to 3 fldrs.
Antiseptic, Astringent, Tonic. 3.75 to 11.25 c. c.

BITTER ROOT—Apocynum Androsæmifolium . . . . 10 to 60 minims
Emetic, Diaphoretic, Tonic, Laxative, Diuretic. 0.60 to 3.75 c. c.

BITTER SWEET, U. S. P.—Solanum Dulcamara . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Diaphoretic, Alterative, Diuretic, Narcotic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

BLACK ALDER—Prinos Verticillatus . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Tonic, Astringent, Alterative. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

BLACK COHOSH, U. S. P.—Cimicifuga Racemosa . . . . 10 to 30 minims
Astringent, Sedative, Styptic, Tonic. 0.60 to 1.90 c. c.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

DOSE

BLACK COHOSH COMP. . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

Each pint represents:

Black Cohosh Root . . . . . *6 ounces*
Wild Cherry Bark . . . . . *6 ounces*
Blood Root . . . . . *2 ounces*
Liquorice Root . . . . . *2 ounces*

Antispasmodic, Sedative, Expectorant.

BLACKBERRY (Aromatic) . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

Each pint represents:

Blackberry (Bark of Root) . . . . . *13 1-2 ounces*
Cloves . . . . . *1 1-4 ounces*
Cassia . . . . . *1 1-4 ounces*

An efficient combination in cases of chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc.

BLACKBERRY ROOT, U. S. P.—Rubus Villosus . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Astringent, Tonic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

BLACK HAW, U. S. P.—Viburnum Prunifolium . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Astringent, Alterative, Tonic, Uterine Tonic, Diuretic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

BLACK WALNUT BARK—Juglans Nigra . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Laxative, Tonic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

BLACK WILLOW BARK—Salix Nigra . . . . . 20 to 60 minims
Tonic, Astringent. 1.25 to 3.75 c. c.

BLACK WILLOW BUDS—Salix Nigra . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Tonic, Astringent. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

BLESSED THISTLE—Carbenia Benedicta . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Tonic, Diaphoretic, Emetic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

BLOOD ROOT, U. S. P. (Assayed)
Sanguinaria Canadensis . . . . . 10 to 15 minims
Contains not less than 2½ per cent. of natural alkaloid, Sanguinarine. 0.60 to 0.92 c. c.
Alterative, Emmenagogue, Emetic, Stimulant, Narcotic.

BLUE COHOSH—Caulophyllum Thalictroides . . . . . 20 to 40 minims
Antispasmodic, Diuretic, Diaphoretic. 1.25 to 2.50 c. c.

BLUE COHOSH COMP. . . . . . 15 to 30 minims
0.92 to 1.90 c. c.

Each fluidounce represents:

Blue Cohosh Root . . . . . *210 grains*
Water Pepper . . . . . *105 grains*
Ergot . . . . . *105 grains*
Savine . . . . . *60 grains*

Sedative, Antispasmodic.

BLUE FLAG, U. S. P.—Iris Versicolor . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Alterative, Cathartic, Cholagogue, Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

BOLDO LEAVES—Peumus Boldo . . . . . 10 to 15 minims
Tonic. 0.60 to 0.92 c. c.

BONESET, U. S. P.—Eupatorium Perfoliatum . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Aperient, Tonic, Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Emetic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

DOSE

BROOM TOPS, U. S. P.—Cytisus Scoparius . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Cathartic, Diuretic, Emetic, Febrifuge. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

BRYONY—Bryonia Alba and Bryonia Dioica . . . . . 10 to 60 minims
Cathartic, Discutient. 0.60 to 3.75 c. c.

BUCHU (SHORT), U. S. P.
Barosma Betulina and Barosma Crenulata. ½ to 2 fldrs.
Aromatic, Tonic, Stimulant, Diuretic. 1.90 to 7.50 c. c.

BUCHU (LONG)—Barosma Serratifolia . . . . . ½ to 2 fldrs.
Aromatic, Tonic, Stimulant, Diuretic. 1.90 to 7.50 c. c.

BUCHU COMP. . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

Each pint represents:

Buchu Leaves . . . . . *4 ounces*
Juniper Berries . . . . . *4 ounces*
Cubeb Berries . . . . . *4 ounces*
Uva Ursi . . . . . *4 ounces*

Aromatic, Tonic, Stimulant, Diuretic.

BUCHU AND JUNIPER BERRIES WITH POTASSIUM ACETATE 1 to 2 fldrs.
3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

Each pint represents:

Buchu Leaves . . . . . *12 ounces*
Juniper Berries . . . . . *3 ounces*
Potassium Acetate . . . . . *495 grains*

Diuretic, Diaphoretic.

BUCHU AND PAREIRA BRAVA (equal parts) . . . . . 1 to 4 fldrs.
Aperient, Tonic, Diuretic, Stimulant. 3.75 to 15. c. c.

BUCHU AND PAREIRA BRAVA COMP. . . . . . ½ to 2 fldrs.
1.90 to 7.50 c. c.

Representing equal parts of Buchu, Pareira Brava and Stone Root.

Aperient, Tonic, Diuretic, Stimulant.

BUCK-BEAN—Menyanthes Trifoliata . . . . . 15 to 30 minims
Tonic, Astringent, Purgative. 0.92 to 1.90 c. c.

BUCKTHORN BARK, U. S. P.—Rhamnus Frangula . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Mild Cathartic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

BUCKTHORN BERRIES—Rhamnus Catharticus . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Purgative, Drastic Cathartic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

BUGLE WEED—Lycopus Virginicus . . . . . 1 to 4 fldrs.
Astringent, Narcotic, Tonic. 3.75 to 15. c. c.

BURDOCK ROOT, U. S P.—Arctium Lappa . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Aperient, Alterative, Diuretic, Diaphoretic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

BURDOCK SEED—Lappa Officinalis, or Arctium Lappa . 10 to 30 minims
Tonic, Antiscorbutic. 0.60 to 1.90 c. c.

BUTTERNUT BARK, U. S. P.—Juglans Cinerea . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Mild Cathartic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

CALABAR BEAN (Assayed)—Physostigma Venenosum . 1 to 3 minims
Contains not less than 0.15 per cent. of natural alkaloids. 0.06 to 0.18 c. c.
Powerful Sedative.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

	DOSE
CALAMUS, U. S. P.—Acorus Calamus Carminative, Aromatic.	10 to 30 minims 0.60 to 1.90 c. c.
CALUMBA, U. S. P. (Columbo)—Jaetorrhiza Palmata Non-astringent, Tonic.	½ to 1 fldr. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
CANADA SNAKE-ROOT—Asarum Canadense Aromatic, Diaphoretic, Stimulant.	1 to 2 fldrs. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
CANELLA BARK—Canella Alba Aromatic, Stimulant, Tonic.	20 to 60 minims 1.25 to 3.75 c. c.
CANNABIS INDICA, U. S. P. (Assayed) Contains not less than 10 per cent. of dry extractive matter.	2 to 5 minims 0.12 to 0.30 c. c.
CANTHARIDES— Cantharis Vesicatoria, or Lytta Vesicatoria For external use.	1 to 2 minims 0.06 to 0.12 c. c.
CAPSICUM—Capsicum Fastigiatum Powerful Stimulant, Excitant, Rubefacient.	5 to 10 minims 0.30 to 0.60 c. c.
CAPSICUM AND MYRRH For preparing the tincture known as "Number Six," or "Hot Drops." *Myrrh* . . . . . *16 ounces* *Capsicum* . . . . . *4 ounces* Recommended in nausea, gastric disturbances, etc.	5 to 10 minims 0.30 to 0.60 c. c.
CARAWAY SEED—Carum Carvi Aromatic, Carminative.	½ to 1 fldr. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
CARDAMOM COMP. *Each pint represents about:* *Cardamom Seeds* . . . . . *6 ounces* *Cassia Bark* . . . . . *6 ounces* *Caraway Seeds* . . . . . *3 ounces* *Cochineal* . . . . . *1 1-2 ounces* Warm Aromatic, Stimulant.	30 to 60 minims 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
CARDAMOM SEEDS—Elettaria Repens Warm Aromatic, Stimulant.	½ to 1 fldr. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
CAROBA LEAVES—Jacaranda Procera Alterative, Diuretic and Tonic.	¼ to 1 fldr. 0.92 to 3.75 c. c.
CASCARA AMARGA (Honduras Bark) Alterative.	½ to 1 fldr. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
CASCARA SAGRADA, U. S P.—Rhamnus Purshiana Cathartic.	¼ to 1 fldr. 0.92 to 3.75 c. c.
CASCARA SAGRADA (Aromatic) Tonic, Laxative, Cathartic.	¼ to 1 fldr. 0.92 to 3.75 c. c.
CASCARA SAGRADA COMP. *Each fluidrachm represents:* *Cascara Sagrada Bark* . . . . . *40 grains* *Senna, Purified* . . . . . *25 grains* *Aloin* . . . . . *1-12 grain* *Purgative*, Cathartic.	20 to 60 minims 1.25 to 3.75 c. c.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

	DOSE
CASCARA SAGRADA (Modified)	¼ to 1 fldr.
Laxative, Cathartic.	0.92 to 3.75 c. c.
CASCARILLA BARK—Croton Eleuteria	1 to 2 fldrs.
Aromatic, Tonic.	3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
CASSIA—Cinnamomum Aromaticum	15 to 30 minims
Stimulant, Aromatic, Astringent.	0.92 to 1.90 c. c.
CASTOR OIL BEANS—Ricinus Communis	5 to 10 minims
Cathartic.	0.30 to 0.60 c. c.
CASTOR OIL LEAVES—Ricinus Communis	1 to 4 fldrs.
Cathartic, Promoting secretion of milk.	3.75 to 15. c. c.
CATECHU—Acacia Catechu	5 to 30 minims
Astringent. Represents eight ounces to the pint.	0.30 to 1.90 c. c.
CATECHU COMP.	5 to 30 minims
For preparing the Tincture of Catechu Comp., U. S. P.	0.30 to 1.90 c. c.
CATNEP—Nepeta Cataria	½ to 1 fldr.
Diaphoretic, Excitant, Stimulant, Tonic.	1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
CAYENNE. (See Capsicum.)	
CEDRON SEEDS—Simaba Cedron	5 to 20 minims
Tonic, Antiperiodic.	0.30 to 1.25 c. c.
CELERY SEED—Apium Graveolens	½ to 2 fldrs.
Nervine Stimulant.	1.90 to 7.50 c. c.
CELERY SEED (Soluble)—Apium Graveolens	½ to 2 fldrs.
This preparation is designed to combine with simple syrup as an adjunct to the soda fountain. It is miscible with alcohol, water, or wine, forming perfectly clear and bright solutions, and possesses, although in a milder form, the well known stimulating properties of the drug.	1.90 to 7.50 c. c.
CERASIN (Synthetic Wild Cherry)	½ to 1 fldr.
A solution of the proximate principles of Wild Cherry Bark, free from Tannin.	1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
This preparation represents a convenient substitute for the official fluid extract, possessing the expectorant, tonic and sedative properties of the drug. It is especially designed to combine with ferruginous solutions, as its freedom from tannin prevents discoloration or change. It is perfectly soluble in aqueous solutions, which greatly enhances its value in cough mixtures and similar preparations As its therapeutic action is identical with the official fluid extract, the dose is adjusted to correspond.	
CEVADILLA SEED (SABADILLA SEEDS)—Schœnocaulon Officinale	5 to 20 minims
Drastic Emeto-Cathartic, Vermifuge.	0.30 to 1.25 c. c.
CHAMOMILE (English or Roman)—Anthemis Nobilis . .	½ to 1 fldr.
Tonic. In large doses Emetic.	1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
CHAMOMILE (German)—Matricaria Chamomilla	10 to 30 minims
Tonic, Diaphoretic.	0.60 to 1.90 c. c.

CHERRY BARK, WILD, U. S. P. (See Wild Cherry Bark. U. S. P.)

CHERRY BARK, WILD (Soluble). (See Wild Cherry Bark, Soluble.)

CHERRY BARK COMP. (See Wild Cherry Bark Comp.)

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

	DOSE
CHESTNUT LEAVES, U. S. P.—Castanea Dentata Astringent, Antiseptic, Tonic.	1 to 2 fldrs. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
CHICORY—Cichorium Intybus Diuretic, Laxative.	1 to 2 fldrs. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
CHIRETTA, U. S. P.—Swertia Chirata Bitter Tonic.	½ to 1 fldr. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
CINCHONA, AROMATIC Antimalarial, Tonic, Sedative. Represents eight ounces to the pint.	1 to 2 fldrs. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
CINCHONA, PALE (Assayed)—Cinchona Officinalis Contains not less than three per cent. total alkaloids. Antimalarial, Tonic, Sedative.	1 to 2 fldrs. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
CINCHONA, PALE (Detannated) Antimalarial, Tonic, Sedative.	1 to 2 fldrs. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
CINCHONA, YELLOW, U. S. P. (Assayed) Conforms to the alkaloidal standard adopted by the U. S. P.—viz., not less than five per cent. of total alkaloid, of which at least 2.50 per cent. is Quinine. Antimalarial, Tonic, Sedative.	15 to 60 minims 0.92 to 3.75 c. c.
CINCHONA, YELLOW (Detannated) Antimalarial, Tonic, Sedative.	15 to 60 minims 0.92 to 3.75 c. c.
CINCHONA, RED (Assayed)—Cinchona Succirubra Conforms to the alkaloidal standard adopted by the U. S. P.—viz., not less than five per cent. of total alkaloid. Antimalarial, Tonic, Sedative.	30 to 60 minims 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
CINCHONA RED (Detannated)—Cinchona Succirubra Antimalarial, Tonic, Sedative.	30 to 60 minims 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
CINCHONA COMP. For Compound Tincture. *Each pint represents about:* *Red Cinchona Bark* . . . . . *8 3-4 ounces* *Bitter Orange Peel* . . . . . *7 ounces* *Serpentaria* . . . . . *1 3-4 ounces* Antimalarial, Tonic, Sedative.	½ to 1 fldr. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
CINCHONA COMP. (Detannated) For Compound Tincture. Antimalarial, Tonic, Sedative.	½ to 1 fldr. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
CLEAVERS—Galium Aparine Antiscorbutic, Diuretic, Refrigerant.	1 to 2 fldrs. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
CLOVER TOPS—Trifolium Pratense Antispasmodic, Stimulant, Detergent.	1 to 2 fldrs. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
CLOVES—Eugenia Aromatica Aromatic, Carminative.	10 to 20 minims 0.60 to 1.25 c. c.
COCA LEAVES, U. S. P. (Assayed)—Erythroxylon Coca Contains not less than 0.5 per cent. of natural alkaloid, crude Cocaine.	1 to 3 fldrs. 3.75 to 11.25 c. c.
COCA LEAVES (Soluble)—Erythroxylon Coca Especially designed for the extemporaneous preparation of Wine of Coca. It is entirely miscible with syrup or aqueous mixtures, and will be found to fully represent the medicinal properties of the drug.	2 to 4 fldrs. 7.50 to 15. c. c.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

	DOSE
COCCULUS INDICUS, ANAMIRTA COCCULUS Nervine Tonic, Parasiticide. (Cautiously increased.)	1 to 2 minims 0.06 to 0.12 c. c.
COFFEE—Coffea Arabica For Syrup. Antisoporific, Antiemetic, Stimulant.	2 to 4 fldrs. 7.50 to 15. c. c.
COLCHICUM ROOT, U. S. P. (Assayed) Colchicum Autumnale Contains not less than 0.5 per cent. of natural alkaloid, crude Colchicine. Narcotic, Sedative.	2 to 5 minims 0.12 to 0.30 c. c.
COLCHICUM SEEDS, U. S. P. (Assayed) Colchicum Autumnale Contains not less than 0.5 per cent. of natural alkaloid, crude Colchicine. Narcotic, Sedative.	5 to 10 minims 0.30 to 0.60 c. c.
COLOCYNTH—Citrullus Colocynthis Powerful Drastic-hydragogue-cathartic.	5 to 10 minims 0.30 to 0.60 c. c.
COLOCYNTH COMP. Representing the Powdered Compound Extract of Colocynth, U. S. P. Hydragogue-cathartic.	5 to 10 minims 0.30 to 0.60 c. c.
COLTSFOOT—Tussilago Farfara Demulcent, Expectorant.	2 to 4 fldrs. 7.50 to 15. c. c.
COMFREY—Symphytum Officinale Astringent, Demulcent, Tonic.	1 to 2 fldrs. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
CONDURANGO—Gonolobus Condurango Alterative, Tonic.	20 to 30 minims 1.25 to 1.90 c. c.
CONIUM LEAVES (Assayed)—Conium Maculatum Contains not less than 0.6 per cent. of natural alkaloid, crude Conine. Powerful Narcotic Poison, Sedative.	3 to 10 minims 0.18 to 0.60 c. c.
CONIUM SEED, U. S. P. (Assayed)—Conium Maculatum Contains not less than 0.6 per cent. of natural alkaloid, crude Conine. Powerful Narcotic Poison, Sedative.	2 to 5 minims 0.12 to 0.30 c. c.
CONVALLARIA. (See Lily of the Valley.)	
CORIANDER SEED—Coriandrum Sativum Aromatic, Carminative, Stimulant.	15 to 30 minims 0.92 to 1.90 c. c.
CORN ERGOT—Ustilago Maidis Promoting muscular contraction.	10 to 60 minims 0.60 to 3.75 c. c.
CORN SILK—Stigmata of Zea Mays Diuretic. Used in nephritic affections.	1 to 2 fldrs. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

Corn Silk, for very many years, has been held in great favor as a home remedy, and was largely used, with marked success, as a diuretic in cardiac and renal dropsy, in cases of uric and phosphatic gravel, vesical catarrh, acute and chronic cystitis, as well as in dropsical affections and as a mild, stimulating diuretic.

At the same time, the belief in its great efficacy was confined almost entirely to domestic use, being administered as a fresh infusion, physicians not realizing its great value until late years. It was *only in 1890* that, owing to the satisfactory results from its

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

use by the medical profession, it received official notice in the United States Pharmacopœia.

The efficacy of the drug depends almost entirely upon the selection of the fresh green silk, which should be gathered when the corn is matured and subjected to immediate treatment, thus avoiding the deterioration from fermentation, which rapidly ensues if subjected to more or less exposure during the hot, humid weather which generally prevails at that season of the year, resulting in the destruction and loss of maizenic acid, which constitutes the active principle upon which the medicinal value is so largely dependent. We exhaust every possible care in the selection of the corn silk, subjecting it to treatment within six to twelve hours after it has been gathered, so as to avoid the deterioration of the drug. Great care is exercised in the garbling and separation of the inferior brown portion, which is practically inert, and the bruising and cutting of the cellular tissues to facilitate the extraction of its active properties. Another important detail in the operation is the selection and application of an appropriate solvent to secure complete exhaustion and permanency. The menstruum we employ, the result of careful experimental observations, has been demonstrated conclusively to be the best adapted to hold permanently in solution its delicate constituents, using but a small percentage of alcohol, with sufficient glycerine to preserve the constituents in a form as desirable as if administered by fresh infusion of the corn silk gathered but a few hours.

The most flattering testimonial that we can possibly offer respecting the efficiency of our preparation is the enormous and regular increase in our yearly sales, coupled with letters from leading physicians and hospital clinics from all sections of the United States

	DOSE
COTO BARK	2 to 10 minims 0.12 to 0.60 c. c.
Tonic. Origin is undetermined.	
COTTON-ROOT BARK, U. S. P.—Gossypium Herbaceum	1 to 2 fldrs. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
Emmenagogue, Diuretic.	
COUCH GRASS, U. S. P. (See Dog Grass, U. S. P.)	
CRAMP BARK, U. S. P.—Viburnum Opulus	1 to 3 fldrs. 3.75 to 11.25 c. c.
Powerful Antispasmodic.	
CRAMP BARK COMP.	½ to 2 fldrs. 1.90 to 7.50 c. c.

Each pint represents about:

Cramp Bark	*6 ounces*
Scullcap	*2 ounces*
Wild Yam	*4 ounces*
Cassia Bark	*3 ounces*
Cloves	*1 ounce*

Uterine Tonic, Antispasmodic.

CRANESBILL, U. S. P.—Geranium Maculatum	30 to 60 minims 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
Powerful Astringent.	
CRAWLEY ROOT—Corallorhiza Odontorhiza	15 to 30 minims 0.92 to 1.90 c. c.
Tonic, Sedative, Diaphoretic.	

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

DOSE

CUBEB, U. S. P.—Piper Cubeba . . . . . 15 to 20 minims
Urinary Stimulant. 0.92 to 1.25 c. c.

CULVER'S ROOT, U. S. P.—Veronica Virginica . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Cholagogue, Laxative, Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

CUSSO. (See Kousso.)

DAMIANA—Turnera Aphrodisiaca, or Turnera Microphylla 1 to 2 fldrs.
Aphrodisiac, Sudorific. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

DANDELION ROOT, U. S. P.—Taraxacum Officinale . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Alterative, Aperient, Diuretic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

DANDELION COMP. . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

Each pint represents about:

Dandelion Root . . . . . *12 ounces*
Mandrake Root . . . . . *3 ounces*
Conium Leaves . . . . . *1 ounce*

Tonic, Alterative.

DANDELION AND SENNA . . . . . ½ to 2 fldrs.
Equal parts of each. 1.90 to 7.50 c. c.
Alterative, Aperient, Diuretic, Laxative.

DEWBERRY—Rubus Trivialis . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Astringent, Tonic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

DIGITALIS, U. S. P. (Assayed)—Digitalis Purpurea . . . 2 to 5 minims
Powerful Narcotic Poison, Sedative, Diuretic. 0.12 to 0.30 c. c.

DOG GRASS, U. S P.—
Agropyrum Repens, Triticum Repens . . . . . 2 to 4 fldrs.
Diuretic, Aperient. 7.50 to 15. c. c.

DOGWOOD BARK—Cornus Florida . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Tonic, Excitant, Stimulant. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

DUBOISIA—Duboisia Myoporoides . . . . . 1 to 5 minims
Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Narcotic Poison. 0.06 to 0.30 c. c.

DWARF ELDER—Aralia Hispida . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Sudorific, Alterative, Diuretic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

ECHINACEA ANGUSTIFOLIA . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Supposed to possess alterative properties, and is favorably reported in the treatment of syphilitic cases. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

ELDER BARK, BLACK (EUROPEAN)—Sambucus Nigra . 10 to 20 minims
Stimulant, Diuretic, Alterative. 0.60 to 1.25 c. c.

ELDER FLOWERS—Sambucus Canadensis . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Excitant, Sudorific. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

ELECAMPANE—Inula Helenium . . . . . 20 to 60 minims
Expectorant, Tonic, Stimulant. 1.25 to 3.75 c. c.

ERGOT, U. S. P. (with or without acid)—
Claviceps Purpurea . . . . . 10 to 60 minims
Promotes muscular contraction. 0.60 to 3.75 c. c.
Unless otherwise specified, we will always send Fluid Extract Ergot *without* acid.

With this, as with all medicinal agents in the Materia Medica, it is of the first importance that the drug should be gathered at the proper season of the year—that is, when fully matured—and

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

in proper condition to be at once subjected to the menstruum most certain to insure its complete exhaustion, that the Fluid Extract will represent unimpaired all the virtues, realizing fully the unquestioned fact that Ergot is most susceptible to change and deterioration, in fact the crude drug becomes almost entirely inert in time, even when carefully kept. For that reason we import our entire supply of Ergot direct from the most reliable sources, and have no hesitation in claiming that when at once treated and converted into Fluid Extract by our process it embodies in a permanent form all the active constituents, all of which is confirmed by therapeutic results which have for many years been fully realized or attested by medical men not only in the United States but throughout the world.

	DOSE
ERGOT (ETHEREAL)—Claviceps Purpurea Promotes muscular contraction.	10 to 60 minims 0.60 to 3.75 c. c.
EUCALYPTUS, U. S. P.—Eucalyptus Globulus Febrifuge, Antispasmodic, Antiseptic, Tonic.	¼ to 1 fldr. 0.92 to 3.75 c. c.
EUCALYPTUS ROSTRATA. (See Red Gum.)	
EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA Sedative in Asthma.	10 to 30 minims 0.60 to 1.90 c. c.
EVENING PRIMROSE—Œnothera Biennis Nervine Tonic	30 to 60 minims 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
FALSE UNICORN ROOT. Helonias Dioica, or Chamælirium Luteum Uterine Tonic, Diuretic, Sialagogue.	10 to 30 minims 0.60 to 1.90 c. c.
FENNEL SEED—Fœniculum Capillaceum Stimulant, Aromatic, Carminative.	15 to 30 minims 0.92 to 1.90 c. c.
FISH BERRIES. (See Cocculus Indicus.)	
FIVE-FLOWERED GENTIAN—Gentiana Quinqueflora Intermittent, Tonic, Antiperiodic.	1 to 2 fldrs. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
FLEABANE—Erigeron Canadense Stimulant, Diuretic, Tonic.	1 to 2 fldrs. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
FOX GLOVE, U. S. P., Assayed. (See Digitalis, U. S. P., Assayed.)	
FRINGE-TREE BARK—Chionanthus Virginica Aperient, Alterative, Diuretic, Narcotic.	1 to 2 fldrs. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
FROSTWORT—Helianthemum Canadense Astringent, Antiscrofulous, Tonic.	1 to 2 fldrs. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
GALANGAL—Alpinia Officinarum Stimulant, Aromatic, Carminative.	10 to 30 minims 0.60 to 1.90 c. c.
GALLS—Quercus Lusitanica Astringent.	1 to 2 fldrs. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
GARDEN CELANDINE—Chelidonium Majus Purgative, Diuretic, Diaphoretic and Expectorant.	½ to 1 fldr. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
GARLIC—Allium Sativum *Stimulant.* Represents eight ounces to the pint.	30 to 60 minims 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

DOSE

GELSEMIUM, U. S. P. (Assayed)—
Gelsemium Sempervirens . . . . . 5 to 10 minims
Contains not less than 0.2 per cent. of natural alkaloids. 0.30 to 0.60 c. c.
Febrifuge, Nerve and Arterial Sedative.

GENTIAN, U. S. P.—Gentiana Lutea . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Pure bitter Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

GENTIAN (Detannated)—Gentiana Lutea . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Highly tonic in cases of enfeebled digestion. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

GENTIAN COMP. . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
For making Tincture Gentian Comp., U. S. P. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

Each pint represents about:

Gentian Root . . . . . *10 ounces*
Bitter Orange Peel . . . . . *4 ounces*
Cardamom Seeds . . . . . *1 ounce*

Pure bitter Tonic.

GENTIAN COMP. . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
For making Infusion Gentian Comp., U. S. P., 1870. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

Each pint represents:

Gentian Root . . . . . *8 ounces*
Bitter Orange Peel . . . . . *2 ounces*
Coriander Seeds . . . . . *2 ounces*

Bitter Tonic.

GILLENIA—Gillenia Trifoliata . . . . . 1 to 30 minims
Tonic, Emetic, Diaphoretic. 0.06 to 1.90 c. c.

GINGER, JAMAICA, U. S. P.—Zingiber Officinale . . . . 5 to 40 minims
Stimulant, Rubefacient, Sialagogue, Errhine. 0.32 to 2.50 c. c.

GINGER, SOLUBLE . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
For making Syrupus Zingiberis, U. S. P. Represents eight ounces to the pint. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
Stimulant, Aromatic, Carminative.

GINGER, JAMAICA, SOLUBLE AROMATIC.
For making Ginger Ale.
Stimulant, Carminative.

GINGER, AFRICAN—Amomum Zingiber . . . . . 20 to 40 minims
Stimulant, Aromatic. 1.25 to 2.50 c. c.

GINSENG—Panax Quinquefolium . . . . . 20 to 60 minims
Aromatic, Stimulant. 1.25 to 3.75 c. c.

GOLD THREAD—Coptis Trifolia . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Bitter Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

GOLDEN ROD—Solidago Odora . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Aromatic, Stimulant, Carminative. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

GOLDEN SEAL (Colorless)—Hydrastis Canadensis . . . 10 to 60 minims
Each pint of this fluid contains twenty grains of Hydrastine, the white alkaloid of Golden Seal, held in solution by a non-alcoholic menstruum. 0.60 to 3.75 c. c.
Tonic, Alterative, Antiseptic.

GOLDEN SEAL, U. S. P. (Assayed)—Hydrastis Canadensis 10 to 30 minims
Contains not less than 2½ per cent. of white alkaloid Hydrastine. 0.60 to 1.90 c. c.
Aperient, Alterative, Cholagogue, Deobstruent, Tonic.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

DOSE

GOLDEN SEAL (without Alcohol) . . . . . 10 to 40 minims
Aperient, Alterative, Cholagogue, Deobstruent, Tonic. 0.60 to 2.50 c. c.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.
Amomum Granum Paradisi and Amomum Melegueta 30 to 60 minims
Stimulant, Aromatic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

GRAVEL PLANT—Epigæa Repens . . . . . 1 to 3 fldrs.
Diuretic, Astringent. 3.75 to 11.25 c. c

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA, U. S. P. . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Expectorant, Remedy for Asthma. 1.90 to 3.75 c.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA, SOLUBLE . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Expectorant, Remedy for Asthma. 1.90 to 3.75 c.

GRINDELIA SQUARROSA . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Preventive of malarial diseases. Useful in nervous excitement. 3.75 to 7.50 c.

GUAIAC RESIN—Guaiacum Officinale . . . . . 20 to 40 minims
For making Tincture Guaiac, U. S. P. Represents eight ounces to the pint. 1.25 to 2.50 c.

GUAIAC WOOD—Guaiacum Officinale . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs
Stimulant, Diaphoretic. 3.75 to 7.50 c.

GUARANA, U. S. P. (Assayed)—Paullinia Cupana . . . 10 to 30 minims
Contains between three and four per cent. of natural alkaloid, Caffeine. 0.60 to 1.90 c. c.
Astringent, Nervine Tonic.

Write for complete descriptive literature relating to the therapy of Guarana.

HAIR-CAP MOSS—Polytrichum Juniperum . . . . . 2 to 4 fldrs.
Diuretic. 7.50 to 15. c.

HELLEBORE, AMERICAN, U. S. P., Assayed.
(See Veratrum Viride, U. S. P., Assayed.)

HELLEBORE, BLACK—Helleborus Niger . . . . . 10 to 20 minims
Emetic, Drastic-hydragogue-cathartic. 0.60 to 1.25 c.

HELLEBORE, WHITE—Veratrum Album . . . . . 2 to 4 minims
Drastic-cathartic, Emetic, Sedative. 0.12 to 0.24 c.

HEMLOCK BARK—Pinus or Abies Canadensis . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Astringent, Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c.

HENBANE, U. S. P., Assayed. (See Hyoscyamus, U. S. P., Assayed)

HOPS—Humulus Lupulus . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Alterative, Tonic, Soporific, Narcotic, Diuretic, Febrifuge. 1.90 to 3.75 c.

HOREHOUND—Marrubium Vulgare . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Laxative, Tonic, Expectorant. 3.75 to 7.50 c.

HORSE-CHESTNUT BARK—Æsculum Hippocastanum . . 30 to 60 minims
Malarial Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c.

HORSE NETTLE—Solanum Carolinense . . . . . 10 to 20 minims
Recommended in Epilepsy. 0.60 to 1.25 c

HORSE-RADISH ROOT—Cochlearia Armoracia . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Stimulant and Rubefacient. 1.90 to 3.75 c.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

DOSE

HYDRANGEA—Hydrangea Arborescens . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Remedy for calculous diseases. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

HYDRASTIS, WITHOUT ALCOHOL.
(See Golden Seal, without Alcohol.)

HYOSCYAMUS, U. S. P. (Assayed)—Hyoscyamus Niger . 5 to 10 minims
Contains not less than 0.18 per cent. of natural alkaloids, Hyoscyamine, Hyoscine. 0.30 to 0.60 c. c.
Powerful Narcotic Poison, Antiseptic.

IGNATIA BEAN (Assayed)
Strychnos Ignatia, or Ignatia Amara . . . . . 1 to 5 minims
Contains not less than 1.5 per cent. of natural alkaloids. 0.06 to 0.30 c. c.
Laxative, Tonic, Diuretic. Powerful control over nervous action.

INDIAN CANNABIS, U. S. P. (Assayed). (See Cannabis Indica, U. S. P., Assayed.)

INDIAN HEMP, BLACK, U. S. P.—Apocynum Cannabinum 3 to 10 minims
Emetic, Cathartic, Diuretic. 0.18 to 0.60 c. c.

INDIAN HEMP, FOREIGN, U. S. P. (Assayed).
(See Cannabis Indica, U. S. P., Assayed.)

INDIAN HEMP, WHITE—Asclepias Incarnata . . . . . 10 to 40 minims
Emetic, Cathartic, Anthelmintic. 0.60 to 2.50 c. c.

INDIAN TURNIP—Arum Triphyllum . . . . . 10 to 30 minims
Expectorant, Diaphoretic. 0.60 to 1.90 c. c.

IPECAC, U. S. P , 1880 (Assayed)—Cephælis Ipecacuanha 5 to 60 minims
Contains not less than 1.75 per cent. natural alkaloid, Emetine. 0.30 to 3 75 c. c.
Emetic, Stimulant, Diaphoretic, Expectorant.

IPECAC AND OPIUM (representing Dover Powder) . . . 5 to 10 minims
One minim is equivalent to one grain of Dover Powder. 0.30 to 0.60 c. c.
An invaluable Diaphoretic.

IPECAC AND SENEGA . . . . . 10 to 60 minims
Emetic, Stimulant, Diaphoretic, Expectorant. 0.60 to 3.75 c. c.

JABORANDI, U. S. P. (Assayed)—Pilocarpus Jaborandi . 20 to 60 minims
Sialagogue, Diaphoretic, Diuretic, Remedy for Belladonna Poison. 1.25 to 3.75 c. c.

JALAP (Assayed)—Ipomœa Jalapa . . . . . 15 to 60 minims
Contains not less than twelve per cent. of resinous extractive matter. 0.92 to 3.75 c. c.
Active irritant Cathartic.

JAMAICA DOGWOOD—Piscidia Erythrina . . . . . ½ to 2 fldrs.
Sedative, Narcotic. 1.90 to 7.50 c. c.

JAMBUL SEED (the Seeds of Eugenia Jambolana) . . . . ¼ to 1 fldr.
Stomachic, Astringent and Carminative in Diarrhœa and also in the treatment of Diabetes. 0.92 to 3.75 c. c.

JOHNSWORT. (See St. Johnswort.)

JUNIPER BERRIES—Juniperus Communis . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Carminative, Diuretic, Stimulant. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

KAMALA—Mallotus Philippinensis, or Rottlera Tinctoria 2 to 4 fldrs.
Tænicide. 7.50 to 15. c. c.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

DOSE

KAVA-KAVA—Piper Methysticum . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Bitter Tonic, Antigonorrhœal. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

KINO—Pterocarpus Marsupium . . . . . 20 to 40 minims
Astringent. Represents eight ounces to the pint. 1.25 to 2.50 c. c.

KINO, AUSTRALIAN . . . . . 20 to 40 minims
An exudation from the bark of Eucalyptus Rostrata, imported from Australia. 1.25 to 2.50 c. c.
Each fluidounce (30. c. c.) represents one-half troy ounce (15.5 gms.) of the drug. Extensively employed as a remedy in cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, either recent or long-standing.
"This gum adheres with great pertinacity to the mucous surfaces, and it is probably on this account that its astringency is more effective than that of Catechu, Kino, etc."
—*P. W. Squire, F.L.S., F.C.S.*

KOLA (Assayed)—Sterculia Acuminata . . . . . 10 to 30 minims
Contains not less than one per cent. pure alkaloid. 0.60 to 1.90 c. c.
Nervine, Stimulant.

KOLA COMP. . . . . 30 to 60 minims
1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

Each pint represents:

Kola Nuts	*4 ounces*
Celery Seed	*4 ounces*
Coca Leaves	*8 ounces*

Specific in nervous prostration, exerting a direct action upon the hepatic functions.

KOUSSO, U. S. P. (Cusso, 1890)—Hagenia Abyssinica . . 2 to 4 fldrs.
Vermifuge, Purgative. 7.50 to 15. c. c.

LACTUCARIUM—Lactuca Virosa . . . . . 2 to 10 minims
Anodyne, Soporific. 0.12 to 0.60 c. c.

LADIES' SLIPPER, U. S. P.—Cypripedium Pubescens . . 15 to 60 minims
Antispasmodic, Diaphoretic, Narcotic, Nerve Tonic. 0.92 to 3.75 c. c.

LARKSPUR SEED—Delphinium Consolida . . . . . 1 to 2 minims
Acrid Poison, Parasiticide. 0.06 to 0.12 c. c.

LAVENDER COMP. . . . . 5 to 10 minims
For making Tinctura Lavandulæ Comp., U. S. P. 0.30 to 0.60 c. c.

Each pint represents about:

Oil Lavender Flowers (recent)	*1 fluidounce*
Oil Rosemary Flowers	*1-4 fluidounce*
Cinnamon Bark	*2 1-2 ounces*
Cloves	*5-8 ounce*
Nutmegs	*1 1-4 ounces*
Red Saunders	*1 1-4 ounces*

LETTUCE—Lactuca Sativa . . . . . 20 to 60 minims
Sedative, Soporific. 1.25 to 3.75 c. c.

LIFE EVERLASTING—Gnaphalium Margaritaceum . . . 30 to 60 minims
Demulcent, Diaphoretic, Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

LIFE ROOT—Senecio Aureus . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Diaphoretic, Diuretic, Uterine Tonic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

LIPPIA MEXICANA (Concentrated Tincture) . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Represents four ounces to the pint. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
Demulcent, Expectorant.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

DOSE

LIQUORICE (Calabria) . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Demulcent. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

LIQUORICE ROOT—Glycyrrhiza Glabra . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
For Quinine mixture. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
Demulcent. To disguise bitter taste of Quinine.

LIQUORICE ROOT, U. S. P.—Glycyrrhiza Glabra . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Demulcent. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

LILY OF THE VALLEY—Convallaria Majalis . . . . . 5 to 10 minims
Cardiacal Tonic. 0.30 to 0.60 c. c.

LIVERWORT—Anemone Hepatica . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Astringent, Diuretic, Demulcent, Deobstruent, Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

LOBELIA (Herb), U. S. P.—Lobelia Inflata . . . . . 10 to 30 minims
Cathartic, Diaphoretic, Emetic, Expectorant, Narcotic. 0.60 to 1.90 c. c.

LOBELIA (Seed)—Lobelia Inflata . . . . . 3 to 5 minims
Diaphoretic, Emetic, Expectorant, Narcotic. 0.18 to 0.30 c. c.

LOGWOOD—Hæmatoxylon Campechianum . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Astringent. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

LUPULIN, U. S. P.—Humulus Lupulus . . . . . 5 to 10 minims
Tonic, Narcotic. 0.30 to 0.60 c. c.

MALE FERN—Dryopteris Filix Mas . . . . . 2 to 4 fldrs.
Anthelmintic, Astringent, Tonic. 7.50 to 15. c. c.

MALT—Hordeum Distichum . . . . . 1 to 4 fldrs.
Nutritive Tonic, aiding the assimilation of amylaceous food. 3.75 to 15. c. c.

MANACA—Franciscea Uniflora . . . . . 10 to 30 minims
Antisyphilitic. 0.60 to 1.90 c. c.

MANDRAKE, U. S. P. (Assayed)—Podophyllum Peltatum 10 to 20 minims
Contains not less than four per cent. of Resin, of which nearly fifty per cent. is soluble in Chloroform, constituting the Podophyllotoxin of Podwyssotsky. 0.60 to 1.25 c. c.
Cathartic.

MANDRAKE COMP. . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

Each pint represents:

Mandrake Root . . . . . *8 ounces*
Culver's Root . . . . . *2 ounces*
Blue Flag Root . . . . . *2 ounces*
Dandelion Root . . . . . *2 ounces*
Jamaica Ginger . . . . . *2 ounces*

Cathartic.

MANZANITA—Arctostaphylos Glauca . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Astringent, Diuretic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

MARIGOLD—Calendula Officinalis . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Antispasmodic, Sudorific, Deobstruent, Emmenagogue. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

MARIGOLD (Non-Alcoholic) . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
The flower-heads of Calendula Officinalis. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
This fluid extract does not contain alcohol and will be found perfectly miscible with aqueous solution.
Antispasmodic, Sudorific, Emmenagogue.

MARSHMALLOW—Althæa Officinalis . . . . . ½ to 1 floz.
Demulcent. 15. to 30. c. c.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

DOSE

MATICO, U. S. P.—Piper Angustifolium . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Aromatic, Stimulant, Urinary Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

MATICO COMP. . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

Each pint represents:

Matico . . . . . *8 ounces*
Cubeb Berries . . . . . *4 ounces*
Buchu Leaves . . . . . *4 ounces*

Diuretic, Tonic and Stimulant.

MATRICARIA. (See Chamomile, German.)

MEZEREON, U. S. P.
Daphne Mezereum, and Daphne Gnidium . . . . . 5 to 15 minims
Emetic, Purgative, Stimulant for Kidney. 0.30 to 0.92 c. c.

MILK WEED—Asclepias Syriaca or Cornuti . . . . . 15 to 60 minims
Tonic, Alterative, Diuretic. 0.92 to 3.75 c. c.

MISTLETOE—Viscum Album . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Antispasmodic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

MOTHERWORT—Leonurus Cardiaca . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Emmenagogue, Nervine, Laxative. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

MUGWORT—Artemisia Vulgaris . . . . . 15 to 30 minims
Tonic, Emmenagogue. 0.92 to 1.90 c. c.

MUIRAPUAMA—Liriosma Ovata . . . . . 15 to 60 minims
Aphrodisiac, Nerve Stimulant. 0.92 to 3.75 c. c.

MULLEIN—Verbascum Thapsus . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Demulcent, Diuretic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

MUSK ROOT—Ferula Sumbul . . . . . 15 to 60 minims
Nerve Stimulant. 0.92 to 3.75 c. c.

MYRRH—Commiphora Myrrha . . . . . 5 to 20 minims
Stimulant. 0.30 to 1.25 c. c.

NETTLE—Urtica Dioica . . . . . 20 to 40 minims
Diuretic, Tonic, Astringent. 1.25 to 2.50 c. c.

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS—Cactus Grandiflora . . . . 2 to 5 minims
Diuretic, Cardiac, Arterial and Sedative. 0.12 to 0.30 c. c.

NUTMEGS—Myristica Fragrans . . . . . 20 to 40 minims
Aromatic, Stimulant, Narcotic. 1.25 to 2.50 c. c.

NUX VOMICA, U. S. P. (Assayed)—Strychnos Nux Vomica 1 to 5 minims
Contains not less than 1.5 per cent natural alkaloids. 0.06 to 0.30 c. c.
Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Tonic, Laxative.

OATS—Avena Sativa . . . . . 15 to 30 minims
Recommended as a specific for cure of Opium habit. 0.92 to 1.90 c. c.

OPIUM—Papaver Somniferum . . . . . 5 minims
Each fluidounce (30. c. c.) contains fifteen grains (0.97 gms.) of Morphine. 0.30 c. c.
For making Tinctura Opii (Laudanum), U. S. P. Represents four avoirdupois ounces to the pint.

OPIUM, AQUEOUS—Papaver Somniferum . . . . . 10 to 15 minims
Each fluidounce (30. c. c.) contains six grains (0.4 gms.) of Morphine. 0.60 to 0.92 c. c.
Narcotic, Sedative, Stimulant.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

DOSE

OPIUM, CAMPHORATED . . . . . 5 to 20 minims
Each fluidounce (30. c. c.) contains 1.96 grains (0.128 gms.) of Morphine. 0.30 to 1.25 c. c.
For making Tinct. Opii Camph., U. S. P.

OPIUM, DEODORIZED, U. S. P.—Papaver Somniferum . 10 to 20 minims
Each fluidounce (30. c. c.) contains six grains (0.4 gms.) of Morphine. 0.60 to 1.25 c. c.

ORANGE, AROMATIC.
For preparing the Aromatic Elixir, U. S. P., 1890.

ORANGE COMPOUND . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

Each pint represents about:

Orange Peel (Sweet)	*12 ounces*
Cloves	*3-8 ounce*
Caraway	*3-8 ounce*
Orris Root	*1 1-2 ounces*
Mace	*3-8 ounce*
Cassia	*3-8 ounce*
Anise	*3-8 ounce*
Tonka Bean	*3-4 ounce*

This aromatic combination is principally employed as a flavoring agent, and will be found quite pleasing and agreeable. It also possesses some merit as an aromatic tonic.

ORANGE PEEL, SWEET—Citrus Aurantium . . . . . ½ to 2 fldrs.
Aromatic, Carminative, Tonic. 1.90 to 7.50 c. c.

ORANGE PEEL, SWEET, SOLUBLE—Citrus Aurantium . 1 to 3 fldrs.
For making the Syrupus Aurantii Dulcis, U. S. P. 3.75 to 11.25 c. c.

ORANGE PEEL, BITTER, U. S. P.—Citrus Vulgaris . . . ½ to 2 fldrs.
Aromatic. 1.90 to 7.50 c. c.

ORRIS ROOT—Iris Florentina . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Emetic, Cathartic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

PANSY—Viola Tricolor . . . . . 15 to 60 minims
Expectorant, Laxative, Emollient. 0.92 to 3.75 c. c.

PAREIRA BRAVA, U. S. P.—Chondodendron Tomentosum ½ to 1 fldr.
Aperient, Diuretic, Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

PARSLEY ROOT—Petroselinum Sativum . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Stimulant, Diuretic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

PARSLEY SEED—Petroselinum Sativum . . . . . 20 to 30 minims
Stimulant, Diuretic, Carminative. 1.25 to 1.90 c. c.

PASSION FLOWER—Passiflora Incarnata and other species 1 to 2 fldrs.
Recommended in Tetanus and Neuralgic affections. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

PELLITORY—Anacyclus Pyrethrum . . . . . 5 to 20 minims
Stimulant, Sialagogue. 0.30 to 1.25 c. c.

PENNYROYAL—Hedeoma Pulegioides . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Stimulant, Emmenagogue, Diaphoretic. 3.75 to 7 50 c. c.

PEPPERMINT—the leaves and tops of Mentha Piperita . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Aromatic stimulant, used largely to cover the taste or qualify the effects of other medicines. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

PICHI—Fabiana Imbricata . . . . . 15 to 40 minims
Diuretic, Tonic. 0.92 to 2.50 c. c.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

DOSE

PIMPINELLA—Pimpinella Saxifraga . . . . . 20 to 30 minims
Stimulant, Diaphoretic, Diuretic. 1.25 to 1.90 c. c.

PINK ROOT, U. S. P.—Spigelia Marilandica . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Powerful anthelmintic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

PINK ROOT AND SENNA . . . . . 1 to 4 fldrs.
3.75 to 15. c. c.

Each pint represents about:

Pink Root . . . . . *10 ounces*
Senna (Alexandria) . . . . . *6 ounces*
Oil Anise . . . . . *20 minims*
Oil Caraway . . . . . *20 minims*

Powerful Anthelmintic.

PINUS CANADENSIS COMP. (Colorless).

Each fluidounce contains:

Zinc Sulphate . . . . . *5 grains*
Alum . . . . . *5 grains*
Thymol . . . . . *3-8 grain*
Eucalyptol . . . . . *3-8 grain*

associated with volatile constituents contained in one ounce of Pinus Canadensis. A tonic and astringent lotion for local application.

PINUS CANADENSIS COMP. (Dark) . . . . . 10 to 20 minims
Representing in a concentrated form the active astringent properties of Hemlock Bark. 0.60 to 1.25 c. c.

PIPSISSEWA, U. S. P.—Chimaphila Umbellata . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Astringent, Diuretic, Tonic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

PLANTAIN—Plantago Major . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Anodyne, Astringent, Demulcent. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

PLEURISY ROOT, U. S. P.—Asclepias Tuberosa . . . . ½ to 2 fldrs.
Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Expectorant, Pleuritic. 1.90 to 7.50 c c.

POISON OAK—Rhus Radicans . . . . . 2 to 10 minims
Narcotic, Irritant Poison. 0.12 to 0.60 c. c.

POKE ROOT, U. S. P.—Phytolacca Decandra . . . . . 10 to 30 minims
Alterative, Cathartic, Emetic. 0.60 to 1.90 c. c.

POKE BERRIES—the Fruit of Phytolacca Decandra . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Emetic, Purgative and feebly Narcotic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

POMEGRANATE BARK—Punica Granatum . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Specific for Tænia, Vermifuge. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

POPLAR BARK—Populus Tremuloides . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Tonic, Febrifuge. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

POPPY FLOWERS—Papaver Rhœas . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Mild Anodyne. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

POPPY HEADS—Papaver Somniferum . . . . . ½ to 2 fldrs.
Similar to Opium (mild). 1.90 to 7.50 c. c.

PRICKLY-ASH BARK, U. S. P.
Xanthoxylum Americanum . . . . . 10 to 30 minims
Alterative, Sialagogue, Stimulant, Tonic. 0.60 to 1.90 c. c.

PRICKLY-ASH BERRIES—Xanthoxylum Americanum . 10 to 30 minims
Alterative, Stimulant, Sialagogue, Antispasmodic. 0.60 to 1.90 c. c.

PTELEA. (See Wafer Ash.)

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

DOSE

PULSATILLA—Anemone Pulsatilla . . . . . 2 to 5 minims
Alterative, Emmenagogue. 0.12 to 0.30 c. c.

PUMPKIN SEEDS—the Seeds of Cucurbita Pepo . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Highly recommended as an efficient and harmless Tænifuge, and has been employed with much success in the treatment of tapeworm. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

QUASSIA—Picræna Excelsa . . . . . 5 to 10 minims
Bitter Tonic. 0.30 to 0.60 c. c.

QUEBRACHO, U. S. P.
Aspidosperma Quebracho, variety Blanco . . . . . 10 to 30 minims
Diuretic, Antispasmodic. 0.60 to 1.90 c. c.

QUEEN OF THE MEADOW—Eupatorium Purpureum . . 30 to 60 minims
Tonic, Astringent, Diuretic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

QUEEN'S ROOT, U. S. P. (See Stillingia, U. S. P.)

QUEEN'S ROOT COMP. (See Stillingia Comp.)

RASPBERRY LEAVES—Rubus Strigosus . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Astringent, Tonic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

RED GUM—Eucalyptus Rostrata . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Astringent, Antiseptic, Styptic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

RHATANY, U. S. P.—Krameria Triandra . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Astringent, Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

RHUBARB, U. S. P.—Rheum Officinale . . . . . 20 to 40 minims
Astringent, Cathartic, Carminative, Tonic. 1.25 to 2.50 c. c.

RHUBARB, AROMATIC . . . . . ½ to 2 fldrs.
1.90 to 7.50 c. c.

Each pint represents about:

Rhubarb Root	*10 ounces*
Cassia Bark	*2 ounces*
Cloves	*2 ounces*
Nutmegs	*2 ounces*

Astringent, Cathartic, Carminative, Tonic.

RHUBARB, SWEET . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
For making Tincture Rhei Dulcis, U. S. P. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

Each pint represents about:

Rhubarb Root	*8 ounces*
Liquorice Root	*3 1-4 ounces*
Aniseed	*3 1-4 ounces*
Cardamom Seed	*3-4 ounce*

RHUBARB COMP. . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
For preparing Compound Tincture of Rhubarb (Amer. Disp.) 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

Each pint represents:

Rhubarb	*4 ounces*
Bitter Root	*2 ounces*
Golden Seal	*2 ounces*
Gentian	*2 ounces*
Prickly-Ash Berries	*2 ounces*
Sassafras Bark	*1 ounce*
Cardamom Seeds	*1 ounce*

Laxative, Tonic, Stomachic.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

DOSE

RHUBARB AND SENNA . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Cathartic, Laxative. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

RHUBARB AND POTASSA COMP. . . . . 30 to 60 minims
1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

Each pint represents about:

Rhubarb Root . . . . . *4 ounces*
Cassia Bark . . . . . *2 ounces*
Golden Seal Root . . . . . *2 ounces*
Potassium Carbonate . . . . . *1 ounce*
Oil Peppermint . . . . . *30 minims*

Neutralizing Fluid Extract, Antacid, Laxative.

RHUS AROMATICA—Rhus Triloba . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Diuretic, Astringent, Stimulant. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

ROSE, SOLUBLE.
Designed for the extemporaneous preparation of Rose Water. This fluid is perfectly miscible with all aqueous solutions, and possesses unimpaired the fragrant aroma of the choicest variety of Rose. It will be found of great utility as a flavoring adjunct.

ROSE LEAVES—Rosa Centifolia . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Astringent, Aromatic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

ROSIN WEED—Silphium Gummiferum . . . . . 20 to 40 minims
Diuretic, Emetic, Expectorant, Febrifuge. 1.25 to 2.50 c. c.

RUE—Ruta Graveolens . . . . . 15 to 30 minims
Stimulant, Abortifacient. 0.92 to 1.90 c. c.

SAGE—Salvia Officinalis . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Aromatic, Stimulant, Diaphoretic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

SANDAL WOOD—Santalum Album . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Refrigerant, Diuretic, Specific for Gonorrhœa. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

SARSAPARILLA, U. S. P.—Smilax Officinalis . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Alterative, Diaphoretic, Stimulant. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

SARSAPARILLA COMP., U. S. P. . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

Each pint represents about:

Sarsaparilla Root . . . . . *12 ounces*
Liquorice Root . . . . . *2 ounces*
Sassafras Bark . . . . . *1 2-3 ounces*
Mezereum Bark . . . . . *1-2 ounce*

Alterative.

SARSAPARILLA COMP. . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
For making the U. S. P. Syrup. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

Each pint represents about:

Sarsaparilla Root . . . . . *13 1-3 ounces*
Liquorice Root . . . . . *1 ounce*
Senna (Alexandria) . . . . . *1 ounce*
Oil Sassafras . . . . . *3 minims*
Oil Anise . . . . . *3 minims*
Oil Wintergreen . . . . . *3 minims*

Alterative.

SARSAPARILLA AND DANDELION . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Equal parts of each. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
Alterative, Diuretic, Tonic.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

	DOSE
SASSAFRAS BARK—Sassafras Variifolium	½ to 1 fldr.
Alterative, Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Stimulant.	1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
SAVINE, U. S. P.—Juniperus Sabina	5 to 20 minims
Anthelmintic, Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Emmenagogue.	0.30 to 1.25 c. c.
SAW PALMETTO—Serenoa Serrulata	½ to 2 fldrs.
This preparation constitutes our standard fluid extract. It is prepared from a carefully cured mature berry and fully represents its therapeutic action. We will supply this fluid extract on all orders unless otherwise specified.	1.90 to 7.50 c. c.
Nutrient Tonic, Sedative, Diuretic.	

THERAPEUTICAL APPLICATIONS.—The facts regarding the utility of Saw Palmetto as a remedy for disease are chiefly clinical. The evidence respecting its power to promote appetite and increase the nutritive energies of the body is considerable. This property has been observed by the laity in the localities where the plant grows, and is especially commented on by Dr. J. B. REED in a communication in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, 1871, p. 171. Dr. REED holds that "in all cases where a highly nutritive agent is needed it seems to apply well;" and Dr. DIXON, in the *Pacific Record of Medicine and Surgery*, 1888, pp. 120 and 284, asserts that "this is sedative, nutrient and diuretic, improves digestion, induces sleep, increases flesh and strength." According to this same authority, "the fluid extract of this valuable berry is far in advance of the Compound Hypophosphites." It is because of this property—the power to improve nutrition—that Saw Palmetto has come to be used in wasting diseases, especially in phthisis, and tuberculous diseases. In a paper in the *American Therapist*, vol. i. 1892, pp. 51 and 52, Dr. DUPON urges its use in consumption, finding it possessed of "extraordinary fat-producing powers." The patients gain in weight, appetite is improved, expectoration diminishes, and with improvement in these respects there is a coincident decrease in cough, fever and other evil signs." Besides the internal administration of the Fluid Extract, Dr. DUPON advocates the inunction of the oil of Saw Palmetto with iodoform in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The same authority advises the use of the Fluid Extract in the treatment of other pulmonary affections—in bronchitis and whooping-cough, especially the latter. He finds that it exerts a "marvellous power" in whooping-cough, modifying the course and shortening the duration of this disease. From the nature of its ingredients, it should be equally as serviceable in the treatment of asthma as in whooping-cough. Dilated bronchi and bronchorrhœa and catarrh of broncho-pulmonary mucous membrane in general are conditions in which the Fluid Extract is highly useful, according to all the authorities referred to above.

For the same reason that Saw Palmetto is so useful in diseases of the respiratory tract—namely, because of the presence in it of a resin and a highly diffusible volatile oil—it is also serviceable in certain catarrhal affections of the genito-urinary tract. When administered by the mouth, presently the urine has a distinct odor of the drug The resin and volatile oil escape from the system by the kidneys, the urine in consequence having a strong odor of these substances. In this way it occurs that a local action is exerted on the whole urinary tract. The physicians who have reported on its properties and uses are quite unanimous as respects the influence exerted by it on the genito-urinary apparatus. The

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

local effects of Saw Palmetto on the mucous membrane are utilized in the treatment of catarrhal affections, such as pyelitis and cystitis. When gravel or calculi have set up a catarrh by reason of an irritant action which they exert on the mucous membrane, or when by extension of the morbid condition from the urethra a specific inflammation is caused, the best results may be expected from the administration of this remedy. Dr. S. F. DUPON, in the *American Therapist*, vol. i. 1892, pp. 51, 52, says: "Much has been written lately upon the efficacy of Saw Palmetto in diseases of the bladder, prostate, etc., which I can most positively endorse, relief being often afforded from the local application of the tincture within an hour, while the urine is fully impregnated with the odor of the drug."

There is much and emphatic testimony regarding the influence of Saw Palmetto over the functions of the reproductive system in both sexes. The possession of such powers is particularly important. Of all aphrodisiacs, so called, few indeed specifically affect the generative apparatus. The antaphrodisiacs are sufficiently numerous, but of those having the power to promote this function, except by serious disturbance of the spinal cord or genital plexus, few if any beside this agent really exist. According to Dr. DIXON (*Pacific Record of Medicine and Surgery*, 1888, pp. 120, 284), "it has a special action on the glands of the reproductive system, as the mammæ, ovaries, prostate and testes." He regards it as especially indicated in wasting of the testes, as occurs in varicocele or from sexual perversion, in atrophy of the prostate from sexual excess, and in uterine atrophy from ovarian degeneration; also, in impotence due to the operation of these various causes of vital depression. Those who have reported on its utility in cases of impotence find that it is of especial service in this condition as caused by sexual excess, as in masturbation, overindulgence, ill-cured gonorrhœa, etc. It cannot be alleged that when impotence is structural and the result of anatomical deficiencies any medical remedy can remove it; but when the case is one originating in chronic urethritis, prostatic irritation, vesical troubles, the functional depression of abuse, and other causes of like character, Saw Palmetto is the most promising of the remedies now available for the treatment. One of the advocates of its utility, whom we have quoted above, says "its action is that of a great vitalizer," applying this phrase to indicate his conception of its power to regenerate the sexual function.

	DOSE
SAW PALMETTO COMP.	½ to 2 fldrs. 1.90 to 7.50 c. c.

Each fluidounce represents:

Saw Palmetto	*100 grains*
Kola Nuts	*30 grains*
Parsley Seed	*20 grains*
Coca Leaves	*30 grains*

Combined with Aromatics

Aphrodisiac, exercising a stimulating action upon the reproductive organs.

In connection with our remarks upon Saw Palmetto it may not be amiss to briefly refer to this palatable combination which has recently been introduced, and is regarded as a specific of some merit in the treatment of those cases of nervous depression and loss of mental and physical vigor, in which the combined

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

therapeutic results of Saw Palmetto, Kola, Coca and Parsley are indicated. It apparently exerts a direct action upon the organs of reproduction, stimulating the glandular secretions and promoting a healthy and invigorating action upon the sexual glands, such as the mammæ, ovaries, prostate, testes, etc. The value of this drug as an adjunct in the treatment of cases of debility is now clearly defined and associated with the stimulating properties of Coca, the sustaining qualities of Kola, which have been for a long time so fully recognized, as well as the addition of Parsley Seed, so highly commended as an emmenagogue in cases of dysmenorrhœa and genito-spinal atony or loss of vital energy. It embodies a combination which we believe may prove of great benefit in conditions so difficult heretofore to treat successfully.

DOSE

SCULLCAP, U. S. P.—Scutellaria Lateriflora . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Antispasmodic, Nerve Tonic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

SCULLCAP COMP. . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Used with good results in neuralgic and nervous affections. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

Each pint represents about:

Scullcap . . . . . 5 1-2 *ounces*
Hops . . . . . 2 1-2 *ounces*
Ladies' Slipper . . . . . 5 1-2 *ounces*
Lettuce . . . . . 2 1-2 *ounces*

Nervine and Antispasmodic.

SEA-WRACK—Fucus Vesiculosus . . . . . ½ to 2 fldrs.
For reducing obesity. 1.90 to 7.50 c. c.

SENECIO. (See Life Root.)

SENEGA, U. S. P.—Polygala Senega . . . . . 10 to 20 minims
Diuretic, Expectorant, Emmenagogue, Stimulant, Sialagogue. 0.60 to 1.25 c. c.

SENNA, U. S. P.—Cassia Acutifolia . . . . . 1 to 4 fldrs.
Prompt Cathartic. 3.75 to 15. c. c.

SENNA, AQUEOUS—Cassia Acutifolia . . . . . 1 to 4 fldrs.
Cathartic, without griping. 3.75 to 15. c. c.

SENNA COMP. (with Aromatics) . . . . . 1 to 4 fldr.
3.75 to 15. c. c.

Each pint represents about:

Senna (Alexandria) . . . . . 12 *ounces*
Caraway Seed . . . . . 2 *ounces*
Coriander Seed . . . . . 2 *ounces*

Cathartic, without griping.

SENNA PODS—Cassia Acutifolia . . . . . 1 to 4 fldrs.
Prompt Cathartic. 3.75 to 15. c. c.

SENNA AND JALAP . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Equal parts of each. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
Prompt Cathartic.

SERPENTARIA—Aristolochia Serpentaria . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Stimulant, Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

SIMARUBA—Simaruba Officinalis . . . . . 20 to 60 minims
Bitter Tonic. 1.25 to 3.75 c. c.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

DOSE

SKUNK CABBAGE—Dracontium Fœtidum . . . . . 20 to 60 minims
Antispasmodic, Narcotic, Stimulant. 1.25 to 3.75 c. c.

SOAP BARK—Quillaja Saponaria . . . . . 10 to 20 minims
0.60 to 1.25 c. c.

SOLOMON'S SEAL—Polygonatum Biflorum . . . . . 10 to 30 minims
Tonic, Astringent, Demulcent. 0.60 to 1.90 c. c.

SPIKENARD—Aralia Racemosa . . . . . ½ to 2 fldrs.
Alterative, Pulmonary remedy. 1.90 to 7.50 c. c.

SPINY BURREED—Xanthium Spinosum . . . . . 15 to 30 minims
Antihydrophobic. 0.92 to 1.90 c. c.

SQUAW VINE—Mitchella Repens . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Uterine Tonic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

SQUAW VINE COMP. . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

Each pint represents about:

Squaw Vine . . . . . *9 1-7 ounces*
False Unicorn . . . . . *2 2-7 ounces*
Cramp Bark . . . . . *2 2-7 ounces*
Blue Cohosh . . . . . *2 2-7 ounces*

Uterine Tonic.

SQUILL, U. S. P.—Urginea Maritima . . . . . 5 to 60 minims
Diuretic, Emetic, Expectorant. 0.30 to 3.75 c. c.

SQUILL, ACETIC . . . . . 10 to 60 minims
For making Syrupus Scillæ, U. S. P. 0.60 to 3.75 c. c.
Diuretic, Emetic, Expectorant.

SQUILL COMP. . . . . 5 to 10 minims
0.30 to 0.60 c. c.

Each pint represents:

Squill Root . . . . . *8 ounces*
Senega Root . . . . . *8 ounces*

Diuretic, Emetic, Expectorant.

ST. JOHNSWORT—Hypericum Perforatum . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Astringent. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

STAVESACRE—Delphinium Staphisagria . . . . . 1 to 2 minims
Acrid Poison, Parasiticide. 0.06 to 0.12 c. c.

STILLINGIA, U. S. P.—Stillingia Sylvatica . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Alterative, Cathartic, Emetic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

STILLINGIA COMP. . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

Each pint represents:

Queen's Root . . . . . *4 ounces.*
Turkey Corn . . . . . *4 ounces*
Pipsissewa . . . . . *2 ounces*
Blue Flag Root . . . . . *2 ounces*
Elder Flowers . . . . . *2 ounces*
Coriander Seeds . . . . . *1 ounce*
Prickly-Ash Berries . . . . . *1 ounce*

Alterative, Cathartic.

STONE ROOT—Collinsonia Canadensis . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Stimulant, Irritant. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

	DOSE
STRAMONIUM LEAVES (Assayed)—Datura Stramonium . Contains not less than 0.3 per cent. of natural alkaloids, Daturine, Hyoscyamine. Antispasmodic, Narcotic Poison, Sedative.	2 to 5 minims 0.12 to 0.30 c. c.
STRAMONIUM SEEDS, U. S. P. (Assayed). Datura Stramonium . . . . . Contains not less than 0.35 per cent. of natural alkaloids, Daturine, Hyoscyamine. Antispasmodic, Narcotic Poison, Sedative.	1 to 3 minims 0.06 to 0.18 c. c.
STROPHANTHUS, TINCTURE—Strophanthus Kombé . . Corresponds in strength to the formula recommended by Prof. Fraser.	2 to 10 minims 0.12 to 0.60 c. c.
STYRAX, SOLUBLE—Liquidambar Orientalis . . . . . For making Syrup. Stimulant, Expectorant.	20 to 60 minims 1.25 to 3.75 c. c.
SUMACH BERRIES, U. S. P.—Rhus Glabrum . . . . . Antiseptic, Refrigerant, Diuretic.	1 to 2 fldrs. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
SUNDEW—Drosera Rotundifolia . . . . . Tonic, Expectorant.	20 to 60 minims 1.25 to 3.75 c. c.
SWEET FERN—Comptonia Asplenifolia . . . . . Demulcent, Astringent.	20 to 60 minims 1.25 to 3.75 c. c.
TAG ALDER—Alnus Rubra . . . . . Alterative, Astringent, Emetic.	20 to 60 minims 1.25 to 3.75 c. c.
TAMARAC BARK—Pinus Pendula, or Larix Americana . Tonic, Diuretic, Alterative.	30 to 60 minims 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
TANSY—Tanacetum Vulgare . . . . . Stimulant, Emmenagogue, Narcotic.	30 to 60 minims 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
TAR, SOLUBLE . . . . . For making Syrupus Picis Liquidæ, U. S. P.	30 to 60 minims 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
TEA—Camellia Thea . . . . . Nervine Stimulant.	30 to 60 minims 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
TOLU—Toluifera Balsamum . . . . . For making the Tincture of Tolu, U. S. P. Represents eight ounces to the pint.	5 to 15 minims 0.30 to 0.92 c. c.
TOLU, SOLUBLE . . . . . For making Syrupus Tolutanus, U. S. P.	1 to 2 fldrs. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.
TONGA—Rhaphidophora Vitiensis . . . . . Astringent, Antirheumatic, and Antineuralgic.	½ to 1 fldr. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
TONKA BEANS—Dipterix Odorata . . . . . For flavoring. Sedative in Whooping-cough.	10 to 15 minims 0.60 to 0.92 c. c.
TRIFOLIUM COMP. (For making Syrup.)	1 to 2 fldrs. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

Each pint represents about:

Red Clover Tops	*4 1-4 ounces*
Burdock Root	*2 1-8 ounces*
Berberis Aquifolium	*2 1-8 ounces*
Queen's Root	*2 1-8 ounces*
Poke Root	*2 1-8 ounces*
Cascara Amarga	*2 1-8 ounces*
Prickly Ash Bark	*256 grains*
Potassium Iodide	*512 grains*

Alterative, Antisyphilitic.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

DOSE

TULIP TREE—Liriodendron Tulipifera . . . . . 15 to 30 minims
Aromatic, Stimulant, Tonic. 0.92 to 1.90 c. c.

TURKEY CORN—Corydalis Formosa . . . . . 20 to 60 minims
Alterative, Diuretic, Tonic. 1.25 to 3.75 c. c.

TURMERIC—Curcuma Longa.
Used only as a coloring agent.

TWIN LEAF—Jeffersonia Diphylla . . . . . 15 to 30 minims
Tonic, Expectorant. 0.92 to 1.90 c. c.

UNICORN ROOT—Aletris Farinosa . . . . . 20 to 40 minims
Cathartic, Emetic, Narcotic. 1.25 to 2.50 c. c.

UVA URSI, U. S. P.—Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Astringent, Diuretic, Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

VALERIAN, U. S. P.—Valeriana Officinalis . . . . . 15 to 30 minims
Nerve Stimulant. 0.92 to 1.90 c. c.

VERVAIN—Verbena Hastata . . . . . 20 to 60 minims
Tonic, Expectorant, Sudorific. 1.25 to 3.75 c. c.

VERATRUM VIRIDE, U. S. P. (Assayed) . . . . . 2 to 4 minims
Contains not less than one per cent of natural alkaloids. 0.12 to 0.24 c. c.
Narcotic, Sedative, Emetic, Alterative.

VIRGINIA SNAKE ROOT. (See Serpentaria.)

VIRGINIA STONE CROP—Penthorum Sedoides . . . . . 20 to 60 minims
Astringent, Demulcent. 1.25 to 3.75 c. c.

WAFER ASH—Ptelea Trifoliata . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

WAHOO—Euonymus Atropurpureus . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
True Cholagogue, Laxative, Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

WATER PEPPER—Polygonum Punctatum . . . . . 15 to 30 minims
Antiseptic, Diuretic, Emmenagogue, Stimulant. 0.92 to 1.90 c. c.

WHITE-OAK BARK—Quercus Alba . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Astringent, Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

WHITE-PINE BARK—Pinus Strobus . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
Astringent, Antiseptic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

WHITE-PINE COMP. . . . . 15 to 30 minims
For preparing the Compound Syrup of White Pine. 0.92 to 1.90 c. c.

Each pint represents:

White Pine Bark	[illegible] *ounces*
Wild Cherry Bark	[illegible] *ounces*
Balm of Gilead Buds	[illegible] *grains*
Spikenard Root	[illegible] *grains*
Blood Root	[illegible] *grains*
Sassafras Bark	[illegible] *grains*
Glycerine	[illegible] *minims*
Morphine Sulphate	[illegible] *grains*

Expectorant

WHITE POND LILY—Castalia Odorata . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Astringent, Anaphrodisiac. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

DOSE

WHITE-WILLOW BARK—Salix Alba . . . . . 20 to 60 minims
Tonic, Astringent. 1.25 to 3.75 c. c.

WILD-CHERRY BARK, U. S. P.—Cerasus Serotina . . . 30 to 60 minims
Expectorant, Sedative, Stimulant, Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

WILD-CHERRY BARK, (Soluble) . . . . . 30 to 60 minims
For the extemporaneous preparation of the official Syrup. 1.90 to 3 75 c. c.

WILD-CHERRY BARK COMP. . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

Each pint represents:

Fluid Extract Wild-Cherry Bark	*12 fluidounces*
Fluid Extract Blood Root	*2 fluidounces*
Fluid Extract Ipecac Root	*1 fluidounce*
Fluid Extract Opii Deodorata	*1 fluidounce*

Expectorant, Sedative, Stimulant, Tonic.

WILD INDIGO—Baptisia Tinctoria . . . . . 5 to 20 minims
Antiseptic, Emetic, Purgative, Stimulant. 0.30 to 1.25 c. c.

WILD YAM—Dioscorea Villosa . . . . . 20 to 40 minims
Antispasmodic. 1.25 to 2.50 c. c.

WINTERGREEN—Gaultheria Procumbens . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Carminative, Sialagogue, Rubefacient. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

WITCH-HAZEL BARK, U. S. P., 1880.
Hamamelis Virginiana . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Astringent, Sedative, Tonic. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

WITCH-HAZEL LEAVES, U. S. P., 1890.
The leaves of Hamamelis Virginiana . . . . . 1 to 2 fldrs.
Astringent, Tonic, Sedative. 3.75 to 7.50 c. c.

WORMWOOD—Artemisia Absinthium . . . . . 10 to 30 minims
Anthelmintic, Narcotic, Tonic. 0.60 to 1.90 c. c.

WORMSEED—Chenopodium Anthelminticum . . . . . 20 to 60 minims
Anthelmintic, Antispasmodic. 1.25 to 3.75 c. c.

WORMSEED COMP. . . . . . 1 to 4 fldrs.
Representing the old-fashioned worm tea. 3.75 to 15. c. c.

Each pint represents about:

Senna (Alexandria)	*2 1-2 ounces*
Wormseed	*2 1-2 ounces*
Savine	*1-2 ounce*
Coriander Seed	*2 ounces*
Pink Root	*4 ounces*

Anthelmintic.

XANTHIUM SPINOSUM. (See Spiny Burreed.)

YARROW—Achillea Millefolium . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Alterative, Astringent, Aromatic, Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

YELLOW DOCK, U. S. P.—Rumex Crispus . . . . . ½ to 1 fldr.
Alterative, Astringent, Detergent, Tonic. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

YELLOW JASMINE, U. S. P., Assayed. (See Gelsemium, U. S. P., Assayed.)

Dose-List of Fluid Extracts.

	DOSE
YELLOW PARILLA, U. S. P.—Menispermum Canadense Tonic, Alterative, Diuretic.	30 to 60 minims 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
YERBA BUENA—Micromeria Douglassii . . . . . . Aromatic, Tonic, Stimulant.	½ to 1 fldr. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.
YERBA REUMA—Frankenia Grandiflora . . . . . . Deobstruent.	15 to 30 minims 0.92 to 1.90 c. c.
YERBA SANTA, U. S. P. Eryodictyon Glutinosum, or Californicum . . . . . Expectorant, Stimulant.	15 to 60 minims 0.92 to 3.75 c. c.
YERBA SANTA, AROMATIC . . . . . . For making the Syrup and Elixir of Yerba Santa.	½ to 1 fldr. 1.90 to 3.75 c. c.

POWDERED EXTRACTS.

We fully appreciate the grave responsibility which the manufacture of these products entails, as well as the watchfulness, skill and devotion to detail which are essential to insure uniform and accurate results. The scrupulous care so faithfully exercised in the selection of crude material for our Fluid Extracts is consistently maintained, the value of the drug accurately determined by a preliminary assay, and every possible precaution adopted which is calculated to elevate the standard and efficiency of this line of preparations. Our appliances for facilitating concentration are most complete, concentrating in vacuo at a temperature not exceeding 120° F., thus avoiding the destructive oxidation of many of the sensitive alkaloids and perishable constituents which establish their therapeutic importance.

We invite the profession to critically examine these products, to institute crucial comparisons, and to note particularly how well preserved are the sensible and predominating characteristics of the respective drugs.

We are firmly convinced that the satisfactory therapeutic results of our compressed goods are largely due to the superior excellence and activity of our narcotic and other extracts. We will gladly prepare in quantity any special Powdered Extracts that may be desired by our customers.

NOTE.—All drugs containing alkaloids, resins or definite active constituents are subjected to a preliminary assay and the standard of the finished extract adjusted to conform.

LIST OF POWDERED EXTRACTS.

	DOSE
ACONITE LEAVES—Aconitum Napellus Powerful Sedative to the nervous system. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Aconite Leaves.	1-2 to 1 gr. 0.0324—0.065 gm.
ACONITE ROOT—Aconitum Napellus Arterial Sedative. Each grain represents 5 grains of assayed root.	1-8 to 1-4 gr. 0.008—0.016 gm.
ALOES, U. S. P. (AQUEOUS)—Aloe Perryi Aperient, Laxative and Cathartic. Prepared only from the choicest variety of Socotrine Aloes.	2 to 10 grs. 0.13—0.65 gm.
BELLADONNA LEAVES—Atropa Belladonna Powerful Narcotic. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Assayed Belladonna Leaves.	1-4 to 1 gr. 0.016—0.065 gm.
BELLADONNA ROOT—Atropa Belladonna Powerful Narcotic. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Assayed Belladonna Root.	1-4 to 3-4 gr. 0.016—0.045 gm.
BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM Powerful Tonic and Alterative. *1 grain represents 5 grains* of Berberis Aquifolium.	2 to 6 grs. 0.13—0.40 gm.

List of Powdered Extracts.

	DOSE
BLACKBERRY ROOT—Rubus Villosus . . . . . Astringent, Tonic. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Blackberry Root.	10 to 20 grs. 0.65—1.30 gms.
BLACK COHOSH—Cimicifuga Racemosa . . . . . Tonic and Sedative. Recommended in Cholera, Epilepsy, Whooping-cough and Rheumatism. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Black Cohosh Root.	2 to 10 grs. 0.13—0.65 gm.
BLACK HAW—Viburnum Prunifolium . . . . . Nervine, Astringent, Uterine Tonic and Sedative. 1 grain represents 6 grains of Black Haw (Bark of Root).	2 to 10 grs. 0.13—0.65 gm.
BLACK HELLEBORE—Helleborus Niger . . . . . A powerful Hydragogue-Cathartic and Emmenagogue. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Black Hellebore Root.	2 to 5 grs. 0.13—0.324 gm.
BLOOD ROOT—Sanguinaria Canadensis . . . . . Alterative, Stimulant, Emmenagogue, Emetic, Narcotic. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Blood Root.	3 to 5 grs. 0.195—0.324 gm.
BROOM TOPS—The tops of Cystitus Scoparius . . . . . Diuretic and Cathartic. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
BUCHU—Barosma Betulina and Barosma Crenulata . . . Stimulant, Diuretic and Diaphoretic. 1 grain represents 5 grains of green Buchu Leaves.	5 to 20 grs. 0.324—1.30 gms.
BURDOCK ROOT—Arctium Lappa . . . . . Aperient, Alterative, Diuretic, Diaphoretic. 1 grain represents 3 grains of the drug.	10 to 15 grs. 0.65—0.972 gm.
BUTTERNUT BARK—Juglans Cinerea . . . . . Mild Cathartic. Recommended in Habitual Constipation and Dysentery. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Butternut Bark.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
CALABAR BEAN—Physostigma Venenosum . . . . . Prescribed in Tetanus and in Strychnine Poisoning. 1 grain represents 24 grains of Assayed Calabar Bean.	1-20 to 1-6 gr. 0.0032—0.01 gm.
CALUMBA—Jateorrhiza Palmata . . . . . Mild Tonic. Recommended in cases of Dyspepsia or Debility succeeding Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Calumba Root.	2 to 5 grs. 0.13—0.324 gm.
CANNABIS INDICA . . . . . 1 grain represents 4 grains of the assayed drug.	1-2 to 1 gr. 0.0324—0.065 gm.
CASCARA SAGRADA—Rhamnus Purshiana . . . . . For Habitual Constipation. 1 grain represents 3 grains of two-year-old Cascara bark.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
CASCARA SAGRADA (SWEET)—Rhamnus Purshiana . . . Laxative, Cathartic, Purgative. 1 grain represents 4 grains of two-year-old bark.	5 to 15 grs. 0.324—0.972 gm.
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS (English or Roman) . . . . . Tonic, in large doses Emetic. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
CHIRETTA—The entire Plant Swertia Chirata . . . . . Tonic, Cholagogue. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the drug.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
CINCHONA, RED—Cinchona Succirubra . . . . . *A well established* Tonic and Febrifuge. *1 grain represents* 4 grains of Assayed Red Cinchona Bark.	3 to 12 grs. 0.195—0.80 gm.

List of Powdered Extracts.

DOSE

CINCHONA, YELLOW—Cinchona Calisaya . . . . . 3 to 12 grs.
Tonic and Febrifuge. 0.195—0.80 gm.
1 grain represents 5 grains of Assayed Cinchona Calisaya Bark.

CLOVER TOPS—Trifolium Pratense . . . . . 5 to 10 grs.
Antispasmodic, Diaphoretic and Detergent. 0.324—0.65 gm.
1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.

COCA LEAVES—Erythroxylon Coca . . . . . 6 to 12 grs.
Nervous Excitant. 0.40—0.78 gm.
1 grain represents 4 grains of Assayed Coca Leaves.

COLCHICUM ROOT—Colchicum Autumnale . . . . . 1-2 to 2 grs.
Narcotic, Sedative, Diaphoretic. 0.0324—0.13 gm.
1 grain represents 4 grains of Assayed Colchicum Root.

COLCHICUM SEEDS—Colchicum Autumnale . . . . . 1-2 to 2 grs.
Narcotic, Sedative, Diaphoretic and Purgative. 0.0324—0.13 gm.
1 grain represents 4 grains of Assayed Colchicum Seeds.

COLOCYNTH (SIMPLE), U. S. P.—Citrullus Colocynthis . . 1-2 to 2 grs.
Drastic Hydragogue-Cathartic. 0.0324—0.13 gm.
1 grain represents 8 grains of prime quality Trieste Colocynth.

COLOCYNTH COMP., U. S. P. . . . . . 5 to 20 grs.
0.324—1.30 gms.

Powdered Extract Colocynth . . . . . *16 parts*
Powdered Aloes, purif. . . . . . *50 parts*
Powdered Cardamom Seeds . . . . . *6 parts*
Powdered Resin Scammony . . . . . *14 parts*
Powdered White Castile Soap . . . . . *14 parts*

Active Cathartic.

CONDURANGO—Gonolobus Condurango . . . . . 5 to 10 grs.
Alterative, Diaphoretic, Antiscorbutic. 0.324—0.65 gm.
1 grain represents 4 grains of the bark.

CONIUM LEAVES—Conium Maculatum . . . . . 1 to 2 grs.
Anodyne, Antispasmodic, also a powerful Narcotic Sedative. 0.065—0.13 gm.
1 grain represents 4 grains of Assayed Conium Leaves.

CONIUM SEED—Conium Maculatum . . . . . 1-2 to 1 gr.
Powerful Narcotic. 0.0324—0.065 gm.
1 grain represents 5 grains of Conium Fruit.

CORN SILK—The Stigmata of Zea Mays . . . . . 10 to 20 grs.
Diuretic and Antinephritic. 0.65—1.30 gms.
1 grain represents 5 grains of Corn Silk.

COTTON ROOT—Gossypium Herbaceum . . . . . 5 to 15 grs.
Emmenagogue, Parturifacient and Abortive. 0.324—0.972 gm.
1 grain represents 8 grains of Cotton Root Bark.

COUCH GRASS. (See Dog Grass.)

CRAMP BARK—Viburnum Opulus . . . . . 5 to 10 grs.
Powerful Antispasmodic. 0.324—0.65 gm.
1 grain represents 5 grains of Cramp Bark.

CRANESBILL—Geranium Maculatum . . . . . 5 to 10 grs.
A powerful Astringent. 0.324—0.65 gm.
1 grain represents 3 grains of the drug.

CUBEB—Piper Cubebæ . . . . . 3 to 5 grs.
Urinary Stimulant, Diuretic, Aromatic. 0.195—0.324 gm.
1 grain represents 5 grains of the drug.

List of Powdered Extracts.

	DOSE
CULVER'S ROOT—Veronica Virginica Cholagogue, Laxative, Tonic. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Culver's Root.	5 to 15 grs. 0.324—0.972 gm.
DAMIANA—Turnerea Microphylla Aromatic Tonic. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Damiana (green leaf).	10 to 20 grs. 0.65—1.30 gms.
DANDELION ROOT—Taraxacum Officinale Tonic, Diuretic and Aperient. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Dandelion Root.	20 to 40 grs. 1.30—2.60 gms.
DIGITALIS—Digitalis Purpurea Sedative, Narcotic and Diuretic. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the Assayed Digitalis Leaves.	1-4 to 1-2 gr. 0.016—0.0324 gm.
DOG GRASS—Triticum Repens Aperient and Diuretic. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Dog Grass.	10 to 30 grs. 0.65—1.95 gms.
ERGOT—The Sclerotium of Claviceps Purpurea Emmenagogue. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Ergot.	2 to 10 grs. 0.13—0.65 gm.
ERGOT (PURIFIED)—Ergotine This preparation represents in *powdered form* what is commercially known as *Ergotine.*	2 to 10 grs. 0.13—0.65 gm.
EUCALYPTUS—Eucalyptus Globulus Febrifuge, Antispasmodic, Antiseptic, Tonic. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Eucalyptus Leaves.	5 to 15 grs. 0.324—0.972 gm.
EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA Sedative. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the drug.	2 to 5 grs. 0.13—0.324 gm.
FOX GLOVE. (See Digitalis.)	
GELSEMIUM—Gelsemium Sempervirens Febrifuge, Nerve and Arterial Sedative. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Assayed Yellow Jasmine Root.	1 to 2 grs. 0.065—0.13 gm.
GENTIAN—Gentiana Lutea Tonic, Stomachic and Antibilious. 1 grain represents 2 grains of Gentian Root.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
GOLDEN SEAL—Hydrastis Canadensis Tonic, Alterative, Cholagogue. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Assayed Golden Seal Root.	2 to 8 grs. 0.13—0.52 gm.
GRINDELIA ROBUSTA Demulcent, Stimulating. Recommended in Asthmatic affections. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Grindelia Robusta.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
GUAIAC—Guaiacum Officinale Stimulant, Diaphoretic, Alterative.	2 to 10 grs. 0.13—0.65 gm.
GUARANA—Paullinia Cupana Nervine, Tonic. 1 grain represents 3 grains of the assayed drug.	3 to 10 grs. 0.195—0.65 gm.
HEMLOCK BARK—The Bark of Pinus Canadensis Astringent, Tonic. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Hemlock Bark.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
HENBANE. (See Hyoscyamus.)	
HOPS—Humulus Lupulus Tonic, with feeble Narcotic action. *1 grain represents 3 grains of Hops.*	3 to 10 grs. 0.195—0.65 gm.

List of Powdered Extracts.

	DOSE
HORSE-CHESTNUT BARK—Æsculum Hippocastanum . .	5 to 10 grs.
Tonic and Febrifuge.	0.324—0.65 gm.
1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.	
HYDRANGEA—Hydrangea Arborescens	5 to 10 grs.
Feebly Narcotic. Recommended in Calculous complaints.	0.324—0.65 gm.
1 grain represents 5 grains of Hydrangea.	
HYOSCYAMUS—Hyoscyamus Niger	1-2 to 2 grs.
Narcotic, Antispasmodic, Anodyne.	0.0324—0.13 gm.
1 grain represents 4 grains of Assayed Henbane Leaves.	
IGNATIA BEAN—Strychnos Ignatia	1-4 to 1 gr.
Laxative, Tonic, Diuretic.	0.016—0.065 gm.
Contains not less than 10 per cent. total alkaloids.	
INDIAN CANNABIS. (See Cannabis Indica.)	
INDIAN HEMP, BLACK—Root of Apocynum Cannabinum	2 to 5 grs.
Emetic, Cathartic, Diuretic.	0.13—0.324 gm.
1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.	
INDIAN HEMP, FOREIGN. (See Cannabis Indica.)	
IPECAC—Cephælis Ipecacuanha . . . . . As an Emetic	5 to 10 grs.
Expectorant, Tonic, Diaphoretic and Emetic.	0.324—0.65 gm.
1 grain represents 5 grains of the assayed drug.	
JABORANDI—Pilocarpus Jaborandi	5 to 15 grs.
Sialagogue, Diaphoretic, Diuretic.	0.324—0.972 gm.
1 grain represents 3 grains of Jaborandi Leaves.	
JALAP—Ipomœa Jalapa	4 to 8 grs.
Cathartic. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Assayed Jalap Root.	0.26—0.52 gm.
JAMAICA DOGWOOD—Piscidia Erythrina	2 to 10 grs.
Sedative, Narcotic.	0.13—0.65 gm.
1 grain represents 5 grains of Jamaica Dogwood Bark.	
KAVA-KAVA—Piper Methysticum	5 to 10 grs.
Tonic, Antigonorrhœal.	0.324—0.65 gm.
1 grain represents 5 grains of the drug.	
KOLA NUT—Sterculia Acuminata	2 to 5 grs.
Tonic, Stimulant and Nervine.	0.13—0.324 gm.
1 grain represents 5 grains of Kola Nut.	
LADIES' SLIPPER—Cypripedium Pubescens	5 to 10 grs.
Antispasmodic, Diaphoretic, Narcotic, Nerve Tonic.	0.324—0.65 gm.
1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.	
LETTUCE—Lactuca Sativa	5 to 10 grs.
Soporific, Sedative and mildly Narcotic.	0.324—0.65 gm.
1 grain represents 4 grains of Lettuce.	
LOBELIA (HERB)—Lobelia Inflata	2 to 8 grs.
Cathartic, Diaphoretic, Emetic, Expectorant and Narcotic.	0.13—0.52 gm.
1 grain represents 4 grains of Lobelia Herb.	
MALT. (See WYETH'S DIASTASIC MALT, page 85.)	
MANACA—Franciscea Uniflora	2 to 5 grs.
Antisyphilitic.	0.13—0.324 gm.
1 grain represents 8 grains of the drug.	
MANDRAKE—Podophyllum Peltatum	1 to 2 grs.
Cathartic.	0.065—0.13 gm.
1 grain represents 8 grains of Assayed Mandrake Root.	

List of Powdered Extracts.

	DOSE
MARIGOLD—Calendula Officinalis . . . . . Antispasmodic, Sudorific, Deobstruent and Emmenagogue. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Marigold Flowers.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
MATICO—Piper Angustifolium . . . . . Urinary Sedative. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
MUIRAPUAMA—Liriosma Ovata . . . . . Recommended as an Aphrodisiac and Nerve Stimulant, and is claimed to be more powerful than Damiana. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the root.	3 to 5 grs. 0.195—0.324 gm.
MUSK ROOT—Ferula Sumbul . . . . . Nerve Stimulant. Recommended in Delirium Tremens, Hysteria, Epilepsy and other Nervous Diseases. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Musk Root.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
NUX VOMICA, U. S. P.—Strychnos Nux Vomica . . . . Stimulant, Tonic. Conforms to the Alkaloidal Standard of the U. S. P., 1890, viz.: 15 per cent. total alkaloids. For making the Tincture Nux Vomica, U. S. P., 1890.	1-16 to 1-2 gr. 0.004—0.0324 gm.
OATS (ALCOHOLIC)—Avena Sativa . . . . . 1 grain represents 10 grains of the drug.	2 to 5 grs. 0.13—0.324 gm.
OPIUM (AQUEOUS)—Papaver Somniferum . . . . . Stimulant, Narcotic. Conforms to the Alkaloidal Standard of the U. S. P., viz.: 18 per cent. of Crystallized Morphine.	1-2 to 1 gr. 0.0324—0.065 gm.
OX-GALL (INSPISSATED) . . . . . Prepared in vacuo from the fresh bile of the Bos Taurus. Recommended in Dyspepsia, Hepatic Torpor, Constipation and Indigestion.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
PASSION FLOWERS—Passiflora Incarnata and other species 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
PICHI—Fabiana Imbricata . . . . . Tonic, Diuretic. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Pichi.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
POISON OAK—Rhus Radicans . . . . . Narcotic, Irritant Poison. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.	1-4 to 2 grs. 0.016—0.13 gm.
POKE BERRIES—Phytolacca Decandra . . . . . Emetic, Purgative and feebly Narcotic. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
POKE ROOT—Phytolacca Decandra . . . . . Alterative, Cathartic, Emetic. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Poke Root.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
PRICKLY-ASH BARK—Xanthoxylum Americanum . . . . Alterative, Sialagogue, Stimulant and Antispasmodic. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.	2 to 5 grs. 0.13—0.324 gm.
PULSATILLA—Anemone Pulsatilla . . . . . Alterative and Emmenagogue. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Pulsatilla.	1-2 to 1 gr. 0.0324—0.065 gm.
QUASSIA—Picræna Excelsa . . . . . Tonic. 1 grain represents 20 grains of Quassia Wood.	1-4 to 1 gr. 0.016—0.065 gm.

QUEEN'S ROOT. (See Stillingia.)

List of Powdered Extracts.

	DOSE
QUEBRACHO—Aspidosperma Quebracho (variety Blanco) Diuretic, Antispasmodic. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the drug.	2 to 5 grs. 0.13—0.324 gm.
RHATANY—Krameria Triandra . . . . . . Tonic and Astringent. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Rhatany Root.	10 to 20 grs. 0.65—1.30 gms.
RHUBARB COMP., Ph. G. . . . . . *Powdered Extract Rhubarb* . . . . . *6 parts* *Powdered Extract Aloes* . . . . . *2 parts* *Powdered Resin Jalap* . . . . . *1 part* *Powdered White Castile Soap* . . . . . *4 parts* Cathartic and Hepatic Stimulant.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
RHUBARB ROOT—Rheum Officinale . . . . . . Cathartic and Astringent. 1 grain represents 3 grains of choice quality of Rhubarb Root.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
RUE—Ruta Graveolens . . . . . . Stimulant, Abortifacient, Diaphoretic. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.	3 to 6 grs. 0.195—0.40 gm.
SARSAPARILLA—Smilax Officinalis . . . . . . Alterative. Recommended in Syphilitic Disorders. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Sarsaparilla Root.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
SAW PALMETTO—Serenoa Serrulata . . . . . . Aphrodisiac, also possessing sedative, diuretic and expectorant properties. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Saw Palmetto Berries.	10 to 30 grs. 0.65—1.95 gms.
SCULLCAP—Scutellaria Lateriflora . . . . . . Antispasmodic, Nerve Tonic. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Scullcap.	15 to 30 grs. 0.972—1.95 gms.
SEA-WRACK—Fucus Vesiculosus . . . . . . 1 grain represents 3 grains of Sea-Wrack.	10 to 20 grs. 0.65—1.30 gms.
SENEGA—The Root of Polygala Senega . . . . . . Stimulant, Expectorant, Diuretic, Cathartic. 1 grain represents 3 grains of the crude drug.	2 to 5 grs. 0.13—0.324 gm.
SENNA LEAVES—Cassia Acutifolia . . . . . . Purgative, Cathartic. 1 grain represents 3 grains of Alexandria Senna.	20 to 60 grs. 1.30—3.90 gms.
SERPENTARIA—Aristolochia Serpentaria . . . . . . Stimulant, Tonic, Diaphoretic and Diuretic. 1 grain represents 10 grains Virginia Snake-Root.	3 to 6 grs. 0.195—0.40 gm.
SQUAW VINE—Mitchella Repens . . . . . . Uterine Tonic. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Squaw Vine.	10 to 20 grs. 0.65—1.30 gms.
SQUILL—Urginia Maritima . . . . . . Diuretic, Emetic, Expectorant. 1 grain represents 2 grains of the drug.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
STILLINGIA—Stillingia Sylvatica . . . . . . Alterative, Cathartic, Emetic. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Queen's Root.	2 to 5 grs. 0.13—0.324 gm.
STONE ROOT—Collinsonia Canadensis . . . . . . Stimulant, Irritant. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.

List of Powdered Extracts.

	DOSE
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—Datura Stramonium Antispasmodic, Narcotic Poison, Sedative. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Assayed Stramonium Leaves.	1-4 to 1 gr. 0.016—0.065 gm.
STRAMONIUM SEEDS—Datura Stramonium Antispasmodic, Narcotic, Sedative. 1 grain represents 8 grains of assayed drug.	1-8 to 1-2 gr. 0.008—0.0324 gm.
UNICORN ROOT, FALSE—Helonias Dioica Sialagogue, Diuretic and Uterine Tonic. 1 grain represents 5 grains of False Unicorn Root.	2 to 5 grs. 0.13—0.324 gm.
UNICORN ROOT, TRUE—Aletris Farinosa Tonic, Uterine Tonic. 1 grain represents 5 grains of True Unicorn Root.	2 to 5 grs. 0.13—0.324 gm.
UVA URSI—The Leaves of Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi Astringent, Diuretic, Tonic. 1 grain represents 3 grains of the drug.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
VALERIAN ROOT—Valeriana Officinalis Nervous Sedative. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Valerian Root.	3 to 6 grs. 0.195—0.40 gm.
WAHOO—Euonymus Atropurpureus Hepatic Stimulant. 1 grain represents 4 grains of Wahoo Bark of Root.	2 to 5 grs. 0.13—0.324 gm.
WARBURG TINCTURE, with or without Aloes Antiperiodic and Antimalarial. 1 grain represents 24 minims of Warburg Tincture.	2 to 5 grs. 0.13—0.324 gm.
WHITE-OAK BARK—Quercus Alba Astringent. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.	5 to 10 grs. 0 324—0.65 gm.
WHITE POND-LILY—Castalia Odorata Astringent, Discutient. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the drug.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
WILD-CHERRY BARK—Cerasus Serotina Tonic, Sedative, Astringent. 1 grain represents 5 grains of the drug.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
WILD INDIGO—Baptisia Tinctoria Antiseptic, Emetic, Astringent. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.	1 to 5 grs. 0.065—0.324 gm.
WILD YAM—Dioscorea Villosa Antispasmodic, Cholagogue. 1 grain represents 3 grains of the drug.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
WITCH-HAZEL BARK—Hamamelis Virginiana Astringent. Recommended as a remedy in Hemorrhoidal Affections; also Tonic and Anodyne. 1 grain represents 5 grains of Witch Hazel Bark.	5 to 15 grs. 0.324—0.972 gm.
WITCH-HAZEL LEAVES—Hamamelis Virginiana Astringent, Tonic, Sedative. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
YELLOW DOCK—Rumex Crispus Astringent, Alterative, Tonic. 1 grain represents 4 grains of the drug.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
YELLOW JASMINE. (See Gelsemium.)	
YERBA SANTA—Eryodictyon Glutinosum or Californicum *Expectorant.* *1 grain represents* 3 grains of Yerba Santa.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.

CONCENTRATIONS

(OR RESINOIDS).

The following list embraces the most important and those in general demand. They represent in a concentrated form the active constituents of the various drugs from which they are derived, and will be found in many cases more active than the Powdered Extracts, offering a convenient form of medication. They are prepared under the most careful and intelligent supervision of an expert from a superior quality of crude material, carefully selected and definitely assayed. Our appliances for their preparation are unsurpassed and of the most modern and improved construction, enabling us to produce this class of preparations of exceptional merit and efficacy.

LIST OF CONCENTRATIONS.

		DOSE
ALOIN	Aloes (Socotrine)	1-2 to 2 grs. (0.0324—0.13 gm.)
Active Purgative.		
ALETRIN	Unicorn Root, True	1-2 to 4 grs. (0.0324—0.26 gm.)
Tonic, Emetic, Narcotic.		
BAPTISIN	Wild Indigo	1 to 4 grs. (0.065—0.26 gm.)
Antiseptic, Emetic, Astringent and Purgative.		
BAROSMIN	Buchu Leaves (Short)	1 to 3 grs. (0.065—0.195 gm.)
Stimulant, Diuretic and Diaphoretic.		
CASCARIN	Rhamnus Purshiana	2 to 6 grs. (0.13—0.40 gm.)
The nauseating bitter principle so unpleasantly predominant in this drug has been very much modified, without affecting its tonic and laxative properties.		
CAULOPHYLLIN	Blue Cohosh Root	1 to 5 grs. (0.065—0.324 gm.)
Sedative, Antispasmodic and Oxytocic.		
CHIMAPHILIN	Pipsissewa	1 to 5 grs. (0.065—0.324 gm.)
Astringent, Alterative, Tonic.		
CIMICIFUGIN (Macrotin)	American Columbo Root	1 to 4 grs. (0.065—0.26 gm.)
Tonic, Alterative, Nervine.		
COLLINSONIN	Stone Root	1 to 4 grs. (0.065—0.26 gm.)
Stimulant, Irritant.		
DIOSCOREIN	Wild Yam	1-2 to 3 grs. (0.0324—0.195 gm.)
Antispasmodic, Diaphoretic.		
EUONYMIN	Wahoo (Bark of Root)	1 to 5 grs. (0.065—0.324 gm.)
Tonic, Laxative and Alterative.		
FRASERIN	American Columbo Root	1 to 3 grs. (0.065—0.195 gm.)
Tonic, Stimulant, Non-Astringent.		

List of Concentrations.

		DOSE
GELSEMIN	Yellow Jasmine Root Arterial and Nervous Sedative, a pronounced Febrifuge.	1-8 to 1 gr. 0.008—0.065 gm.
GOSSYPIN	Cotton Root Emmenagogue, Parturifacient and Abortifacient.	2 to 5 grs. 0.13—0.324 gm.
HELONIN	Unicorn Root, False Sialagogue, Diuretic, Uterine Tonic.	2 to 4 grs. 0.13—0.26 gm.
HYDRASTIN	Golden Seal Root Aperient, Alterative, Tonic.	5 to 10 grs. 0.324—0.65 gm.
IRISIN	Blue Flag Root Cathartic, Cholagogue, Alterative.	1 to 3 grs. 0.065—0.195 gm.
JALAPIN	Jalap Root Irritant Hydragogue-cathartic.	2 to 5 grs. 0.13—0.324 gm.
JUGLANDIN	Butternut Bark Mild Cathartic.	1 to 5 grs. 0.065—0.324 gm.
LEPTANDRIN	Culver's Root Aperient, Cathartic, Cholagogue.	1-2 to 2 grs. 0.032—0.13 gm.
LUPULIN	Hops Tonic, Antispasmodic, Febrifuge.	3 to 10 grs. 0.195—0.65 gm.
MACROTIN. (See Cimicifugin.)		
PODOPHYLLIN, U. S. P.	Mandrake Root Alterative, Cathartic, Laxative.	1-8 to 1 gr. 0.008—0.065 gm.
PHYTOLACCIN	Poke Root Cathartic, Alterative, Emetic.	1-2 to 2 grs. 0.032—0.13 gm.
POPULIN	Poplar Bark Tonic, Febrifuge.	1 to 5 grs. 0.065—0.324 gm.
PRUNIN	Wild-Cherry Bark Tonic, Expectorant.	1 to 5 grs. 0.065—0.324 gm.
SANGUINARIN	Blood Root Acrid Emetic.	1-4 to 1 gr, 0.016—0.065 gm.
SCUTELLARIN	Scullcap Nervine.	1 to 3 grs. 0.065—0.195 gm.
STILLINGIN	Queen's Root Alterative, Tonic.	1 to 3 grs. 0.065—0.195 gm.
VIBURNIN	Cramp Bark Tonic, Antispasmodic, Alterative.	1 to 3 grs. 0.065—0.195 gm.
XANTHOXYLIN	Prickly-Ash Bark Stimulant, Tonic, Alterative.	1 to 4 grs. 0.065—0.26 gm.

REPRINTS.

[From the *London Lancet.*]

THERAPEUTICS OF SULPHUR.

BY SIR ALFRED B. GARROD.

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS.—On the alimentary canal sulphur acts as a stimulant to the normal peristaltic movements, and in moderate doses becomes a laxative. It is probable that the stomach itself is little influenced by the sulphur, as the surface and contents of that organ are usually acid in reaction and possess no solvent power; but when it arrives at the duodenum and meets with a different condition of the mucous membrane and the presence of bile and pancreatic fluid—both alkaline in reaction—more or less of it becomes converted into a soluble sulphide, which is absorbed by the portal vessels, and passes first through the liver and afterwards into the general circulation by the hepatic vein. From the blood it afterwards becomes eliminated, partly by the skin and partly by various mucous membranes. We have good evidence that it is thrown out by the skin in the fact that silver worn close to the surface becomes blackened to some degree when sulphur is taken continuously, and the odor of sulphuretted hydrogen can occasionally be detected in the breath. The presence of cream of tartar in the lozenge helps to prevent the formation of any soluble sulphide in the stomach and hence the absence of sulphurous eructations. Any soluble sulphur, however, which reaches the cecum and colon—where the reaction is again acid—is apt to evolve hydrogen sulphide and impart odor to the contents of the lower bowel.

THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS ON THE ALIMENTARY CANAL.—As the alimentary canal is influenced partly by the direct action of the sulphur on its mucous membrane, partly by the circulation of the sulphuretted blood through the intestinal capillary system, and partly by the altered and increased flow of bile from the liver, it will be naturally expected that in morbid states of this canal we should be able to detect marked effects from the continued administration of the remedy.

When commencing the use of the small doses of sulphur, I scarcely anticipated that any appreciable laxative effect would be produced by them; in this, however, I was mistaken, and although the word purgative is too strong to be applied to the action of a single lozenge taken at bedtime, still, in the majority of cases, it is sufficient to prevent the necessity of ordinary aperients being administered. In several instances I have known distinct purgative effects produced by five grains of sulphur given in the form of the lozenge; but this may be looked upon as exceptional.

That the secretion from the liver is increased in cases of sluggish action of that organ is often very noticeable in the altered character of the feces: many patients have informed me that under the influence of the drug their motions have been brought from a pale clay color to their normal state; and although the action of the sulphur is slow compared with that of mercury, still in chronic torpid conditions of the liver the advantage of the sulphur over the mercurial treatment is undoubted. When we consider that the most important salt of human bile—namely,

taurocholate of soda—is a sulphur compound, and one containing a large percentage of that element, it might almost have been anticipated that the administration of sulphur for a long time would produce a marked alteration of the biliary secretion. In the case of sodium, the other ingredient or base, which is united with both the taurocholic and glycocholic acids, we have good evidence that its influence on the secretion of the bile is well marked; hence in hepatic and stomach disturbances we usually select sodium salts in preference to those of potassium or lithium; hence also the value of Vichy, Marienbad and Carlsbad waters in the treatment of chronic hepatic diseases. It is probable that the alimentary canal is more affected by the secondary action of the sulphur upon the intestinal glands than by the direct action of the drugs, and that the increased peristaltic effect is dependent to a great extent upon the increased glandular secretion. In hemorrhoidal conditions not suitable for surgical interference, and in some cases of bleeding from the rectum, I have seen the most marked beneficial effects from the continuous sulphur treatment; the bleeding is often completely stopped and great relief of all the symptoms obtained, especially the accompanying pruritus.

A horse-artillery officer returned from India suffering from hemorrhoids to an extent which almost incapacitated him from performing his military duties. As it was not practicable for him to have any surgical operation at the time, I suggested he should take a sulphur lozenge each night for some months, he did so, and at the end of four months had recovered so completely as to feel equal to return to India and resume active duties.

Another case recently seen is of some interest. A middle-aged lady gave the following history of her ailment: For many years she had suffered from attacks which were called hepatic colic, and in the intervals of the severe attacks she had constant trouble, evidently connected with the imperfect action of the liver. She had been to Carlsbad and Vichy several times, usually with more or less advantage, but with no approach to a cure. After treating her for the discomfort from which she was at the time suffering, I ordered the sulphur lozenge to be taken each night for many months—in fact, till her return to town. I saw no more of her for ten months, and then found that she had persevered with the treatment and had wonderfully improved; the attacks of colic had gradually lessened both in frequency and severity and were practically removed, and her last visit was more for the purpose of inquiring if she might still continue the use of the lozenge than from the need of further treatment.

I have been told by some few patients that they have experienced much relief from the lozenge in regard to a chronic discomfort of the throat (probably pharyngeal), which had either alternated with or accompanied a morbid condition of the rectum. My case-books furnish me with numerous cases in which the long-continued use of small quantities of sulphur has proved of great value in chronic diseased conditions of the alimentary canal, but I think what I have already stated is sufficient to direct the attention of the profession to the subject. Scarcely a day passes in which I am not told, by some one or other, of the great benefits experienced from the use of the lozenge; and it is not unusual to find that if prescribed for one member of a family, they are soon taken by several others.

DISEASED CONDITIONS OF THE PULMONARY PASSAGES.—That sulphur, after being absorbed into the blood, acts upon other mucous membranes besides those of the alimentary canal and its appendages is not only probable but is made evident by the fact that the odor of sulphuretted hydrogen can sometimes be detected in the breath; and experience has shown that certain forms of bronchitis, especially when in aged persons and very chronic in character, are beneficially influenced by the administration of the drug. Formerly a very disagreeable preparation was used

for the purpose; it was called the balsam of sulphur, and consisted of sulphur dissolved by the aid of heat in olive oil. Now that the remedy can be so readily given in the form of a lozenge, it might be desirable to make some extended trial of it in these troublesome affections.

THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE URINARY TRACT.—My experience as yet will not enable me to say much on the value of sulphur in chronic forms of cystitis. In some affections of the kidney, it is far from being contraindicated, as its influence on the skin would tend to relieve any congested state of the renal organs.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND ITS APPENDAGES.—The popular idea of the value of sulphur in affections of the skin is probably founded on experience, and if any argument is required to add to the probability, it is the fact that when taken for any length of time, even in moderate doses, it is eliminated from the skin in a very appreciable degree. In acne, psoriasis, and prurigo it is useful, either given alone or as an adjunct to other treatment; also, in some of the localized forms of eczema, especially those connected with a gouty diathesis, as pruritus ani; it is often most useful in allaying the very troublesome itching of that complaint—an effect probably due in part to the action of the sulphur on the skin, and in part also to its action on the hemorrhoidal vessels. Under the influence of small doses of sulphur, when long continued, the complexion of the patient often improves to a marked degree.

Not long since, a lady who has taken the Sulphur Lozenge for nearly three years told me as a fact, what I little anticipated, that after she had continued the remedy for a short time, her finger-nails, which had for long been accustomed to split very readily, so as to become very troublesome, ceased to do so; but when she omitted the use of the sulphur, the brittleness returned. Again on resuming the use of the Lozenge, the nails became healthy, and have now remained so for two years.

If the growth of the nails is altered by the exhibition of sulphur, is it not probable that the hair, another cutaneous appendage, may be also influenced by it? It is certainly worth while to watch and see if an effect of any kind is produced on the growth of the hair under these circumstances. At present, my experience will not allow me to give any definite answer to the question.

MORBID CONDITIONS OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—From time immemorial, sulphur has been employed as a remedy in chronic muscular rheumatism, and among the peasantry it is not uncommon to find that flowers of sulphur suspended in gin are made use of; the spirit may sometimes assist the action of the remedy, and often is an inducement to perseverance in the treatment. It is in such forms of muscular affections which are benefited by guaiacum, serpentaria, and such like stimulants, that sulphur is found to be most efficacious. In cramps, so common in gouty subjects, the administration of sulphur is often very valuable, and I find in one of my case-books an entry to the effect that a gouty patient suffering from many of the so-called irregular forms of the disease is, among others, very subject to cramps; but these are quickly relieved and completely kept at bay by taking the Sulphur Lozenge.

CHRONIC ARTICULAR DISEASES.—It was for the treatment of the disease formerly designated by the name of rheumatic gout, but now called rheumatic arthritis, that I first prescribed sulphur in small and continuous doses. At that time, I had no idea that it would prove so valuable in morbid states of the alimentary canal, my object being simply to bring the system under the influence of the drug, and thus endeavor to alter the morbid condition of the articular strictures. From my experience, I feel convinced that sulphur is useful in some chronic affections of the joints, although as yet I cannot say I have depended altogether on the remedy, but have made it only a part of a therapeutic plan, in which it

has been often associated with powerful agents, such as iodine and arsenic. The more chronic the form of the articular disease, the more likely is sulphur to prove beneficial. In true gouty states of the joints, when the disease is both chronic and asthenic, sulphur is often a valuable adjunct to other remedies.

Up to the present time I feel that I can not speak confidently of the amount of benefit which is derived in chronic articular affections from the influence of the sulphur apart from other remedies. That it is valuable as an adjunct I have no hesitation in asserting, and that it often enables us to avoid the administration of purgative medicines is of itself a great desideratum.

SUMMARY.—(1) The results contained in the present communication were derived from the administration of very small doses of sulphur continued for a lengthened period of time, the doses being much smaller than those hitherto employed, often not exceeding five grains each day, and the time of exhibition much longer,—namely, weeks, months, and in some cases years. (2) A Lozenge, named the Compound Sulphur Lozenge, containing five grains of sulphur and one of cream of tartar, was usually prescribed, as being very convenient and by no means unpleasant to the taste; and it was found that patients could be readily induced to persevere in using them for an almost indefinite time. (3) The physiological effect of these minute doses of sulphur are observed upon the alimentary canal and the organs connected with it; also on the pulmonary mucous membrane and the skin. (4) Sulphur is not an element foreign to the system, as it is contained in the most important proximate principles of the blood and flesh, and likewise of the bile and saliva. (5) Sulphur given in the manner above described is of great value in many morbid states of the alimentary canal and liver, as in cases of hepatic sluggishness and in piles and hemorrhoidal hemorrhage, besides which the continued use of the lozenge is often quite effectual in obviating habitual constipation without producing the unpleasant action often pertaining to ordinary aperient medicine. This beneficial effect on the bowels has doubtless been the chief cause of the Lozenge having become so much liked, so continuously persevered in, and so extensively used. (6) Sulphur in small doses is sometimes useful in affections of the pulmonary mucous membranes. (7) Sulphur has long had a reputation, and doubtless is of much value, in many diseases of the skin and its appendages. (8) Some arthritic diseases, especially chronic forms of rheumatoid arthritis and gout, and also many cases of muscular rheumatism, are much benefited by the continued use of small doses of sulphur.

In conclusion it may be mentioned that the use of the Compound Sulphur Lozenge, since first employed (not five years ago), has spread most widely; and I have been informed that one maker of medicinal lozenges has, during the last six months, sent out three hundredweight, which is at the rate of about two hundred and twenty thousand Lozenges a year. Without wishing to lay too much stress on the value of the treatment I have been speaking of in the present communication, or of being thought to consider sulphur applicable as a therapeutic agent in more than a limited number of diseases, still of one fact I feel confident, that there are many hundreds at the present time who are indebted for much health and great comfort to the use of this simple and harmless remedy.

[From "The Value of Laxatives in Small Doses," by Q. C. SMITH, M.D., Austin, Texas, *Gaillard's Medical Journal*, October, 1889.]

Although want of time will not permit us to speak of the many various laxative medicines, either vegetable or mineral, yet the importance and wide application of usefulness of *sulphur* constrains us to give

it at least a passing notice. As you know, it is a very ancient remedy, and one in which the public has long had great faith, and uses on frequent occasions. That it should be a valuable medicine when properly administered we would presume, when we remember that it is one of the important normal elements which enters into the composition of the tissues and fluids and secretions of the body. Therefore, being a basic alimentary substance, and so nearly related and intimately associated in physiological chemistry and the assimilative process with such important and active substances as oxygen, phosphorus, iron, and manganese, we can readily see that by proper preparation and administration, it might become a most important remedy for many diseased conditions. And so we find in practice that it is. But we are now permitted to speak of it only as a laxative, for which most useful purpose it is wonderfully well adapted. And as it is necessary that laxatives should be taken regularly for long periods of time, and as it is difficult to induce patients to persevere in the prolonged use of inconvenient or unpleasant remedies, we have taken a hint from Prof. GARROD and requested Messrs. JOHN WYETH & BROTHER to prepare a Compound Sulphur Lozenge which is stable in composition, pleasant to the taste, convenient to take, and, we believe, superior in therapeutic action to the plain sulphur. We have suggested that in future there be added to the present formula a small portion of some suitable lime-salt—perhaps the bisulphite of lime—believing that this addition will increase the solubility and usefulness of the remedy. Besides, the addition of arsenious acid and bisulphite of lime will tend to prevent sulphurous eructations, which are liable to occur in some cases, while these basic substances are also valuable stomachic remedies themselves.

After a more extended use and close observation of the therapeutic effects of the Compound Sulphur Lozenges, Dr. SMITH finds his previous estimate of their value and usefulness increased and confirmed. When prepared according to the foregoing formula, he finds them admirably adapted to the relief of chronic pulmonary and hepatic diseases, cutaneous eruptions and gastric and intestinal indigestion, and well suited as a pleasant laxative (not *purgative*) to relieve or cure chronic sluggish alvine functions. In many cases, especially those of a chronic character, the best effects can only be secured by a regular continued administration of the lozenges for long periods of time, not less than several weeks, and in some cases better several months. He directs one to three lozenges, just after meals, to be slowly dissolved in the mouth and swallowed, followed, if convenient, by a glass of water slowly drank by sips.

[From the *Medical World*, October, 1894.]

BISMUTH SUBGALLATE FOR GASTRIC CATARRH.

BY G. RAY HOFF, M.D.

EDITOR MEDICAL WORLD: I noticed Dr. SMITH'S query in the September *World* (page 335) in regard to Bismuth Subgallate. I have had considerable experience in its use, and in the class of cases where it is indicated I believe it far superior to any other agent we have.

A. B., male, fifty-one years of age, suffered from dyspepsia for two years. He tried several physicians without receiving any benefit. His weight was reduced from one hundred and eighty-five to one hundred and

fifty-seven pounds. The last physician he had pronounced it cancer of the stomach, and with that idea he failed rapidly. The only thing that gave him any relief was washing out his stomach six or eight times a day, and this was only temporary. He was constantly hungry, and after eating would feel a little relief for about two hours; but then his sufferings would begin again, severe pains radiating over the entire abdomen. On palpation I found a sensitive spot over the pyloric end of the stomach; no evidence of tumor, however. At night he would be hungry and distressed, as during the day. He would have milk by his bedside, taking about half a glass every three hours. Vomiting was not a prominent symptom, although he would vomit occasionally black masses resembling coffee-grounds, and usually two hours after eating. He had frequent sour eructations. I believe that this form of dyspepsia usually results from excessive mental labor and exhaustion of nerve force.

I began treatment by giving two five-grain tablets of Wyeth's Bismuth Subgallate and ten grains of Sodium Bicarbonate after each meal, and discontinued the use of the stomach-tube. I saw the patient three days later, and he had not improved; a week afterwards I saw him a little better; two weeks afterwards all symptoms had disappeared. He did not assist the treatment by a careful diet, but seemed to eat everything. After four months' treatment he was apparently without a symptom; the abnormal appetite had also left; so I discontinued treatment.

A very remarkable thing was that after improvement began he was not troubled with a relapse, nor has he been since treatment has been stopped, and that is over seven months ago. I saw him the other day, and he said that he weighed one hundred and ninety-three pounds.

I believe Bismuth Subgallate is the only agent we have that will permanently correct the above condition. I have used it many times since, with the same gratifying results. In chronic alcoholic gastritis it has no action.

If the profession will give this preparation a trial, I am sure that they will have a valuable agent added to their list.

312 and 313 California Building, Denver, Col.

[Read before the New York Medical Association, October 12, 1893.]

REMARKS ON FERMENTATIVE DYSPEPSIA.

BY AUSTIN FLINT, M.D., LL.D.,

PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY IN THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, NEW YORK; VISITING PHYSICIAN TO BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

There are few diseases that present greater difficulty in the way of treatment and of permanent cure than what may be termed functional dyspepsia. In using the term functional dyspepsia I wish to be understood as meaning difficulty in digestion unconnected with ascertainable lesions of the digestive organs or of the alimentary tract, and not complicated with serious organic disease of other parts. While certain alterations may exist in the digestive organs, they are temporary, at least when the disease is not of long standing, and they must disappear in cases of permanent relief. Almost all cases of dyspepsia of long standing are accompanied by more or less mental and moral disturbance, even though the periods of pain or discomfort may not be very long. These nervous symptoms I do not purpose to describe. They are protean in their character and manifestations, often relieved or mitigated by moral influences, such as change of scene or occupation, without much actual improvement in digestion. They almost invariably disappear as the normal digestive

processes are restored. The long standing "peripatetic" cases, with which physicians are unhappily too familiar, have been prominent among the unsatisfactory and discouraging experiences in general practice. Such cases usually are treated with but little expectation of permanent relief, and the most satisfactory result usually to be expected has been temporary improvement by means of palliatives, and a life rendered more or less miserable by a real or fancied necessity of constant attention to diet and general hygiene. It is in precisely such cases as these—unconnected with gross excesses or indiscretions in diet, and especially with the abuse of alcoholic beverages or narcotics—that modern therapeutics seems likely to produce such results as will render the treatment of fermentative dyspepsia of a purely functional character almost as certain and satisfactory as that of any acute trivial disorder.

Flatulence is a very common attendant of functional dyspepsia. This condition may be more or less pronounced, and there are great variations in the degree to which it is tolerated by different individuals. The discomfort and distress which accompany flatulence may amount to actual pain, which is sometimes, though rarely, intense; but when pain is habitual, remedies directed to its prompt relief are merely palliative and usually do actual harm in the end. This remark is especially applicable to all forms of opiates, whether administered by the mouth or by subcutaneous injection. Contrary to the popular and, to a certain extent, the professional notion, I must apply this remark as well to the various pepsins, pancreatins *et id genus omne* so commonly prescribed. I have fairly full records and histories of a score or more of what may be called peripatetic cases of dyspepsia of several years' standing which have been subjected to nearly every variety of routine treatment, and these constitute but a small proportion of the cases that have come under my observation. I have yet to see, however, a single case in which any of the pepsins, pancreatins or the physiologically absurd combination of pepsin and pancreatin logically seemed to have produced any benefit, even of a temporary character. In certain cases in which they have appeared to act favorably as palliatives, careful inquiry has almost invariably shown an attention to diet and hygiene during their administration to which their apparently favorable effects have been fairly attributable. If this statement is even in a measure correct, it is most important that the fact should be recognized and appreciated, in view of the gratuitous instruction in the physiology of digestion and the pathology and therapeutics of dyspepsia offered so freely to physicians in the advertising pages of medical journals and in circulars by pharmaceutical manufacturers and even meat packers, and indiscreetly indorsed by members of the profession. Of late years my opinions have not permitted me to extend my experience in pepsins, etc.; but the histories of previous treatment in cases that have come under my observation, as well as physiological considerations, have convinced me that agents intended to supply an assumed deficiency of digestive enzymes are absolutely inert. I do not wish, however, to be understood as including in this condemnation the use of foods partially digested, or peptonized, undoubtedly valuable in many cases.

This subject, to my mind, is so important that it seems proper to give my reasons for the decided opinion just expressed.

Digestion is one of the most complex of the physiological processes, and even now it is but imperfectly understood. Concerning certain facts, however, there can be no doubt. It is well known to physiologists that a combined as well as a successive action of the digestive fluids is essential to normal digestion. If the food is imperfectly masticated and insalivated, especially the latter, digestion becomes difficult. It is essential not only that the saliva should exert its own chemical and mechanical action, but that it should become gradually mixed with the secretions of the stomach,

and that the gastric juice should as gradually be mixed with the food, the pepsinogen being transformed as it is discharged from the peptic cells into pepsin by the action of acid hydrochloric produced by its peculiar cells. Assuming, even, that a few grains of what is called pepsin, extracted from a pig's stomach and dried, will have the same action in the human stomach that it has on minced food in a test tube, it is by no means certain that the discomfort and distress which are sometimes observed soon after taking food are due to deficiency of pepsin. As a rule, these symptoms are produced by the undue formation of gases, which artificial pepsin is not known to have any power to control. Normally the gases of the stomach do not exist in large quantity, and probably are derived mainly from the air which is incorporated with the food in mastication, an evidence of which is the presence of a considerable portion of oxygen, which is not found in other portions of the alimentary tract. When gas is formed in the stomach it is probably due to the action of micro-organisms, and these organized ferments take no part in digestion.

It is almost inconceivable that artificially extracted digestive enzymes can find their way into the small intestine in such a condition as to exert any action in digestion. The so-called pancreatin has no existence, the enzymes produced by the pancreas being trypsin, amylopsin and steapsin. Intestinal digestion, also, is an alkaline process; and it has been abundantly shown by experiment that it cannot go on with sufficient efficiency to support life in the absence of the action of the intestinal juice, the composition of which is unknown, and of the bile, the action of which has never been clearly understood and defined. Life, indeed, cannot be maintained in the absence of either the bile or the intestinal juice alone.

Gases are much more abundant in the small intestine than in the stomach; and a certain quantity of gas is essential to the proper movements of the alimentary mass under intestinal peristaltic action. The composition of the gas in the small intestine—consisting as it does of carbon dioxide, pure hydrogen and nitrogen in variable proportions—shows that it is in its greatest part derived from the food, even if it be admitted that a certain proportion of the carbon dioxide may be evolved from the blood. When gases are produced in excessive quantity in the small intestine, the action of micro-organisms is probably involved. It is not pretended that the so-called pancreatin has any influence in modifying or restraining this action.

In cases of functional dyspepsia it is by no means invariable that the body is badly nourished, unless the diet is greatly restricted. Many dyspeptics have an appearance of perfect health. While digestion may be slow, labored and attended with great discomfort and even actual pain, the processes may be efficient and complete and general nutrition may be perfect. Although such cases are exceptional, they are not uncommon. It is seldom observed, however, that a strict diet called, perhaps, antidyspeptic secures immunity against dyspepsia, although it is desirable and useful to avoid notoriously indigestible articles and those which, in individual cases, have been found to occasion distress.

In my opinion, it is seldom the case that undue fermentation in the alimentary mass begins in the intestinal canal. It usually occurs first in the stomach and is continued in the small intestine. In the exceptional cases in which its origin is intestinal there is usually a deficiency of bile and more or less active diarrhœa is present. In the great majority of cases, however, constipation is fully as common as diarrhœa, and sometimes the bowels are regular. When there is no gastric flatulence, when the digestive discomfort begins two or three hours after the taking of food, and when diarrhœa with flatus is present, it is probable that the fermentation is purely intestinal and that it continues to an abnormal degree after the residue of food has passed into the large intestine. In all

cases it is important to regulate the action of the bowels, either by laxatives or by agents that have the opposite effect. I have been lately in the habit of using Villacabras water as a laxative when constipation is obstinate. By carefully regulating the dose of this water according to the effects observed in individual cases, I have found it act most satisfactorily. Using it for any considerable time, the dose, as well as the frequency of its administration, may be diminished rather than increased, and the dejections are usually easy and painless. I give, before breakfast, enough to produce two or three evacuations, and for two or three days after a daily movement follows. It may then be repeated if necessary and given as required. A very important point in the treatment of dyspepsia with constipation is to see that the patient acquires the habit of soliciting, without great effort, a movement of the bowels every morning at a fixed hour, resisting a desire for defecation at other times. Attention to this will sometimes regulate the bowels without the use of laxatives. In cases of undue looseness of the bowels, the remedies administered with the object of restricting fermentation will often suffice. Opium or its derivatives should never be used unless imperatively demanded by intense pain.

My object in writing this paper is to call attention to the value of certain modern additions to the Materia Medica that act as antifermentatives. For many years the late Dr. AUSTIN FLINT was in the habit of using salicin in doses of about ten grains before each meal, often with remarkable success. I have used this remedy very largely and have frequently found it of great benefit; but I have lately employed other agents which seem to be much more efficient.

In nearly every case of functional dyspepsia that has come under my observation within the last ten months, I have begun treatment by giving five grains of bismuth subgallate, either before or after each meal. In some cases it seems to act more favorably when given before meals, and in others its action is better if taken after eating. In studying my records and memoranda of cases, I find that the treatment with salicin has often been unsatisfactory. The proportion of unsuccessful cases was about twenty-five per cent.; but in some cases the effects of the remedy given alone have been remarkable. I have full records of one case of severe dyspepsia of ten years' standing that was completely relieved in a week without any return, now for more than a year. The bismuth subgallate, however, is almost a specific in cases of purely functional dyspepsia with flatulence. While I have full records of a few obstinate cases, the histories of most are merely short memoranda, and of many I have no records. Since December 8, 1892, when I began the use of the bismuth subgallate, I have noted only two cases in which it gave no relief, there being no evidence of organic disease. Both of these were in hysterical women. In both I used salicin and salol, and in one salol, salicin, naphthalin and aristol. These were cases of long standing which had resisted treatment of every kind, and they soon passed from under my observation.

I was led to use bismuth subgallate by seeing it recommended as a valuable remedy in the diarrhœa of children, acting as a disinfectant. I first employed it in a case of dyspepsia of eleven years' standing, which is so remarkable in some of its characters that I shall give, farther on, an account of it somewhat in detail. Its action in this case was so favorable that I began to prescribe it very largely, almost invariably with remarkably satisfactory results, and I continue to use it almost daily. I have no records of many of my cases, but have been careful to note the few instances in which I have been disappointed in its effects, with certain cases in which its favorable action has been truly remarkable. I have already mentioned the two cases in which it seemed to be of no benefit.

The following are a few of the cases of remarkably prompt and favorable action: A case of alcoholism of twenty years' standing, with habitual dyspepsia for the last five or six years. Bismuth subgallate gave almost instant relief; the flatulence and distress disappeared in twenty-four hours, and did not return, except in a very mild degree, when they were usually relieved by a single dose. While under other treatment for alcoholism this condition was relieved. The patient has taken no alcohol for several weeks and has no craving for it. A case of dyspepsia of four years' standing, with a chronic diarrhœa, was entirely relieved in five days by the use of the bismuth subgallate alone. A case of dyspepsia of more than thirty years' standing was promptly relieved by bismuth subgallate alone. In this case, every few weeks the trouble returns and is relieved by two or three doses. I am indeed no longer surprised at results from the use of this remedy which first seemed to me remarkable, and now I confidently expect prompt and favorable action. I have been in the habit of prescribing it in capsules containing five grains each, but lately have had it prepared in the form of tablets. In this latter form it is more convenient and seems to act more favorably.

The following case, which I give on account of certain remarkable and interesting features, is the first in which I used bismuth subgallate.

On November 16, 1892, a gentleman, about forty years of age, tall and robust, with the appearance of perfect health, consulted me in regard to a long-standing dyspepsia. He had suffered from indigestion with considerable pain for a long time, and about eleven years ago, under the advice of a physician, had adopted an exclusively milk diet. Since that time he has taken milk and nothing else, consuming about five quarts in the twenty-four hours. He had been in the habit of taking milk about every half hour during the day and at variable intervals at night. If he goes more than an hour during the day without milk he has gastric and intestinal pain, which soon becomes almost unbearable, but is soon relieved by about half a pint. With the pain he has great flatulence and violent eructations. During the past eleven years he has engaged in literary work and has traveled extensively in this country and abroad. While taking milk, however, he has felt well, slept well, taken considerable exercise, and his bowels have been regular. His personal and family history is good is every respect, and a careful physical examination failed to reveal structural disease of any organ. He wished to be treated for what he called the "milk habit."

I directed him to cut off milk promptly and absolutely and to take three meals a day without restriction as to quantity or kind of food, except that he was to avoid sweets and pastry and be moderate in the use of wine at dinner. I prescribed ten grains of salicin four or five times daily, and always to take a dose after eating. On the evening of the first day of treatment he went to a dinner-party, eating and drinking of everything. He described his sensations at the dinner as most delightful, enjoying his unaccustomed food immensely; but his teeth were sore and his jaws tired after eating, as he had not masticated for eleven years.

On the following day he reported that he had suffered intensely with abdominal pain and eructations, but nevertheless had taken breakfast, lunch and dinner, and had abstained from milk. I continued the treatment, and directed him in addition to take sodium bicarbonate five or six times daily to relieve the flatulence.

On the third day he reported that he was doing fairly well, but still suffered considerably an hour or two after eating.

On the fourth day he was about the same. I discontinued the salicin and prescribed naphthalin, five grains every four hours. During the entire treatment he took sodium bicarbonate freely and as often as he felt much discomfort from flatulence.

On the fifth day, having eaten like other persons from the beginning of treatment, taking no milk, he had slightly improved. He thought the naphthalin gave him considerable relief.

On the sixth day he was doing very well, and the treatment was continued. He had become so much encouraged that on the fifth and sixth days he took supper late at night, with some excess in eating and drinking.

On the seventh day he was not so well. The indiscretions in diet of the fifth and sixth days, as he thought, gave rise to considerable pain with flatulence and vomiting. At night on the sixth day he took about half a pint of milk, which gave great relief. I discontinued naphthalin, substituting five grains of salol every two to four hours, and allowed a glass of milk at night.

On the tenth day he reported that he had done fairly well. The treatment was continued, with the addition of a glass of milk on rising in the morning.

On the twelfth day he had improved, the salol acting well. The treatment was continued.

On the fourteenth day he reported as not so well, having had a great deal of flatulence. I continued salol and prescribed ten grains of salicin before eating.

On the sixteenth day he was about the same. I prescribed a teaspoonful of listerine after eating.

On the twentieth day he reported no progress. The listerine seemed to have no effect. I discontinued listerine and prescribed ten grains of menthol as required.

On the twenty-third day he reported that the menthol seemed to act unfavorably. I then discontinued other remedies and prescribed ten grains bismuth subgallate three times daily after eating. On the following day he went to Washington for six days.

On his return from Washington—the thirtieth day—he reported that his diet had been unrestricted and that he had been perfectly well since first taking bismuth subgallate. From time to time he took, in addition to the bismuth subgallate, sodium bicarbonate to relieve slight flatulence with eructations. He then left the city for an extended journey abroad.

In May, 1893, six months after, I received a friendly letter from the patient, in which he made no mention of any digestive disturbance.

In August, 1893, the patient called upon me and reported that he had traveled extensively, at times subjected to very unfavorable conditions of diet; that he had been perfectly well and strong; had lost some flesh, which he regarded with satisfaction; had taken very little sodium bicarbonate, and occasionally, though rarely, a few doses of bismuth subgallate. His diet was unrestricted, and he considered himself permanently cured.

I have given rather an extended account of this case to illustrate the unsatisfactory results following the administration of a great variety of antifermentative remedies until the bismuth subgallate was prescribed. This remedy promptly produced marked improvement, and in the light of my subsequent experience it seems to me that if it had been used earlier the recovery would have been much more speedy.

It was not my intention to discuss the question of diet in the causation and treatment of fermentative dyspepsia. Of course, a cure is established only when a diet practically unrestricted may be used with impunity. During the treatment of these cases patients are simply directed to avoid excesses in food and drink and to eat little or no pastry or sweets.

[From the *Medical World*, February, 1889.]

SULPHIDE OF ARSENIC.

BY LOUIS LEWIS, M.D.

Some years ago I suggested, in these columns, a trial of the sulphide of arsenic as a likely therapeutical agent in the treatment of various skin diseases and as a substitute for sulphide of calcium in cases of boils, abscesses, carbuncles, scrofulous glands, tonsillitis, etc., on the supposition that the success of the latter is mostly due to the contained sulphur and little, if at all, to the calcium. I ventured to predict that arsenic—a time-honored remedy in many of the conditions last referred to, as well as in numerous skin diseases—might be substituted for the calcium with much advantage. I have still the courage of these convictions, and believe that a sulphide of arsenic, prepared in an available form, would prove useful and would fill a place in our very limited stock of dermic remedies. I believe that bromide of potassium owes its efficacy in epilepsy to the bromide and not in any way to the potassium, and that permanganate of potash produces its specific effects through the manganese and not through the potash. There is nothing new under the pharmaceutical sun, but there is plenty worth investigating. Sulphide of arsenic, for instance, has never been used as such in medicine; yet miners and peasants, in some countries, have been a long time in the habit of employing it in another form as a purgative, as an antimalarial remedy and to improve the skin. They used to construct rude cups and vases with fragments of orpiment, or sulphide of arsenic, and leave the juice of a lemon in them for a few hours; they then drank the contents, which they credited with marvellous therapeutical properties, especially in the treatment of malarial fever.

In nature, arsenic is combined with sulphur in many proportions, principally as an orange-red bisulphide called *realgar*, and as a golden tersulphide, or *orpiment*. These are used in the arts as paints and dyes and in the manufacture of fireworks, and are somewhat erroneously considered to be very virulent poisons. A preparation of orpiment called *rusma* is also employed as a dressing to remove hair from the skins of animals, and enters into the composition of some depilatories. The other combinations of arsenic and sulphur have no special uses, and none have hitherto been tested therapeutically. White oxide of arsenic, or arsenious acid, is the agent most frequently employed in medicine. It is in many respects analogous to phosphorus and antimony; and it goes without saying that it is a powerful poison, as implied by its name, *arsenic*, which is derived from two Greek words—*arsen*, a man, or male, and *nikao*, to vanquish.

Sulphide of arsenic is found in the native state in the lava of volcanoes, in granite and gneiss and in the mines af Siberia, Bohemia, Transylvania, Saxony, Hungary, Spain, England, Mexico and China, in various combinations, as with dolomite, sulphates of zinc and baryta, carbonate of lime and quartz. It can be made artificially by fusing (not subliming) equal parts of acid arsenious and sulphur. Great caution is necessary, and special apparatus, provided with a protective hood, has to be used, as the fumes are exceedingly fatal; they, however, give timely warning by reason of their overpowering odor of garlic. All sulphur contains more or less arsenic, a significant fact when we consider how many skin diseases are benefited by sulphur. Recent experiments have conclusively demonstrated that arsenic is a protoplasmic poison, affecting first and chiefly the brain and nerves, where, indeed it may be found after death; and beneficial effects on the nervous system are plainly seen in diseases of the skin which are of a nervous or neurotic character, and in epilepsy. Here the

administration of arsenic, with a diet containing plenty of fats and oils, as cream, butter, meat-fats, cod-liver oil, promotes the general nutrition of the body by furnishing food to the nervous system, and an improved condition of the skin soon follows. Other diseases of the nervous system, such as chorea, for instance, are often improved by sulphate of aniline, which also contains arsenic. Sulphur and arsenic combined should assuredly form a useful agent in the treatment of such cases as are usually benefited by either of these agents respectively, as, for instance, acne, eczema, psoriasis, herpes, pemphigus, lichen, pruritus, impetigo. And we see no valid reason why the same combination should not be equally as effectual as sulphide of calcium in the arrest of suppuration, as in boils, pustular acne, scrofulous ulcers, tonsillitis and other suppurating glands; for the latter was employed by the ancients to check suppuration in the lungs in cases of phthisis, and in the treatment of abscesses, under the name and form of "sandarach"; and lime was also given for the same purpose in the old-fashioned form of lime-water. Possibly, the waste and impaired nutrition attending diabetes might even be ameliorated by the same means.

I trust that many of our readers will seize an early opportunity to give this new preparation a trial in practice, and report thereon as soon as occasion permits. Commencing with small doses, which are ever the most efficient where arsenic is concerned, there need be no risk, while it is not unlikely that the results may reach, or even surpass, their expectations.

I have ascertained by repeated experiments that this sulphide of arsenic is harmless if used with ordinary precautions, and find that *a thirtieth part of a grain* is well borne five or six times a day. I have employed this dose, in the form of a small lozenge or tablet, in many cases of eczema, herpes, boils, etc., with much success; and I have seen two inveterate cases of palmar psoriasis, not syphilitic, yield to it in a most satisfactory way, after they had been through all the routine treatment, old and new, without benefit. One of these cases was of four years' standing and had been pronounced incurable. Patient was incapacitated from following his occupation, his hands being useless. Improvement immediately followed treatment, and he is now at work, writing, and his hands are already presentable and bid fair for a cure, six weeks from commencement of treatment.

We are in receipt of numerous letters from physicians respecting sulphide of arsenic, as suggested by Dr. LOUIS LEWIS for the treatment of various skin diseases. Much success is reported in cases of psoriasis, eczema, pustular acne, furuncle, carbuncle, etc. It has also proved useful in incipient phthisis. We will shortly publish some typical examples. Messrs. JOHN WYETH & BROTHER, of Philadelphia, supply the drug in excellent form, compressed and free from any excipient; and Dr. LEWIS would recommend theirs as a perfect and reliable preparation.—*Medical World*, September, 1889.

[From the *Medical Age*, March, 1890.]

THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF SULPHIDE OF ARSENIC IN DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN, as an experiment, tried the drug in the crude form known as Realgar (As_2S_2); it was given in granules of one one-hundredth grain. In one patient, who had suffered from psoriasis more or less for twenty years, it proved of great service. This patient had been unable to take the usual preparations of arsenic, as they produced great irritation

in a very short time. When he commenced to take the drug, he suffered from an eruption over the arms, back, head, and forehead; his hands were covered with fissures which would bleed whenever the fingers were extended; the nails were black and roughened. After taking the granules for one month (first, one three times a day, and increased gradually to eight granules three times a day), the hands had greatly improved, the fissures were entirely healed, and the face was practically well. The drug was then stopped for one week, during which time the eruption began to extend very rapidly. The granules were again given, and in a few days the improvement was marked. The general health soon improved, and the patient now feels that he has obtained a remedy which, if not a cure, will exert, at any rate, a controlling influence on his disease. In another patient who had suffered from psoriasis for six years, but would not take arsenic on account of the gastric irritation it produced, the granules produced a marvellous improvement in a few weeks, and he was able to take eight granules three times a day, without any gastric trouble whatever. In cases of acne and furuncles, the author has found the disulphide of arsenic more satisfactory than sulphide of calcium; in eczema he has also obtained satisfactory results, and in every case in which it has been used, the patient is entirely unaware that arsenic is being administered.

[From *American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*, May, 1893.]

A CLINICAL STUDY OF KOLA-NUT.

BY JOHN V. SHOEMAKER, A.M., M.D.

Among the more recent additions to the Materia Medica drawn from the vegetable world, kola-nut has proved to be possessed of excellent remedial properties.

It is, properly speaking, rather a *seed* than a nut, and is the product of *Sterculia acuminata*, a tree belonging to the natural order of Sterculiaceæ, indigenous to the western coast of Africa, from which it spreads inland as far as five hundred or six hundred miles. The tree attains the height of thirty to sixty feet, bears some resemblance to the horse-chestnut and occurs in two varieties, one of which has broad and the other narrow leaves. The seeds are about the size of a pigeon's egg, some being red and others white, and from five to fifteen are contained in a single capsule.

According to a chemical analysis, the kola-nut contains about 2.3 per cent. of an alkaloid analogous to theine or caffeine, 0.023 per cent. of theobromine, together with acid tannic, sugar, albumin, cellulose, starch, fat and fixed salts.

The kola-tree has been successfully cultivated in the West Indies, South America and the tropical parts of Asia. The powdered seeds are of a bright brown color and possess a slightly pungent and aromatic taste, which is by no means unpleasant. Kola increases the appetite and facilitates digestion. The natives of Guinea are in the habit of sucking or chewing the seeds before eating or drinking, believing that this practice improves the flavor of the viands. It sustains the system under deprivation from food; it promotes the hepatic functions, augments the secretion of urine, stimulates the nervous system and the heart.

According to the experiments of Dr. KOTLIAR, kola accelerates the assimilation and retards the metamorphosis of phosphorus and sulphur, both during rest and exertion. From the same experiments it appears that the assimilation of chlorine is accelerated during rest but unaltered during work, while the metamorphosis of chlorine was retarded both during rest and work.

Dr. R. M. WILCOX has observed that night doses of kola, given during convalescence, will sometimes give rise to persistent wakefulness. The statement is readily comprehensible and should be borne in mind, in view of the caffeine which kola contains. In administering the remedy *thrice daily*, as I have been in the habit of doing, I have not yet met with a case of insomnia resulting from the use of kola, which may be given in doses ranging from five grains to one or even two drachms. Its virtues are *not* exhausted by water, which is, therefore, a bad vehicle for its extraction. It may, however, be made up into a paste or an emulsion, or the powder may be enclosed in capsules or compressed into tablets or lozenges. French pharmacists have prepared a tincture, a wine, an elixir, a syrup, and an extract of kola, the formulæ for which, from the *Revue Médico-Pharmaceutique*, are published in the *Medical Bulletin* for June, 1891, page 223.

I have made use of this remedy in a number of cases, especially in such as were characterized by debility, administering it usually in five-grain doses, and have found it *an excellent reconstituent tonic.* I select a few illustrative cases in which it proved of signal service.

Mrs. B., about sixty years of age, of melancholy temperament, has for many years suffered from attacks of neuralgia induced by exposure to cold or by errors of diet. She has always been of a weakly constitution, easily rendered ill, and not reacting very speedily to treatment. Upon several occasions also she has had painful rheumatic seizures, generally of a muscular but once of arthritic type. When recently she came again under my care for a distressing attack of migraine, I made a trial of kola, with excellent result. The acute pain soon subsided, the vomiting was relieved, and she entered upon a convalescence, slow as usual, but more rapid than I had expected, knowing the lady's general lack of tone and recalling the experience of her former illnesses.

In several instances of simple anæmia, kola has acted very beneficially. In a girl of sixteen years, whose condition was due to excessive application to her school tasks, making her spend a great part of the day in a hot, ill-ventilated room, with practically no out-door exercise, kola brought about an entire change. Within two months the girl had gradually lost her appetite, had failed in flesh and become pale; she had begun to feel weak, suffered from headache, and could not sleep well. Under the use of kola, and withdrawal from school, she soon regained a good appetite, began to regain flesh, her headache left, and she became able to sleep at night. Her lips are now of vermilion hue and a little color has appeared in her cheeks; she now has also courage to pass a certain portion of every day in the open air.

Another case of migraine occurring in a middle-aged man was attended with marked cerebral disorder, exhibited in the form of melancholia, with impulse to self-destruction. Kola promptly mitigated the pain, the mental condition changed entirely, and the patient's spirits resumed their normal tone.

I have witnessed the same good effects from the administration of this agent in a number of cases of neuralgia of different forms—frontal, cervico-occipital, intercostal, etc.

A case of ulnar neuritis was also benefited by kola. The patient was a young lady about twenty-three years of age, who had been subject for years to pain in the left arm and forearm. She often suffered from pain in the wrist over the position of the ulnar nerve. Sometimes the pain was of an aching, again of a sharp and shooting character; at intervals it darted through the arm so rapidly that the patient was unable to locate its point of origin. At times the manifestations would be absent for two or three weeks, when again it would become a daily visitor. The neuritis was always aggravated if her general condition was depressed. Marked

amelioration was produced in this troublesome and obstinate case by the administration of kola. The pain in the forearm was assuaged and has now remained absent for a longer period than has happened for many years. Her general strength has at the same time improved.

A case of vaso-motor neurosis following the menopause was treated by means of the same remedy, with the same happy results. The patient was about forty-eight years of age; the catamenia had begun to fail about three years previously, and for the past year had been entirely absent. For two years after the menses became irregular she was subject to frequent attacks of giddiness. During the past year the vertigo disappeared and was replaced by sudden and transient attacks of cerebral congestion. Her face became flushed and was hot and burning to the touch; at the same time she experienced a sense of tension within the head. After an attack of this kind she feels languid and occasionally has a sense of formication in the face; sometimes she suffers from frontal headache. Capsules containing kola-nut were prescribed thrice daily, and she was in a few weeks so decidedly improved that she ceased to take her medicine with regularity, but resumed it when she felt herself threatened with a recurrence of her old symptoms.

An extremely interesting case was that of a man who exhibited the symptoms of locomotor ataxia. The patient had been addicted to the use of liquor for nine years and would sometimes drink to excess. About nine or ten weeks before he came under my care, after a carouse of three or four days' duration, at the end of which he had had severe gastric irritation with great mental and physical prostration, he became conscious of a sensation of heat in the hands. This was succeeded in two or three days by numbness and tingling, with impaired tactile sensibility in the hands, gradually ascending the forearms and arms. Subsequently the circulation of both the upper and lower extremities became impaired, the joint ligaments were relaxed, and a condition amounting to almost subluxation was produced. The hands perspired very freely, particularly in moments of excitement; the feet, however, did not perspire. The thighs felt as if surrounded by iron bands; sharp pains frequently shot up and down the arms and legs; the appetite was poor; he suffered from nausea after eating, but seldom vomited; he had lost strength. When he walked it seemed to him, as he expressed it, "as if he were walking on feathers or cushions." He could not walk firmly in the dark, could not stand erect with his eyes closed, or button his garments with ease. A history of syphilis was denied. I regarded the symptoms, though, so suggestive of organic disease, as of a hysterical nature, due to alcoholism. The man had become so alarmed regarding his health that he abandoned the use of liquor. Kola-nut in increasing doses was prescribed on account of its tonic influence upon the nervous system, its powers of allaying nausea, promoting appetite and digestion, and last, but not least, because I have often found it of avail in lessening the craving for liquor. In conditions of prostration dependent upon fever, suppuration or chronic visceral disease, in men who have drunk freely, kola is an efficient drug. In the case which I have described, assisted by abstinence, it brought about, in about a month, a very remarkable improvement. Nausea gradually vanished, the appetite improved, the man gained flesh and strength, his tongue became clean and his bowels regular; there was a return of tactile sensibility, he could walk better, the sensation of bands around the thighs had entirely disappeared. Amendment continued, and at the end of six months scarcely any manifestations of disordered nervous action were present.

In case of gastro-intestinal irritability, attended with intestinal hemorrhage, kola exerted a peculiarly happy effect. Its stomachic properties and its astringency render it an excellent remedy in such a contingency.

The patient, a man of fifty-two, a steady beer-drinker, was accustomed from time to time to break out in a spree and imbibe wine and spirits to excess. After a bout of this kind he had lost his appetite, could eat no food, vomited frequently, and had a free intestinal hemorrhage. He was weak, restless and sleepless. He was placed upon kumiss and kola-nut—beer, wine and spirits being prohibited. Upon the following day the discharges had ceased, his nervous system was tranquilized, he had obtained some sleep, his pulse was better, and in the course of a few days more he was able to leave the house and attend to business with his usual energy.

An irregular heart may be steadied by the use of kola. A married woman, twenty-three years of age, was troubled during the last five months of her pregnancy with shortness of breath, headache and dizziness. In the latter part of gestation her feet had swollen moderately, but parturition had been attended by no difficulty, except that she lost an unusual quantity of blood. Instead of recovering sound health after the birth, five months previous to my seeing her, she had continued to suffer from dyspnœa; she had also been subject to palpitation. She had little or no appetite, complained of fugitive pains in both breasts, attacks of headache and giddiness; the heart's action was rapid, but there was no murmur; she was thin, slept poorly and was troubled by formication of the scalp. The use of kola rendered the action of the heart more slow, regular and forcible; the appetite improved, digestion was strengthened, she gained flesh, and at the end of a few months was as well as she had ever been in her life.

The tonic effects of kola are advantageous in pulmonary tuberculosis. This is particularly the case, of course, in the earlier stages of the disease. A young man with consolidation at the left apex, who had four months previously had moderate hæmoptysis, but whose general condition was fairly good, received marked benefit from this drug. His chest pains disappeared, his digestion became more vigorous and he gained in weight and strength.

A more advanced case was even more decidedly improved. A man, twenty-three years of age, had suffered, six months previously, from measles; leaving the house too soon, he was exposed to cold, and had ever since been afflicted with a cough. He had lost thirty pounds in weight, was short of breath, had pain in the chest, was weak, had poor appetite and flatulent dyspepsia. He was troubled at times with diarrhœa, had fever in the afternoon and sweats at night; his finger-nails were very white; consolidation was detected in the upper lobe, but there was no crackling; his heart was not enlarged, but was rapid and feeble, and there was a soft systolic murmur present. After taking kola-nut for a week he felt stronger, had a better appetite, slept more soundly and ceased sweating. He has remained for several months in an improved condition, and the physical signs do not show any advance of the disease. The affection evidently began as catarrhal pneumonia, and, under favorable circumstances, the arrest may be permanent. The action of the heart is stronger, but the murmur is still present.

Kola is a good remedy in tubercular diarrhœa. I have made use of it with success in several instances. In a man forty-five years of age, with cavities in both lungs and a profuse diarrhœa, very much prostrated in strength, kola-nut proved effectual in restraining the exhausting discharges and rendered his general condition more tolerable. His digestion also seemed to improve.

Another case which may be cited was that of a woman forty years of age, who had a cough for eighteen months, had lost flesh, strength and appetite. She had pains in the breast, night-sweats and palpitation of the heart. The heart was rapid and excitable; there was consolidation, with beginning break-down, in the left apex; latterly, diarrhœa had

developed. The evacuations were promptly checked by the exhibition of kola.

In *simple diarrhœa from indigestion* kola-nut is an efficacious remedy. It is said to have been of service in *dysentery;* but I have had no occasion to employ it in that disease. It has been suggested that kola-nut may prove of service in *cholera.*

This remedy is of decided efficacy in the treatment of dyspepsia, especially when the difficulty is of *nervous* origin or dependent upon diminished functional activity of the *liver.* A thin, nervous woman, aged forty years, had been afflicted for two weeks with palpitation of the heart, pain over the heart and in the breast, intercostal and frontal neuralgia, nervous dyspepsia and depressed spirits. She cried without cause and had a dread of dying or becoming insane. She had menstruated only once in three years, was sallow and had dark circles under the eyes. There was no organic disease. Her spirits, as well as indigestion and nervous troubles, improved under the use of kola-nut.

I have in sone cases witnessed a decided influence of this drug in dispelling *gloom of mind.* (One has already been referred to in this paper.) Another case which yielded readily to this drug was that of a woman forty-nine years of age, who suffered much from flatulent dyspepsia and who, for the preceding three weeks, had had profuse diarrhœa, with frequent daily and nightly passages. She had lost appetite and strength, but was not tuberculous.

A very satisfactory result was also obtained in the case of a woman forty-four years of age, who had suffered from *extreme flatulence,* with palpitation of the heart. She had become subject to fits of brooding and melancholy.

A case of gastro-enteritis, lately under treatment, admirably exemplifies the virtues of kola-nut. A man thirty-two years of age, of a highly nervous organization, already so emaciated from the effect of a severe bronchitis from which he had suffered several months ago, and a chronic laryngitis, that a suspicion of tuberculosis was aroused, was attacked by acute catarrh of the stomach and bowels. There was chill, fever, nausea, vomiting, retching, pain in the abdomen, much flatulence, diarrhœa and a very dirty tongue. After the violent symptoms had been subdued the tongue remained foul; there was no manifestation of appetite, milk was well borne, the pulse was rapid and weak and the prognosis appeared dubious. At this juncture I began to employ kola-nut, and the result was extremely gratifying. First, the disposition to diarrhœa was completely overcome, the discharges became regular and moulded, then some signs of appetite made their appearance; the more digestible forms of solid food were cautiously given and were properly digested. The flatulence, which had been so annoying, next disappeared; the patient began to sleep well and to regain his strength. The heart's action lessened in rapidity, and eventually the man made a satisfactory though tardy recovery.

In this connection I might allude to the worth of kola-nut in convalescence from severe ailments, such as typhoid fever, acute pneumonia or rheumatism, influenza, etc.

In *catarrhal jaundice* I have also found this drug effective in promoting the secretory function of the liver and inducing a more abundant flow of bile, with the removal of the mucous plugs which occupy the passages. It is no less useful in *bilious diarrhœa.*

Kola-nut supports the system during the course of *prolonged suppuration,* such as chronic abscesses, broken-down glands, inflammatory buboes, boils, carbuncles, sinuses, fistula, caries, suppurative inflammation of joints, empyema, etc., and after accidental or surgical wounds.

A delicate, nervous woman, about thirty years of age, suffered from an

abscess of the finger, with cellulitis of the whole hand, in consequence of a slight accidental injury. She was weak, feverish, her tongue was tremulous and heavily coated; she was altogether quite ill. The abscess was freely opened under antiseptic precautions and antiseptically dressed, and the pain and fever subsided. Kola-nut was then prescribed, and the general as well as the local condition rapidly improved.

In a case of pyelitis, due to the formation of renal concretions, the patient had suffered for five weeks from severe agony in the right lumbar region, nausea, vomiting, chills, fever, sleeplessness. He had lost a great deal of flesh. The pain was subdued by morphine; nitric acid was given as a solvent (the urine contained crystals of triple phosphates), and the pus soon began to disappear from the urine. In order to overcome the *nervo-muscular debility*, which persisted after the urgent symptoms had been alleviated, I gave kola-nut. The effect was all that could be desired. The patient made an excellent recovery, and has had no return of symptoms indicative of renal irritation.

In several cases of boil or carbuncle I have derived advantage, after evacuation of the pus, from the administration of kola-nut. This remedy is particularly serviceable in carbuncle occurring in *aged persons*, in whom it is a dangerous disease, and in either furuncle or carbuncle *in persons of drinkiug habits*, irrespective of age. In both classes of patients we need to avail ourselves of every tonic remedy within our power. Kola-nut is readily taken and acceptable to the stomach, takes the place, to a certain extent, of alcoholic stimulant, and has a more permanent effect than alcohol.

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CHANGE OF OPINION DUE TO IMPROVED METHOD OF MANUFACTURE.

BY HUGO ENGEL, M.D.,

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From the beginning of my professional career I used to be hostile to all kinds of *sugar-coated* pills, and especially to the administration of quinine in that form. When in charge of DA COSTA'S clinic I made some investigations into the effect of quinine as observed when giving that drug in the obnoxious form just referred to. No result was obtained, for the hard pills passed off by the bowels unchanged. In a case of intermittent fever I once gave eight such pills, each containing two grains, to prevent the recurrence of the febrile seizure. Three interesting phenomena, all due to insolubility of the quinine pills, were noted: 1. No tinnitus aurium nor any other symptom indicated the absorption of the drug. 2. The next febrile attack set in with unabated vigor, proving that surely no effective drug had entered the system to prevent the seizure. 3. The pills, as discovered in the stools, were so well preserved that, *à la mode* of Münchausen's well-known string of ducks, they might have been reemployed any number of times without the risk of their permitting any of the real virtues of quinine from escaping from the interior of the impenetrable and insoluble hard saccharine crusts. One had only to break apart one of these pills to recognize at once that such a solid shell would not yield to the influences of the intestinal juices, the shell resembling more a crust made of chalk and silica than one composed of sugar.

The result just quoted, and many similar experiences, satisfy me that the administration of drugs in the form of sugar-coated pills was a therapeutical method wisely best left to the domain of the homœopath—*nihila nihilibus—nichts durch nichts*—nothing by nothing.

Recently WYETH'S sugar-coated tablets were highly recommended to me by a trustworthy colleague, and a specimen of their quinine tablets sent to me seemed in its glossy appearance so different from the old dry, chalky pills that, notwithstanding the experience of years, I determined once more to investigate, but this time the modern sugar-coated pills.

There is, in my experience, no more delicate test of the absorption of quinine than the appearance of its physiological effect in a person specially susceptible to it. There are patients who, from the rapidity and the degree of development of tinnitus aurium, can tell the exact dose of quinine they have taken. I had a patient who often contracted a cold, which always showed itself by nasal catarrh, accompanied by a herpes eruption on the lips. Fourteen grains of quinine in one dose would at once terminate the attack and either prevent the eruption or rapidly dry up the herpes vesicles if they had already formed. Ten grains had scarcely any effect, and twelve not such a definite one. But the most interesting fact was the physiological effect. Ten grains produced no symptom in the head; about three or four hours after the administration of a twelve-grain dose a slight buzzing developed in the ear; but whenever the patient took fourteen grains in an acidulated (with dilute acid sulphuric) solution, the noises in the ears, accompanied by deafness and the symptom of the far distance of the sound of his own voice began exactly two hours after the dose had been swallowed.

After considerable trouble I succeeded in obtaining about forty of the ancient round quinine pills as they flourished some years ago and as they are still met with here and there; then I secured some of WYETH'S tablets and commenced the tests. I gave to my patient fourteen grains of quinine in the following forms: (*a*) as a powder mixed with pulv. ext. rad. glycyrrhiz.; (*b*) in an acidulated solution; (*c*) in the form of the old round sugar-coated pills; (*d*) in the shape of WYETH'S sugar-coated tablets, each two grains; and finally (*e*) as freshly made pills containing each four grains. The effect was as follows: (*a*) About six and a half hours after taking the powder a slight fulness was noticeable in the ears. (*b*) Two hours after the fluid dose had been imbibed tinnitus aurium developed to an annoying degree. (*c*) Twenty-four hours later no single phenomenon indicated the absorption of quinine. (*d*) A little later than two hours after the six two-grain tablets of WYETH had been taken, all the physiological symptoms referred to as indicating in the patient the absorption of the drug made their appearance. (*e*) Nearly four hours passed before the first buzzing in the ears announced the absorption of quinine.

I have since repeatedly convinced myself that the sugar-coated quinine tablets of WYETH are dissolved with the greatest ease, and that thus administered the effect of quinine may be relied upon as surely as after a dose of the same remedy in an acidulated solution. As I had so often expressed myself in public against the use of sugar-coated pills, especially when quinine was concerned, I consider it my duty to give the reasons which brought about a change in my opinion.

Whatever the difference in the mode of manufacture may be, one glance at the modern tablets of WYETH as compared with the old round sugar-coated pills suffices to show that a difference exists. Besides, the simple test of dissolving them in water will convince the most skeptical.

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MOST EFFECTUAL TREATMENT OF ACUTE ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM.

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The methods of treating acute articular rheumatism have varied greatly within the past fifty years, but the most material changes have been brought about by the introduction of acid salicylic as a remedy against this disease; and it is to this product I desire to direct special attention. Since it is now attainable in a perfectly pure state, free from any poisonous admixtures, every patient can be relieved from pain within from twelve to twenty-four hours from the onset of the disease, and that, too, without any unpleasant by-effects such as were all too common when the drug was first introduced to the notice of the profession.

As a preliminary, however, it will be advisable to consider briefly some of the disorders with which acute articular rheumatism may be confounded. We have gout, rheumatoid arthritis (arthritis deformans) and muscular rheumatism, besides the rarer disease known as pseudo-rheumatism. The various joint affections met with in tabes dorsalis, puerperal fever and allied complaints are of course omitted; and it is taken for granted that surgical diseases of joints, especially those of a tubercular nature, will not be mistaken for rheumatism.

Gout first attacks the great toe, and after repeated attacks the joint appears larger because of deposit of chalkstone in it. Rheumatoid arthritis attacks, as a rule, first the small joints, or large and small joints at the same time; but in this disease the bones themselves inflame and become enlarged, thus leading to the deformity so peculiar to this complaint. In gout, therefore, the bones at the joints remain unaltered, but chalkstones interfere with their movement, while in rheumatoid arthritis the enlargement of the epiphyses leads to the dislocation of joints. Acute muscular rheumatism, on the other hand, never attacks the joints, only muscles, the pain being severest in the belly of the muscle, or in the centre of the muscular group involved.

Acute articular or inflammatory rheumatism occurs in people with an inherited or acquired predisposition, the seizure happenning after undue exposure to cold and damp, although it may develop without such a direct cause. It is usually ushered in by a peculiar stiffness of the joints, accompanied by fever, pain and acid sweats. After several days one or more joints become inflamed, swollen, red, shiny, and exceedingly sensitive to the touch, the slightest movement giving rise to excruciating pain. The suffering at night is especially severe, but when the attack subsides the joints present their normal appearance, no changes nor deposit occurring in them.

Of pseudo-rheumatism it is only necessary to say that the individual attacked may notice a red swelling in the wrist-joints, although there is neither pain nor soreness. The malady is evidently due to vasomotor disturbances, and the symptoms usually disappear within a few days.

Formerly, when acid salicylic was administered in articular rheumatism, it was followed by a long train of untoward symptoms which were at times alarming, and the discomforts to the patient were such that he refused to take it; consequently the physician outside of hospital practice was compelled to administer it in such doses that it had but little effect upon the disease. Sodium and ammonium salicylate were substituted, but the advantages were too unimportant to be appreciated by the patient.

Meanwhile, however, chemistry came to our aid. One after another of the adventitious and dangerous substances contained in the original product were discovered and removed, but not until the patent upon it expired was this desirable end attained. Even now the commercial acid salicylic contains ingredients which invariably produce extremely annoying by-effects. Prof. CHARTERIS (*Jour. Pharm. Trans.*, 1890) has described the effects of the three substances—meta-, ortho-, and para-creasotic acids—which are mainly responsible for the untoward effects, especially the gastric disturbances produced by the impure acid still in the market. The last two constituents are actively poisonous, but the first is not. In the commercial acid may be found also sodium chloride, carbolic and oxybenzoic acids, besides some organic matter. These impurities are eliminated by means of recrystallization, dialysis and votalization, and as a consequence the elaborate chemical processes materially enhance the price. In all cases of doubt the drug should be submitted to the usual tests, as the price varies greatly according to the purity of the article, ranging from thirty cents to two dollars and eighty cents per pound, which naturally creates a disposition to sophistication.

My observations, which form the basis of the present article, were made with a perfectly pure acid salicylic, prepared in the form of Compressed Tablets of Messrs. JOHN WYETH & BROTHER, of this city, which I consider the most desirable and effective form of administering this remedy. These tablets, each containing five grains, are swallowed whole, and give rise to no gastric disturbances or cerebral symptoms, except a slight buzzing in the ears when large and frequent doses are administered. In the case of persons with a delicate stomach, five or six large doses may produce a little nausea, but this can be arrested by eating a soda-cracker or taking a teaspoonful of whisky. When large doses are to be frequently administered, the patient should be instructed to assume the recumbent posture, in bed if possible. To obtain the best results, when a full dose is given (four tablets) about half a glass of water is taken, and after several successive doses at short intervals the patient may take one or more soda-crackers with each dose, along with a little water or whisky. In those whose digestive abilities are comparatively good, these measures will not be required.

The method of treatment is essentially as follows: With the appearance of the first symptoms threatening a seizure, four tablets (twenty grains) are administered, the dose to be repeated every two hours until the pain begins decidedly to lessen, when three tablets (fifteen grains) are given every three hours until the pain disappears, or until only a faint trace remains, when two tablets (ten grains) are administered every four hours. The medicine in the latter dose should be continued for a period of forty-eight hours after all rheumatic symptoms have disappeared. If at any time the least sign indicates a return of the disease, four tablets (twenty grains) are again administered every two hours, and persevered in, as stated above.

Under the above treatment by far the greater number of cases of acute articular rheumatism will show an abatement of the pain after from the second to the fifth dose; but few need more doses before they begin to feel the beneficial effects. Four or five more reduced doses will cause the patient to forget all about his rheumatism, and the remainder of the treatment is simply of a precautionary character. As a preventive against future attacks, the patient should be instructed to carry the medicine with him, and promptly, on the appearance of threatening symptoms, a full dose of twenty grains must be taken within five minutes, as the delay of an hour will sometimes precipitate an attack. Rarely more than one or two full doses will be required to prevent the development of an attack altogether. Occasionally it will be necessary to increase the dose to

twenty-five or thirty grains instead of twenty, but in my experience this happened only in inveterate cases.

In complaints allied to this disease, the same treatment, but less vigorous, also has a good effect. Thus, in lumbago, in many forms of muscular rheumatic affections, and even in gout and rheumatoid arthritis, acid salicylic greatly assists in establishing a cure, and meanwhile, until this object is accomplished, alleviates the suffering.

The following selected cases will give the reader an illustration of the disadvantages resulting from the use of inferior products, and will show at the same time the effects formerly observed universally when no pure acid could be obtained.

H. R., aged twenty-four, apothecary clerk, has mitral insufficiency from a former rheumatic attack occurring eight years previously. Patient said he could not take acid salicylic when (July 10, this year) he consulted me. I had on hand some of the tablets (WYETH'S), and two doses of four tablets each (twenty grains), given two hours apart, sufficed to cause the disappearance of every symptom without any by-effects. A week later the patient informed me that he had procured such tablets from a different source at a greatly reduced price, and had taken three tablets the day before to ward off an attack, with the same good results. A few days later he again saw me and asked me where he could procure the genuine tablets. He stated that the very next day after his last call he had had a genuine attack, which forced him to take five large doses two hours apart. He had become deathly sick and fainted, so that he had to discontinue the drug. I again supplied him with the tablets made from pure acid, of which, in a later severe attack, he took six large doses at intervals of two hours, following out the treatment by reduced doses without a single obnoxious by-effect except some tinnitus aurium. It being cheaper, the economical patient later once more tried the impure product; but it again producing the same disturbance, he relinquished it forever.

Mrs. J. P., aged forty-two, consulted me in July, 1893, for an acute rheumatic attack affecting the right ankle, which was greatly swollen and very tender, and had been so for several days. She made the condition that I should not give her acid salicylic. I replied that she must either follow my directions or apply for relief elsewhere, but guaranteed her freedom from gastric disturbances and quick improvement if she obeyed me, and had her prescription put up the first time by an apothecary.

I put her on the course of tablets outlined, and the next day her rheumatism had disappeared, except a slight swelling, which yielded to further treatment thirty-six hours later, and there had been no gastric trouble. A week afterward her sister informed me that she had had a second attack, and had become, under the same treatment, just as sick as formerly under acid salicylic; but she admitted, reluctantly, having had the tablets put up by her own apothecary. I persuaded her once more to try the tablets from the first place, and the result was again equally fortunate. There was a slight squalmish feeling after the last full dose, although I believe in this case it was due to the fear of more serious gastric disturbance coming on.

I could multiply these cases many times, but they all show substantially the same result—namely, almost entire freedom from obnoxious and dangerous by-effects, if we except the buzzing in the ears, when the pure acid is used. In every case the pure acid, if administered as here described, will relieve the pain, reduce the swelling, cause the inflammation to disappear and ensure a quiet and refreshing sleep, and in the course of from three to six days the attack is over. Generally, if physician and patient are on the alert, the inflammation will not attack a fresh joint.

When it is necessary to give more than six full doses at intervals of

two hours, owing to the severity of the disease, I always take the precaution to have the pulse examined just before administering each succeeding full dose. In case the pulse-rate is less than eighty per minute, I reduce the number of tablets to three (fifteen grains) and wait an hour longer; if the pulse begins to fall I add two teaspoonfuls of whisky to each dose. As a rule, however, the pulse-rate remains above eighty as long as the disease is acute. Observing the precautions enumerated, and strictly following the course laid down, never employing anything but the purest acid in tablet form, I have been remarkably successful in the treatment of acute rheumatism without ever having encountered a single untoward symptom.

The great difficulty of obtaining the pure acid, and the fact that a physician cannot easily tell whether a tablet contains the pure or impure article, created the wish in me to have some large drug firm prepare the tablets, and thus by their name guarantee to the physician the purity of the remedy contained in the tablets, in this way relieving the apothecary from all anxiety in his endeavors to obtain the pure acid, by no means easily effected.

I deem it only just to state that I was induced to apply to the Messrs. WYETH in my experiments with this drug for the reason that in several other previous instances I derived the most satisfactory results in the administration of their preparations.

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THE PROBLEM OF INFANT FEEDING.

BY W. B. ATKINSON, A.M., M.D.,

FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN; PERMANENT SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, ETC.

A question of vital interest to every physician in general practice, or those engaged in the special treatment and ailments incident to childhood, is, What can be done to reduce the fearful mortality among children? While it is frequently impossible to remove the child from unhygienic surroundings, which constitute one great factor in the production of disease, it becomes necessary to prevent the exhaustion of their vital forces, the result of the want of food easily assimilated which will maintain the body in its highest and healthiest condition.

It is well known to all who have given careful attention to such matters that the child whose system has been kept in the best possible condition, its blood rich and pure, its muscles plump and firm, is sure to pass through an epidemic of disease either unscathed or suffer only from a slight attack, readily throwing off the disease and rarely being troubled by the sequelæ. It must be conceded, then, that defective nutrition is the predominant factor in the causation of the great mortality in childhood, and to us, as physicians and sanitarians, this comes with powerful import. Without question the infant should be fed with the milk of the mother; but with the advance of civilization and the behests of fashion, we find the child constantly deprived of this natural food or supplied from a fount that is unhealthy by reason of the unnatural life and surroundings of the mother or her inability to attend to its wants at regular intervals; in other words, that which should be the only means of subsistence is made the cause of sickness and death.

Very naturally, then, we come to the question of what would best substitute mother's milk; and while, abroad, the milk of goats and asses is in quite common use, efforts have been repeatedly made to provide an

article as nearly like the milk of the human being as possible. The milk of the goat contains more proteids, more fat, more mineral matter and less sugar than that of the woman, and as a general rule is more acid, while the other is slightly alkaline. The special difficulty with cow's milk is the formation of casein into an insoluable mass, by contact with the gastric juice, while the casein of human milk is in part a peptone, forming a delicate coagulum in the stomach. This is a point which should always be borne in mind in considering the formation of an imitation milk or food, as the nearer it approaches the composition of human milk the more satisfactory will be the benefit derived from such a food. At one time all eminent authorities recommended mothers to obtain the milk of a healthy cow, but the fallacy of "one cow's milk" has long ago been exploded, and where cow's milk is used a mixture of that of several cows has been found vastly preferable; but here one meets with another difficulty, as not only is the milk frequently transported for a considerable distance over rough roads and in railroad cars, and thus becomes churned and infected from frequent handling, but in cases where it is desirable to dilute the milk, impure water may be used, and instead of a healthy and nutritions food being prepared for the little patient a non-aseptic, infected, impure and undesirable milk is the result.

The physician, therefore, very naturally seeks a remedy for all these ills in the shape of an artificial food, and in this connection none has appealed to me as much as a combination of Diastasic Malt and Milk with Cereals, in powdered form, with the several components so proportioned as to render the food adapted for all stages of life and conditions where some special food or nourishment is indicated.

In all my experience as an expert in sanitary matters I have met with no preparation which so completely embodies all the well established principles of hygiene and infant feeding as the combination which is manufactured by Messrs. JOHN WYETH & BROTHER, Philadelphia; and my particular work renderiug all foods of special interest, I was led to investigate this latest combination. Giving the food to patients subsequently coming to me, and without going into the details or giving the actual clinical results, I can with pleasure state that where other foods have failed to either agree with the digestion or supply the proper nourishment, this Prepared Food of Malt, Milk and Cereals not only proved readily digestible, but in many instances where there was a lack of proper digestion the Food acted as a remedy, correcting the trouble and proving a valuable aid to the physician in the treatment of disorders common to the digestive tract in infant life.

The method employed by the Messrs. WYETH in the manufacture of their Food insures the highest standard of purity. The milk is supplied daily and never allowed to become as much as twelve hours old, and, being treated in vacuum, complete preservation of all the ingredients of the milk is insured. The cereals are likewise treated in vacuum, and by the presence of the diastase of the malt every grain is converted during the cooking of the Food or shortly after reaching the stomach. Foods generally require a more or less vigorous or healthy stomach to digest; but as this Food possesses a self-digestive power, the tax upon the stomach is avoided and is an evidence of its vastly different character. As regards its digestive powers, and as compared with other foods, it will be noticed, after the Food is set aside awhile after cooking, that the process of conversion is carried on, the Food gradually becoming thinner than when boiled, which is due to the diastasic action of the malt on the cereals.

So much has been written of late on the subject of modified milk that in some instances an artificial food is not looked upon with favor; but it must be borne in mind that in the modification of milk the percentage

of fat is consequently reduced, unless cream is added to supply the deficiency. It has been shown by KNOPFELMACHER (*Wiener Med. Woch.*, No. 30, 1897) that the fat of milk is less utilized by the nursling than by the adult, and according to HEUBNER (*Berl. Klin. Woch.*, 1, 1899) three times as much fat is expelled in the feces by the infant with weak intestines as by those accepting and digesting either mother's or cow's milk. Therefore, the importance of diastase in the food product is self-evident; and if, as I claim, this is a necessary constituent, then the theory of modified milk is without value. I do not wish to be understood as advocating the administration of an artificial milk food in uniform proportions week in and week out, for the customs of the Esquimaux and the inhabitants of the equatorial zone teach us that the former require more than the ordinary amount of fat in their food, while the latter exclude this element almost entirely from their diet. An infant food should, therefore, be of such character that it may be modified or diluted according to the age and requirements of the patient, and I know of no other food in which the several ingredients have been so proportioned and are so well adapted to these modifications as is the case in the food referred to.

The various physiological influences upon the system, the causes incidental to a modern civilization, and merciless competition in trade, with its consequent influence upon quality of milk, are other potent reasons for the adoption of an artificial food rather than mother's or cow's milk, and satisfactory results from clinical experiments have suggested the foregoing comments as being of interest to all giving any attention to the treatment of children's diseases.

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A STUDY OF ARTIFICIAL INFANT FEEDING.

BY W. E. FITCH, M.D.,
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The attempt to prepare by artificial means a good substitute for mother's milk is a subject on which, of late years, a vast amount of thought, scientific research and ingenuity have been expended. In seeking a substitute one naturally turns to domestic animals for the source of supply, cow's milk being usually selected because, being plentiful, it is easily obtained and cheap. There are many women who, no matter how willing, are completely unable to suckle their offspring, and a large number in whom the secretion of milk fails after a few weeks or months of lactation. These must resort to artificial feeding.

To insure success in artificial feeding—always a difficult task—it is important to make a detailed study of the following questions: (*a*) the selection of a proper substitute for the natural food, the breast milk; (*b*) the quantity to be given, the mode of preparation; (*c*) the mode of administration, and (*d*) the means of preservation.

Owing to a series of causes incident to modern civilization, artificial feeding is rapidly replacing mother's milk as a food. The chief problem, therefore, in regard to the preparation of a satisfactory infant food is how to best adapt it for intestinal digestion; for it must be remembered that the stomach is not the organ most concerned in the digestion of milk: according to TRAUBE, the stomach is only a temporary holder, complete digestion taking place in the small intestine.

COMPOSITION OF MOTHER'S MILK.

This question is a much more complicated one than has been thought. It has been presumed too much that all mother's milk confirmed to a

definite standard. As a matter of fact, it is well known that a baby will thrive on one woman's milk and not on another's. According to ROTCH, of Boston, the average human milk has the following analysis:

Reaction		slightly alkaline	
Specific gravity		1.030	
Water			87.88
Total solids	Fats	3–4	12.12
	Sugar	6–7	
	Proteids	1–2	
	Ash	.10	

MONTI, who in recent years has made a large series of analyses of mother's milk, says that its constitution is only more or less constant. We know that its composition varies from time to time during the day, and even from minute to minute during a single nursing. It has been said that there is much more albumen in woman's milk than in cow's milk, but it is doubtful whether all this albumen exists as casein. PFEIFFER says that all nitrogenous substances in milk exist in the form of casein, but this is not universally accepted. There are analyses of mother's milk that seem to show that it contains less albumen than cow's milk. There is no doubt that there is more phosphorus and less sulphur in mother's milk than in cow's milk. Besides, the phosphorus exists in the shape of acids in salts, which are not so easily precipitated from their solution in woman's milk, and are much more easy of absorption. Analyses vary as to the comparative amount of proteids and nuclein in different milks. It is agreed that the milk-curdling ferment forms larger curds from cow's milk than from woman's milk, and this is an important element in their comparative digestibility. Nearly all the phosphorus in woman's milk exists in the shape of organic compounds, while in cow's milk the phosphorous salts occur as organic bodies rather difficult of assimilation; and hence it is that rachitis is so apt to develop in bottle-fed babies. The amount of iron in the two milks is about the same; there is less sodium in cow's milk, which shows the necessity for the addition of sodium chloride for artificial feeding. The advisability of the addition of malt and cereals was noticed clinically by the writer after many failures in attempting to find a suitable food for infants.

COMPOSITION OF COW'S MILK.

Cow's milk, according to ROTCH, of Boston, has the following analysis:

Reaction		slightly acid	
Specific gravity		1.032	
Water			86.55
Total solids	Fat	4.04	13.45
	Sugar	4.55	
	Proteids	4.15	
	Mineral matter	0.71	

From the above analyses we see that milk contains sugar, fats and albuminoids, materials sometimes most difficult to digest unaided. Malt, on account of its diastasic action, is here of the greatest service, combining with the pancreatic secretion in changing starch into glucose. In any infant food, starch—whether constituting a part or ingredient of barley-water, flour, meal, etc.—is usually present and is, for important reasons, practically in all artificial foods. The complete digestion of milk

must be obtained, or the food fails to serve its purpose and falls below the standard of proper usefulness.

MILK-SUGAR.

ROTCH'S original suggestion for the modification of cow's milk included the addition of milk-sugar in order to make up what was lacking in cow's milk as compared with woman's milk. There is some reason to doubt, however, whether the milk-sugar in woman's milk is the same as that in cow's milk. The milk-sugar obtained in the ordinary avenues of commerce is often impure; besides, it is probable that there is not in any cow's milk enough milk-sugar to accomplish the purposes that substance has in the food. Some of the milk-sugar is absorbed as galactose and glucose.

Lactose and maltose accomplish a good purpose when infants are constipated. A slight increase of the amount usually added to the milk will obviate the necessity for the use of laxatives.

MALT AND CEREALS.

Illustrating the advisability for adding malt, cereals and sodium chloride to cow's milk, I will briefly report a case which came under my observation eight or ten months ago. The little two-year-old son of Mr. B. was brought to me with the following history: At birth he was a fine baby (eight-pounder), and grew nicely for the first few weeks, when the mother's milk failed to sustain the child; it became emaciated, had no appetite. The attending physician ordered the baby weaned and placed on condensed milk. The digestive organs being weak, the milk was not digested—every stool contained lumps of casein; the child was fretful, irritable, and at the age of one year weighed only twenty pounds; its muscles were flabby, the joints large and prominent. From this time on till I was called the child was fed with all kinds of prepared foods, including cow's milk in various dilutions, boiled and raw. At the age of two years, when I first saw the boy, he was approaching a rachitic state: the stomach was irritable, vomited nearly everything taken; enteritis was present, child passing quantities of casein (undigested lumps of milk); he had never walked nor talked, had only the incisor teeth and was a helpless living skeleton. A few days before seeing this child I received two pound packages of WYETH'S Prepared Food, which, according to analysis made by a competent chemist, is found to contain the following:

Fat		2.76
Albuminoids		16.90
Sugar	Lactose and Maltose	38
	Cane Sugar	none
Glucose and Starch		27
Ash, Phosphates, Chlorides, etc.		3.55

While so little fat as many of the prepared foods contain is insufficient, and there should be present in any infant food from two to three per cent. of fat, as much as four per cent. is considered by the best authorities admissible; and when such a large percentage is desirable in any particular case, the addition of a tablespoonful of cream at each feeding will answer the purpose admirably. The twenty-seven per cent. of glucose and starch in WYETH'S Prepared Food is made entirely of altered starch and gluten; and seeing an indication in this case for malt, milk and cereals, I gave

the mother both packages of the food, with full instructions for its use, viz.:

WYETH'S Prepared Food	2 tablespoonfuls
Warm Water	2 tablespoonfuls
Milk	½ pint
Cream	1 teaspoonful
Sodium Chloride (Salt)	10 grains

This amount every two or three hours, or as often as the child asked for food.

I, of course, looked after the enteritis which was present—first gave a mild mercurial followed by tannopine in eight-grain doses—and had the pleasure of seeing the little patient begin to improve after the first few days, which continued; the bowels resumed a natural condition, the stomach became quiet, the digestion improved, and after a few weeks the boy became strong, the balance of his teeth appeared, and now, after eight months on the food, he is well—a fat, rollicking boy, walks anywhere and talks enough for two boys, and goes to the table and eats and digests ordinary table-foods.

Since securing such pleasing results with this food I have continued to prescribe it whenever an artificial food was indicated.

MODIFIED MILK.

According to Dr. H. D. CHAPLIN, the great defect in percentage feeding is that no attention is paid to the difference in composition of cow's milk and breast milk. As before stated, the ingredients in the milk of various women, and even in the same woman at various times, differ very much. It is a question of experimenting until the most suitable food is found. Not all children will thrive on modified cow's milk, no matter how carefully their individual peculiarities are studied. The milk should be gathered with the greatest possible care as to cleanliness, and kept on ice from the time of its milking until ready to prepare for consumption. An ideal modification of cow's milk is a very knotty problem, but the author believes a milk to which has been added malt, cereals, table-salt and cream will make an artificial food which will meet the demands in the greatest number of cases. This disposes of the argument that the addition of cereals is the addition of foreign matter; trouble from the starch can be easily overcome by dextrinizing the gruel, and the mechanical separation of the particles of coagulum make a milk diluted in this way much more digestible than milk diluted to the same extent with water. All of us have frequently seen very large tough curds passed even by breast-fed infants, and more frequently by infants fed on cow's milk. Where the density of the coagulum is dependent upon the proportion of caseinogen, by reducing the percentage of caseinogen present the coagulum will immediately become softer. Under such conditions I have found that the curd can be split up easily by adding such cereals as are found in WYETH'S Prepared Food.

Not unfrequently we will be called to see a little patient who has a decided aversion to milk alone. In such cases the milk can be omitted for a few times, using water as a diluent. It is not necessary to dispense with the milk altogether, but only for a few feedings, as milk is a valuable diluent for the food, rendering it more palatable, and adds to its nutritive value. When patients have previously used milk with unsatisfactory results, here the administration of the food will avoid the necessity of dispensing with milk entirely, as the food itself possesses sufficient digestive properties to thoroughly digest any milk that the patient may feel

inclined to take. Cream also may be added at the discretion of the physician, after the food has been boiled with warm water alone, preferably just before each feeding. It is not necessary to cook the food at each feeding; night and morning will do, keeping it on ice and simply warming it for each separate feeding.

This is not a predigested food, but one that when prepared for use immediately exerts upon itself that power of digestion which has been carefully preserved in its constituents. The malt, rich in diastase, acting in conjunction with the pancreatic secretions, digests the fats and albuminoids of the milk, converting the starch of the cereals into sugar (maltose) and neutralizing the tendency of the acids of the stomach to form curds, thus rendering the food of infinite value to the infant, supplying the necessary nutrition and material to strengthen and build up the human economy, at the same time relieving the stomach of the infant from the expenditure of energy necessary to the digestion of ordinary food.

FATS AND STARCHES.

When prepared warm or boiled with milk or water, the natural digestive principles in the food at once become active, the casein of the milk being so modified as to preclude the formation in the stomach of firm indigestible curds, and the farinaceous elements of the food are rendered soluble, which is a most important result and is not attained by any other food.

Fats are added to cow's milk by some because of their nutritive value and also because they seem to add to the digestibility of the casein in cow's milk. With regard to the use of starches a revolution has occurred in recent years. The addition of a certain amount of cereals to the infant's food is now acknowledged by practically all the authorities on children's diseases as a useful procedure. This use of cereals has been the practice and teaching of Dr. JACOBI for more than a quarter of a century. The old contention that the infant had no diastase for the conversion of starch into sugar is no longer considered to be true. HEUBNER, of Berlin, showed that diastase can be found in the parotid gland of the infant two hours old, sixteen days old and two months old. An infusion of parotid gland converts starch into sugar from the beginning of life; an infusion of pancreatic gland does not convert starch into sugar, and its diastasic power, even at the end of a year, is but feeble. The objections in the old literature of pediatrics to the use of starch in infant feeding referred to the excessive use or the exclusive use of starchy food. Where cow's milk is diluted with some cereal according to the author's method, the feces contain no fat and but very little starch.

It is evident, then, that cow's milk must form the basis of any food for infant's use, and no artificial food without cow's milk can be expected to prove suitable, as stated above, to which has been added malt cereals. Table-salt and cream will make an artificial food which will meet the demand in a great number of cases.

MISCELLANY.

SIGNIFICANCE OF USUAL THERAPEUTIC TERMS.

The physician and student so frequently meet with therapeutic terms, many of which are quite obsolete, that we have been led to compile the following list, which also embraces those terms in general use.

abortifacient, producing abortion.
absorbent, a medicine or dressing which acts by absorbing gases or liquids.
abstergent, a cleansing application.
acro-narcotic, having both acrid and narcotic properties.
adjuvant, any substance designed to aid the action of the principal means.
alexipharmic, acting as a prophylactic or as an antidote.
alexipyretic, preventing or curing fever.
aliment, a food, a nutrient.
alkaluretic, promoting the secretion of alkaline urine.
alterant, / **alterative,** } promoting constitutional effect through the medium of the blood.
ambiotic, / **ambolic,** } producing abortion.
anabrotic, corrosive, caustic.
anacathartic, promoting expectoration or vomiting.
analeptic, restorative, sustaining.
analgesic, allaying pain.
anaphrodisiac, controlling sexual desire.
anaplerotic, promoting granulation of wounds.
anastaltic, checking hemorrhage.
anesthetic, producing insensibility to pain.
anodyne, subduing pain.
antacid, neutralizing acidity.
antalgic, relieving pain.
antatrophic, repairing diseased tissues.
antemetic, checking vomiting.
antephialtic, efficacious against nightmare.
anterethic, relieving irritation.
anterotic, allaying sexual desire.
anthelmintic, expelling worms.
antiarthritic, remedial in gout.
antiasthenic, promoting strength.
antiblenorrhagic, reducing or curing mucous discharges, and antigonorrhœal.
antibromic, deodorizing.
anticausodic, antipyretic.
anticaustic, preventing or mitigating the action of caustics.
anticephalalgic, relieving headache.
antichlorotic, efficacious against chlorosis.
antichœradic, a remedy for scrofulous glandular swelling.
anticholeraic, remedial in cholera.
anticteric, a remedy for jaundice.
antidinic, to prevent vertigo.
antidote, counteracting poison.
antidrotic, diminishing perspiration.
antidysuric, efficacious against strangury.
antiepileptic, checking epileptic seizure.
antifermentative, arresting fermentation.
antigalactic, lessening lacteal secretion.
antihectic, controlling febrile condition in phthisis.
antiherpetic, a remedy for tetter.
antihidrotic, diminishing perspiration.
antihydropic, checking dropsical effusion.
antihypnotic, remedy preventing tendency to sleep.
antihysteric, remedy for hysteria.
antilithic, to prevent formation of stone or gravel.
antiloimic, efficacious against the plague.
antimiasmatic, efficient against miasma.
antimycetic, destroying fungi.
antinephritic, against kidney disease.
antineuralgic, relieving neuralgia.
antineurotic, nerve cure.
antiparasitic, destroying parasites.
antiperiodic, checking recurrence.
antiphlogistic, allaying fever and inflammation.
antiphthisic, a remedy for consumption.
antiphysetic, carminative.
antipodagric, a remedy for gout.

antipruritic, relieving itching.
antipsoric, efficacious against the itch.
antipurulent, checking or preventing pus formation
antiputrescent, preventing putrefactive tendencies.
antipyic, preventing or checking suppuration.
antipyretic, reducing temperature and fever symptoms.
antipyrotic, relieving burns or pyrosis.
antirachitic, efficacious against rickets.
antirheumatic, meeting rheumatic indications.
antiscorbutic, curing scurvy.
antiscrofulic, tending to prevent and cure scrofula.
antiseptic, arresting and controlling putrefaction.
antispasmodic, checking any sudden or recent spasm or seizure.
antispastic, revulsive, counterirritant or antispasmodic.
antisplenetic, a medicine which relieves hypochondriasis.
antisquamic, curing skin disease.
antistrumous, against scrofulous diathesis.
antisudorific, diminishing perspiration.
antisyphilitic, opposing venereal disease.
antithermic, antipyretic.
antitoxic, neutralizing poisons.
antivenereal, efficacious in the treatment of venereal diseases; preventing venereal infection.
antizootic, destroying animal life; preventing contagion.
antizymic, preventing or retarding fermentation.
antizymotic, against zymotic diseases.
antodontalgic, assuaging toothache.
antophthalmic, remedial in ophthalmia.
antorgastic, calming venereal excitement.
aperient, gently loosening or relaxing to the bowels.
aphrodisiac, stimulating venereal desire.
apulotic, healing, causing cicatrization.
astringent, contracting tissue and mucous surfaces.

bacillicide, a substance that destroys bacilli.
bactericide, destructive of bacteria.
blennostatic, checking the secretion of mucus.

caccagogue, purgative.
calmative, soothing.
calorifacient, producing heat.
cardiac, affecting the function of the heart
carminative, warming, cordial.
carotic, producing sleep or stupor.
catarrhectic, purgative.
catastaltic, checking secretions, evacuations or hemorrhage; also calming, soothing.
catharctic, **cathartic**, } producing evacuation.
catheretic, feebly caustic.
catoteric, causing a downward flow, cathartic.
catulotic, promoting cicatrization.
caustic, **cauterant**, **cauteretic**, } destructive of fleshy tissue.
cenotic, causing painful purging.
cerebro-spinant, acting upon the brain and spinal process.
chalybeate, containing iron.
cholagogue, increasing secretion of bile.
cicatrizant, promoting cicatrization or healing of wounds.
coagulant, property of thickening fluids.
convulsivant, producing convulsions.
copragogue, a cathartic.
corrective, **corrigent**, } property of correcting effect.
corroborant, strengthening.
corrodent, **corrosive**, } destructive by chemical action.
counterirritant, diverting internal pain.

decalvant, causing baldness.
deliriant, **delirifacient**, } causing delirium.
demulcent, soothing irritated surfaces.
deobstruent, removing obstruction.
deodorant, **deodorizant**, } correcting mal odor.
depilatory, property of removing superfluous hair.
depletive, **depletory**, } reducing quantity.
depressant, causing morbidity and loneness of spirit.
depurative, cleansing.
derivative, diverting to another part; revulsive.
desiccant, absorbing moisture, drying.
detergent, cleansing.
diabrotic, corroding the flesh or skin.
dialytic, relaxing.
diaphoretic, producing perspiration.
diapnoic, promoting perspiration.
diapyetic, aiding suppuration.
diarrhetic, having the quality of producing copious stools.
dietetic, pertaining to diet or its regulation.
digestant, aiding digestion.
diluent, a drink which dilutes the fluids of the body.
dipsetic, causing thirst.
discutient, dispersing external swellings.
disinfectant, removing cause of infection.

dissolvent, dissolving calculous secretions, etc.
diuretic, increasing the secretion of urine.
drastic, harsh purgation.

ecbolic, inducing abortion.
eccoprotic, a laxative or mild purgative.
eccorthatic, causing copious fecal discharges.
ectrotic, producing abortion.
ectylotic, removing warts and indurations of the skin.
emetic, puking.
emeto-cathartic, vomiting and purging.
emmenagogue, promoting menstruation.
emollient, softening, soothing.
emulgent, increasing the flow of bile.
emundant, cleansing.
epechontocic, moderating uterine contraction.
epispastic, blistering, causing irritation.
epizoicide, destroying epizoa; a parasiticide.
epulotic, promoting cicatrization.
erodent, caustic, corrosive.
errhine, exciting secretion from nose.
escharotic, flesh destroying.
eutrophic, nourishing.
evacuant, producing discharge.
excitant, producing stimulating effect upon organs.
exhilarant, enlivening to mind and imagination.
expectorant, inducing mucous discharge.
exsiccative, drying, desiccant.
extergent, detergent, cleansing.

febrifacient, producing fever.
febrifuge, allaying fever.
frigefacient, refrigerant, cooling.

galactagogue, / **galactophorous,** increasing secretion of milk.
galactophygus, decreasing milk secretion.
galactopoietic, promoting secretion of milk.
germicide, a worm-destroying agent.

helminthagogue, expelling or destroying worms.
hemagogue, promoting menstruation.
hematic, modifying the condition of the blood.
hematinic, augmenting color in the blood.
hemostatic, arresting flow of blood.
hepatic, having salutary effect on liver.
herpetic, applied to skin disease.
hidroteric, / **hidrotic,** causing perspiration.

hydragogue, / **hydrotic,** causing free watery stools.
hygiastic, curative.
hygienic, tending to the preservation of health.
hypactic, / **hypagogue,** slightly purgative.
hypercathartic, producing excessive purging.
hyperorexic, increasing the appetite.
hypnotic, causing sleep.
hypothoretic, purgative.

icteric, for jaundiced conditions.
insecticide, destroying insects.
irritant, causing inflammation and soreness.

lactagogue, increasing the flow of milk.
lactifuge, decreasing the quantity of milk.
laxative, causing gentle action of the bowels.
lenitive, controlling or modifying action.
lithagogue, inducing expulsion of gallstones.
litholytic, / **lithontriptic,** solvent for renal calculi.

menagogue, stimulating periodical flux.
methystic, intoxicating.
microbicide, a substance that destroys microbes.
mydriatic, dilating the pupil of the eye.
myositic, / **myotic,** contracting the pupil of the eye.

narcotic, producing sleep or stupor.
nauseant, inclining to emesis.
nephritic, action upon the kidneys.
nervine, calmative to the nerves.
nutrient, / **nutritive,** nourishing, sustaining.

obtundent, reducing irritability or deadening sensibility.
odinagogue, hastening labor.
opiate, an agent inducing sleep.
orectic, exciting appetite.
oxytocic, hastening labor.

palliative, a medicine which relieves without curing.
panacea, a pretended cure for all diseases.
paralyzant, arresting functional power.
parasiticide, destroying parasites.
parturient, / **parturifacient,** expediting fetal birth.
pectoral, having reference to the lungs.
phlemagogue, expelling mucus.
phlogogenic, producing inflammation.
prophylactic, preventive of disease.

purulant, producing pustules.
pyogenic, causing pus formation—said of microbes.
pyrogenic, inducing heat or fever.
pyrotic, caustic, inflaming.

refrigerant, cooling.
relaxant, relieving tension; a laxative.
resolvent, dispersing.
restorative, restoring the natural functions.
revulsive, irritating one locality to divert from another.
rhophetic, absorbent medicine.
roborant, strengthening, tonic.
rubefacient, producing local redness of the skin.

salivant, increasing secretion of saliva.
sarcotic, producing flesh.
sedative, reduces functional activity.
sialagogue, increasing the action of the salivary glands.
siccative, drying.
somnifacient, sopient, } inducing sleep.
sorbefacient, causing abortion.
spastic, producing muscular contraction.
spinant, acting on the spinal marrow.
sternutatory, exciting sneezing.
stimulant, increasing heart action.
stomachic, carminative, cordial, warming.
styptic, contracting surface, arresting hemorrhage.
sudorific, causing perspiration.
suppurant, producing suppuration.

tenifuge, medicine which expels tapeworm.
tonic, general invigorant.
toxic, harmful, poisonous.

ulotic, promoting the healing of wounds.
uretic, uropoietic, } promoting the secretion of urine.

vermifuge, destructive and expulsive of intestinal worms.
vesicant, vesicatory, } blistering the skin.
vulnerary, promoting the healing of wounds.

zymogenic, producing fermentation.

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

AND ITS EQUIVALENTS IN AVOIRDUPOIS AND APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

		English Cubic Inches		Apothecaries' Measure
Millilitre (ml.)	=	.061028	=	16.2318 minims
Centilitre (cl.)	=	.610280	=	2.7053 fluidrachms
Decilitre (dl.)	=	6.102800	=	3.3816 fluidounces
Litre (l.)	=	61.028000	=	2.1135 pints
Decalitre (Dl.)	=	610.280000	=	2.6419 gallons
Hectolitre (Hl.)	=	6102.800000		
Kilolitre (Kl.)	=	61028.000000		
Myrialitre (Ml.)	=	610280.000000		

MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

		Troy Grains		lbs. (troy)	Ozs.	Drs.	Grs.
Milligramme (mg.)	=	.0154					
Centigramme (cg.)	=	.1543					
Decigramme (dg.)	=	1.5432					
Gramme (gm.)	=	15.4323					
Decagramme (Dg.)	=	154.3234	=	0	0	2	34.3
Hectogramme (Hg.)	=	1543.2348	=	0	3	1	43.2
Kilogramme (Kg.)	=	15432.3487	=	2	8	1	12.3
Myriagramme (Mg.)	=	154323.4874	=	26	9	4	3.4

EQUIVALENTS OF AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS AND IMPERIAL MEASURES

IN METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, GIVEN IN BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

Avoirdupois Weights		Metric Weights	Imperial Measures		Metric Measures
1 pound	=	453.5925 grammes	1 gallon	=	4.543487 litres
1 ounce	=	28.3495 "	1 pint	=	0.567936 "
1 grain	=	0.0648 "	1 fluidounce	=	0.028396 "
			1 fluidrachm	=	0.003549 "
			1 minim	=	0.000059 "

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS OF APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC FLUID MEASURES.

Minims		C.c.	Minims		C.c.	Flozs.		C.c.	Flozs.		C.c.
1	=	0.06	25	=	1.54	1	=	29.57	21	=	621.00
2	=	0.12	30	=	1.90	2	=	59.20	22	=	650.00
3	=	0.18	35	=	2.16	3	=	89.00	23	=	680.00
4	=	0.24	40	=	2.50	4	=	118.40	24	=	710.00
5	=	0.30	45	=	2.80	5	=	148.00	25	=	740.00
6	=	0.36	50	=	3.08	6	=	178.00	26	=	769.00
7	=	0.42	55	=	3.40	7	=	207.00	27	=	798.50
8	=	0.50				8	=	236.00	28	=	828.00
9	=	0.55				9	=	266.00	29	=	858.00
10	=	0.60	Fldrs.			10	=	295.70	30	=	887.25
11	=	0.68	1	=	3.75	11	=	325.25	31	=	917.00
12	=	0.74	1¼	=	4.65	12	=	355.00	32	=	946.00
13	=	0.80	1½	=	5.60	13	=	385.00	48	=	1419.00
14	=	0.85	1¾	=	6.51	14	=	414.00	56	=	1655.00
15	=	0.92	2	=	7.50	15	=	444.00	64	=	1892.00
16	=	1.00	3	=	11.25	16	=	473.11	72	=	2128.00
17	=	1.05	4	=	15.00	17	=	503.00	80	=	2365.00
18	=	1.12	5	=	18.50	18	=	532.00	96	=	2839.00
19	=	1.17	6	=	22.50	19	=	562.00	112	=	3312.00
20	=	1.25	7	=	26.00	20	=	591.50	128	=	3785.00

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS OF METRIC FLUID AND APOTHECARIES' MEASURES.

C.c.		Flozs.	C.c.		Flozs.	C.c.		Fldrs.	C.c.		Minims
1000	=	33.81	400	=	13.53	25	=	6.76	4	=	64.8
900	=	30.43	300	=	10.14	10	=	2.71	3	=	48.6
800	=	27.05	200	=	6.76	9	=	2.43	2	=	32.4
700	=	23.67	100	=	3.38	8	=	2.16	1	=	16.23
600	=	20.29	75	=	2.53	7	=	1.89	0.09	=	1.46
500	=	16.90	50	=	1.69	6	=	1.62	0.07	=	1.14
473	=	16.00	30	=	1.01	5	=	1.35	0.05	=	0.81

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS OF APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC WEIGHTS.

Grs.		Gms.	Grs.		Gms.	Grs.		Gms.	Drs.		Gms.
$\frac{1}{100}$	=	0.00065	1	=	0.065	24	=	1.55	1	=	3.9
$\frac{1}{64}$	=	0.00101	2	=	0.130	25	=	1.62	2	=	7.8
$\frac{1}{60}$	=	0.00108	3	=	0.195	26	=	1.70	3	=	11.65
$\frac{1}{50}$	=	0.00130	4	=	0.260	27	=	1.75	4	=	15.50
$\frac{1}{48}$	=	0.00135	5	=	0.324	28	=	1.82	5	=	19.40
$\frac{1}{40}$	=	0.00162	6	=	0.400	29	=	1.87	6	=	23.30
$\frac{1}{36}$	=	0.00180	7	=	0.460	30	=	1.95	7	=	27.20
$\frac{1}{32}$	=	0.00202	8	=	0.520	31	=	2.00			
$\frac{1}{30}$	=	0.00216	9	=	0.600	32	=	2.10	Ounces		
$\frac{1}{25}$	=	0.00259	10	=	0 650	33	=	2.16	1	=	31.10349
$\frac{1}{24}$	=	0.00270	11	=	0.715	34	=	2.20	2	=	62.20
$\frac{1}{20}$	=	0.00324	12	=	0.780	35	=	2.25	3	=	93.30
$\frac{1}{18}$	=	0.00360	13	=	0.845	36	=	2.30	4	=	124.40
$\frac{1}{16}$	=	0.00405	14	=	0.907	37	=	2.40	5	=	155.50
$\frac{1}{15}$	=	0.00432	15	=	0.972	38	=	2.47	6	=	186.60
$\frac{1}{12}$	=	0.00540	15.432	=	1.000	39	=	2.55	7	=	217.70
$\frac{1}{10}$	=	0.00648	16	=	1.040	40	=	2.60	8	=	248.80
$\frac{1}{8}$	=	0.00810	17	=	1.102	42	=	2.73	9	=	280.00
$\frac{1}{6}$	=	0.01080	18	=	1.160	44	=	2.86	10	=	311.00
$\frac{1}{5}$	=	0.01296	19	=	1.240	48	=	3.00	11	=	342.14
$\frac{1}{4}$	=	0.01620	20	=	1.300	50	=	3.25	12	=	373.23
$\frac{1}{3}$	=	0.02160	21	=	1.360	52	=	3.40	16	=	497.60
$\frac{1}{2}$	=	0.03240	22	=	1.425	56	=	3.65	48	=	1492.80
$\frac{3}{4}$	=	0.04860	23	=	1.460	58	=	3.75	100	=	3110.40

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS OF METRIC AND APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS.

Gms.		Grs.	Gms.		Grs.	Gms.		Grs.	Gms.		Grs.
0.0010	=	$\frac{1}{64}$	0.065	=	1.003	1	=	15.43	100	=	1543.23
0.0020	=	$\frac{1}{32}$	0 100	=	1.543	2	=	30.86	125	=	1929.04
0.0040	=	$\frac{1}{16}$	0.130	=	2.006	3	=	46.30	150	=	2314.85
0.0065	=	$\frac{1}{10}$	0.150	=	2.315	4	=	61.73	175	=	2700.65
0.0081	=	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.180	=	2.778	5	=	77.16	450	=	6944.55
0.0108	=	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.200	=	3.086	6	=	92.60	550	=	8487.78
0 0162	=	$\frac{1}{4}$	0 300	=	4.630	7	=	98.02	650	=	10031.01
0.0324	=	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.500	=	7.716	8	=	123.46	750	=	11574.26
0 0486	=	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.700	=	10.803	9	=	138.90	850	=	13117.49
0.0567	=	$\frac{7}{8}$	0.900	=	13.890	10	=	154.32	1000	=	15432 35

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS OF AVOIRDUPOIS AND METRIC WEIGHTS.

Avoir. Ozs.		Gms.	Avoir. Ozs.		Gms.	Avoir. Ozs.		Gms.	Avoir. Pounds		Gms.
1/16	=	1.772	5	=	141.75	13	=	368.54	3	=	1360.78
1/8	=	3.544	6	=	170.10	14	=	396.90	4	=	1814.37
1/4	=	7.088	7	=	198.45	15	=	425.25	5	=	2267.96
1/2	=	14.175	8	=	226.80	Avoir. Pounds			6	=	2721.55
1	=	28.350	9	=	255.15	1	=	453.60	7	=	3175.14
2	=	56 700	10	=	283.50	2	=	907.18	8	=	3628.74
3	=	85.050	11	=	311.84	2.2	=	1000.00	9	=	4082.33
4	=	113.400	12	=	340.20				10	=	4535.92

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS OF METRIC AND AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.

Gms.		Oz.	Grs.	Gms.		Ozs.	Grs.	Gms.		Ozs.	Grs.	Gms.		Ozs.	Grs.
28.35	=	1		38	=	1	149	125	=	4	179	600	=	21	72
29	=	1	10	39	=	1	164	150	=	5	127	650	=	22	405
30	=	1	25	40	=	1	180	200	=	7	24	700	=	24	303
31	=	1	41	50	=	1	334	250	=	8	358	750	=	26	198
32	=	1	56	60	=	2	50	300	=	10	255	800	=	28	96
33	=	1	72	70	=	2	205	350	=	12	152	850	=	29	429
34	=	1	87	80	=	2	360	400	=	14	48	900	=	31	326
35	=	1	103	85	=	3		450	=	15	382	950	=	33	222
36	=	1	118	90	=	3	76	500	=	17	279	1000	=	35	120
37	=	1	333	100	=	3	230	550	=	19	175				

GAUBINS' TABLE OF PROPORTION OF DOSE ACCORDING TO AGE.

For an adult, suppose the dose to be	1,	or 60	grains
An individual under 1 year will require	1/12,	" 5	"
" " " 2 years " "	1/8,	" 8	"
" " " 3 " " "	1/6,	" 10	"
" " " 4 " " "	1/4,	" 15	"
" " " 7 " " "	1/3,	" 20	"
" " " 14 " " "	1/2,	" 30	"
" " " 20 " " "	2/3,	" 40	"
For one of 21 to 60, the full dose or	1.	" 60	"

Above this age an inverse gradation must be observed.

PERCENTAGE TABLE FOR PREPARING SOLUTIONS OF DIFFERENT STRENGTHS.

		NUMBER OF GRAINS REQUIRED															
		1 in 5000	1 in 4000	1 in 3000	1 in 2000	1 in 1000	1 in 500	1 in 200	1%	2%	3%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	50%
WATER	½ floz.	.046	.057	.076	.114	.228	.457	1.14	2.3	4.6	7.	12.	25.3	40	57	76	228
	1 "	.091	.114	.152	.228	.456	.913	2.29	4.6	9.3	14.1	24.	50.6	80	114	152	465
	2 "	.182	.228	.304	.456	.912	1.83	4.58	9.2	18.6	28.2	48.	101.3	161	228	304	911
	3 "	.273	.342	.456	.684	1.37	2.74	6.87	13.8	27.9	42.3	72.	151.9	241	342	456	1367
	4 "	.365	.456	.608	.912	1.82	3.65	9.16	18.4	37.2	56.4	95.9	202.5	322	456	608	1823
	5 "	.456	.57	.76	1.14	2.28	4.57	11.4	23.	46.5	70.5	119.9	253.2	402	570	760	2278
	6 "	.547	.684	.912	1.37	2.74	5.48	13.7	27.6	55.8	84.6	143 9	303.8	482	684	911	2734
	7 "	.638	.798	1.06	1.6	3.19	6.39	16.	32.2	65.1	98.7	167.9	354.4	563	797	1063	3190
	8 "	.729	.912	1.22	1.82	3.65	7.31	18.3	36.8	74.4	112.7	191.9	405.1	643	911	1215	3646
	10 "	.912	1.14	1.52	2.28	4.56	9.13	22.9	46.	93.	140.9	239.8	506.3	804	1139	1519	4557
	12 "	1 094	1.37	1.82	2 74	5.47	10.96	27.5	55.2	111.6	169.	287.8	607.6	965	1367	1823	5468
	16 "	1.46	1.82	2.43	3.65	7.3	14.6	36.6	73.6	148.8	225.5	383.7	810.	1287	1823	2430	7291
ALCOHOL	½ floz.	.037	.047	.062	.094	.188	.376	.94	1.9	3.8	5.8	9.9	20.8	33	47	62	187
	1 "	.075	.094	.125	.188	.375	.751	1.88	3.8	7.6	11.6	19.7	41.7	66	94	125	375
	2 "	.15	.187	.25	.375	.751	1.5	3.77	7.6	15.3	23.2	39.5	83.3	132	187	250	750
	3 "	.225	.281	.375	.563	1.13	2.25	5.65	11.4	23.	34.8	59.2	125.	199	281	375	1125
	4 "	.3	.375	.5	.75	1.5	3.	7.54	15.2	30.6	46.4	78.9	166.7	265	375	500	1500
	5 "	.375	.469	.625	.938	1.88	3.76	9.42	18.9	38.3	58.	98.7	208.3	331	469	625	1875
	6 "	.45	.562	.75	1.13	2.25	4.51	11.3	22.7	45.9	69.6	118.4	250.	397	562	750	2250
	7 "	.525	.656	.875	1.31	2.63	5.26	13.2	26.5	53.6	81.2	138.2	291.7	463	656	875	2625
	8 "	.6	.75	1.	1.5	3.	6.01	15.1	30.3	61 2	92.8	157.9	333.3	529	750	1000	3000
	10 "	.75	.937	1.25	1.88	3.75	7.51	18.8	37.9	76.5	116.	197.4	416.7	662	938	1250	3750
	12 "	.9	1.12	1.5	2.25	4.5	9.02	22.6	45.5	91.8	139.2	236.8	500.	794	1125	1500	4500
	16 "	1.2	1.5	2.	3.	6.	12.02	30.2	60 6	122.4	185.6	315.8	666.7	1059	1500	2000	6000

[From *Remington's Practice of Pharmacy.*]

TABLE OF THE SOLUBILITY OF OFFICIAL CHEMICALS.

BY COURTESY OF PROF. J. P. REMINGTON.

Abbreviations: s. = soluble; ins. = insoluble; sp. = sparingly; v. = very; alm. = almost; dec. = decomposed.

ONE PART IS SOLUBLE	IN WATER		IN ALCOHOL	
	At 15° C. (59° F.)	Boiling	At 15° C. (59° F.)	Boiling
	Parts	*Parts*	*Parts*	*Parts*
Acetanilidum	194	18	5	0.4
Acidum Arsenosum	30—80	15	sp.	sp.
Acidum Benzoicum	500	15	2	1
Acidum Boricum	25.6	3	15	5
Acidum Carbolicum	15	—	v. s.	v. s.
Acidum Chromicum	v. s.	v. s.	dec.	dec.
Acidum Citricum	0.63	0.4	1.61	1.43
Acidum Gallicum	100	3	5	1
Acidum Salicylicum	450	14	2.4	v. s.
Acidum Tannicum	1	v. s.	0.6	v. s.
Acidum Tartaricum	0.8	0.5	2.5	0.2
Alumen	9	0.3	ins.	ins.
Alumen Exsiccatum	20	0.7	ins.	ins.
Aluminii Hydras	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Aluminii Sulphas	1.2	v. s.	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
Ammonii Benzoas	5	1.2	28	7.6
Ammonii Bromidum	1.5	0.7	30	15
Ammonii Carbonas	5	dec.	dec.	dec.
Ammonii Chloridum	3	1	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
Ammonii Iodidum	1	0.5	9	3.7
Ammonii Nitras	0.5	v. s.	20	3
Ammonii Valerianas	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Amyl Nitris	alm. ins.	ins.	v. s.	dec.
Antimonii et Potassii Tartras	17	3	ins.	ins.
Antimonii Oxidum	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.
Antimonii Sulphidum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Antimonii Sulphidum Purificat.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Antimonium Sulphuratum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Apomorphinæ Hydrochloras	45	dec.	45	dec.
Argenti Cyanidum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Argenti Iodidum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Argenti Nitras	0.6	0.1	26	5
Argenti Nitras Fusus	0.6	0.1	26	5
Argenti Oxidum	v. sp.	v. sp.	ins.	ins.
Arseni Iodidum	7	dec.	30	dec.
Atropina	130	35	3	v. s.
Atropinæ Sulphas	0.4	v. s.	6.2	v. s.
Auri et Sodii Chloridum	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Barii Dioxidum	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Benzinum	ins.	ins.	6	—
Bismuthi Citras	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.

Solubility of Official Chemicals.

ONE PART IS SOLUBLE	IN WATER		IN ALCOHOL	
	At 15° C. (59° F.)	Boiling	At 15° C. (59° F.)	Boiling
	Parts	*Parts*	*Parts*	*Parts*
Bismuthi et Ammonii Citras	v. s.	v. s.	sp.	sp.
Bismuthi Subcarbonas	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Bismuthi Subnitras	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Bromum	30	—	dec.	dec.
Caffeina	80	2	33	v. s.
Caffeina Citrata	3	v. s.	1	v. s.
Calcii Bromidum	0.7	v. s.	1	v. s.
Calcii Carbonas Præcipitatus	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Calcii Chloridum	1.5	v. s.	8	1.5
Calcii Hypophosphis	6.8	6	ins.	ins.
Calcii Phosphas Præcipitatus	ins.	dec.	ins.	ins.
Calcii Sulphas Exsiccatus	410	476	ins.	ins.
Calx	750	1300	ins.	ins.
Calx Sulphurata	sp.	s.	ins.	ins.
Camphora	sp.	sp.	v. s.	v. s.
Camphora Monobromata	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	v. s.	v. s.
Carbonei Disulphidum	535	—	v. s.	v. s.
Cerii Oxalas	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Chloral	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Chloroformum	200	—	v. s.	v. s.
Chrysarobinum	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	sp.	150
Cinchonidinæ Sulphas	70	1.42	66	8
Cinchonina	3760	3500	116	26.5
Cinchoninæ Sulphas	66	13.59	10	3.25
Cocainæ Hydrochloras	0.48	v. s.	3 5	v. s.
Codeina	80	17	3	v. s.
Creasotum	150	120	v. s.	v. s.
Creta Præparata	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Cupri Sulphas	2.6	0.5	ins.	ins.
Elaterinum	4250	1820	337	34
Ferri Chloridum	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Ferri Citras	s.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
Ferri et Ammonii Citras	v. s.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
Ferri et Ammonii Sulphas	3	0.8	ins.	ins.
Ferri et Ammonii Tartras	v. s.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
Ferri et Potassii Tartras	v. s.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
Ferri et Quininæ Citras	s.	v. s.	sp.	sp.
Ferri et Quininæ Solubilis	v. s.	v. s.	sp.	sp.
Ferri et Strychninæ Citras	v. s.	v. s.	sp.	sp.
Ferri Hypophosphis	sp.	sp.	ins.	ins.
Ferri Lactas	40	12	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
Ferri Oxidum Hydratum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Ferri Phosphas Solubilis	v. s.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
Ferri Pyrophosphas Solubilis	v. s.	v. s.	ins.	ins.
Ferri Sulphas	1.8	0.3	ins.	ins.
Ferri Valerianas	ins.	dec.	v. s.	v. s.
Ferrum Reductum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Glycerinum	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Glycyrrhizinum Ammoniatum	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosiv.	16	2	3	1 2
Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.

Solubility of Official Chemicals.

ONE PART IS SOLUBLE	IN WATER		IN ALCOHOL	
	At 15° C. (59° F.)	Boiling	At 15° C. (59° F.)	Boiling
	Parts	*Parts*	*Parts*	*Parts*
Hydrargyri Cyanidum	12.8	3	15	6
Hydrargyri Iodidum Flavum	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	130	15
Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Hydrargyri Subsulphas Flavus	2000	600	ins.	ins.
Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Hydrastininæ Hydrochloras	0.3	—	3	—
Hyoscinæ Hydrobromas	1.9	—	13	—
Hyoscyaminæ Hydrobromas	0.3	—	2	—
Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas	0.5	—	2.5	—
Iodoformum	sp.	—	52	12
Iodum	5000	—	10	—
Lithii Benzoas	4	2.5	12	10
Lithii Bromidum	0.6	0.3	v. s.	v. s.
Lithii Carbonas	80	140	ins.	ins.
Lithii Citras	2	0.5	sp.	sp.
Lithii Salicylas	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Magnesia	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.
Magnesia Ponderosa	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.
Magnesii Carbonas	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.
Magnesii Citras Effervescens	2	v. s.	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
Magnesii Sulphas	1.5	0.7	ins.	ins.
Mangani Dioxidum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Mangani Sulphas	0.8	1	ins.	ins.
Menthol	sp.	sp.	v. s.	v. s.
Methyl Salicylas	sp.	sp.	v. s.	v. s.
Morphina	4350	455	300	36
Morphinæ Acetas	2.5	1.5	47.6	14
Morphinæ Hydrochloras	24	0.5	62	31
Morphinæ Sulphas	21	0.75	702	144
Naphthalinum	ins.	sp.	15	v. s.
Naphtol	1000	75	0.75	v. s.
Paraldehydum	8.5	16.5	v. s.	v. s.
Petrolatum	ins.	ins.	sp.	sp.
Petrolatum Liquidum	ins.	ins.	sp.	sp.
Phosphorus	ins.	ins.	350	240
Physostigminæ Salicylas	150	30	12	v. s.
Physostigminæ Sulphas	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Picrotoxinum	240	25	9	3
Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloras	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Piperinum	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	30	1
Plumbi Acetas	2.3	0.5	21	1
Plumbi Carbonas	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Plumbi Iodidum	2000	200	v. sp.	v. sp.
Plumbi Nitras	.2	0.75	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
Plumbi Oxidum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Potassa	0.5	v. s.	2	v. s.
Potassa Sulphurata	2	—	dec.	dec.
Potassii Acetas	0.36	v. s.	1.9	v. s.
Potassii Bicarbonas	3.2	dec.	alm. ins.	alm. ins.

Solubility of Official Chemicals.

ONE PART IS SOLUBLE	IN WATER		IN ALCOHOL	
	At 15° C. (59° F.)	Boiling	At 15° C. (59° F.)	Boiling
	Parts	*Parts*	*Parts*	*Parts*
Potassii Bichromas	10	1.5	ins.	ins.
Potassii Bitartras	201	16 7	v. sp.	v. sp.
Potassii Bromidum	1.6	1	200	16
Potassii Carbonas	1.1	0.65	ins.	ins.
Potassii Chloras	16.7	1.7	v. sp.	v. sp.
Potassii Citras	0.6	v. s.	v. sp.	v. sp.
Potassii Cyanidum	2	dec.	sp.	sp.
Potassii et Sodii Tartras	1.4	v. s.	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
Potassii Ferrocyanidum	4	2	ins.	ins.
Potassii Hypophosphis	0.6	0.3	7.3	3.6
Potassii Iodidum	0.75	0.5	18	6
Potassii Nitras	3.8	0.4	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
Potassii Permanganas	16	3	dec.	dec.
Potassii Sulphas	9 5	4	ins.	ins.
Pyrogallol	1.7	v. s.	1	v. s.
Quinidinæ Sulphas	100	7	8	v. s.
Quinina	1670	760	6	2
Quininæ Bisulphas	10	v. s.	32	v. s.
Quininæ Hydrobromas	54	v. s.	0.6	v. s.
Quininæ Hydrochloras	34	1	3	v. s.
Quininæ Sulphas	740	30	65	3
Quininæ Valerianas	100	40	5	1
Resorcinum	0.6	v. s.	0.5	v. s.
Saccharum	0.5	0.2	175	28
Saccharum Lactis	6	1	ins.	ins.
Salicinum	28	0 7	30	2
Salol	alm ins.	—	10	v. s.
Santoninum	alm. ins.	250	40	3
Sapo	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Sapo Mollis	s.	5	s.	2
Soda	1.7	0.8	v. s.	v. s.
Sodii Acetas	1.4	0.5	30	2
Sodii Arsenas	4	v. s.	v. sp.	60
Sodii Benzoas	1.8	1.3	45	20
Sodii Bicarbonas	11.3	dec.	ins.	ins.
Sodii Bisulphis	4	2	72	49
Sodii Boras	16	0.5	ins.	ins.
Sodii Bromidum	1.2	0.5	13	11
Sodii Carbonas	1 6	0.2	ins.	ins.
Sodii Chloras	1.1	0.5	100	40
Sodii Chloridum	2.8	2.5	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
Sodii Hypophosphis	1	0.12	30	1
Sodii Hyposulphis	0.65	dec.	ins.	ins.
Sodii Iodidum	0.6	0.33	3	1.4
Sodii Nitras	1.3	0.6	100	40
Sodii Nitris	1.5	v. s.	sp.	sp.
Sodii Phosphas	5.8	1.5	ins.	ins
Sodii Pyrophosphas	12	1.1	ins.	ins.
Sodii Salicylas	0.9	v. s.	6	v. s.
Sodii Sulphas	2.8	0.47	ins.	ins.
Sodii Sulphis	4	0.9	sp.	sp.

Solubility of Official Chemicals.

ONE PART IS SOLUBLE	IN WATER		IN ALCOHOL	
	At 15° C. (59° F.)	Boiling	At 15° C. (59° F.)	Boiling
	Parts	*Parts*	*Parts*	*Parts*
Sodii Sulphocarbolas	4.8	0.7	132	10
Sparteinæ Sulphas	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Strontii Bromidum	1.05	0.5	v. s.	v. s.
Strontii Iodidum	0.6	0.27	s.	s.
Strontii Lactas	4	0.5	s.	s.
Strychnina	6700	2500	110	12
Strychninæ Sulphas	50	2	109	8.5
Sulphur Lotum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Sulphur Præcipitatum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Sulphur Sublimatum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Sulphuris Iodidum	alm. ins.	dec.	dec.	dec.
Terebinum	sp.	sp.	1	1
Terpini Hydras	250	32	10	2
Thymol	1200	900	1	v. s.
Veratrina	v. sp.	v. sp.	3	v. s.
Zinci Acetas	2.7	1.5	36	3
Zinci Bromidum	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Zinci Carbonas Præcipitatus	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Zinci Chloridum	0.3	dec.	v. s.	v. s.
Zinci Iodidum	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Zinci Oxidum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Zinci Phosphidum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Zinci Sulphas	0.6	0.2	ins.	ins.
Zinci Valerianas	100	dec.	40	dec.

THE TREATMENT OF POISONING WITH ANTIDOTES.

UNKNOWN POISONS.—First of all employ a stomach-pump, at once if possible; provoke vomiting, give stimulants if necessary, but only bland and neutral liquids.

ACIDS (ACETIC, MURIATIC, NITRIC, OXALIC, SULPHURIC).—Use the Carbonates of Sodium, Potassium, Calcium or Magnesium, and in the case of Sulphuric do not give water. Stimulate the extremities by friction. Treat subsequent inflammation in the usual way.

ALKALIES (AMMONIA, SODA, POTASH, LYE).—Administer vinegar and promote vomiting. Give an opiate and stimulant if necessary.

ANTIMONY AND ITS SALTS.—Give astringent infusions such as prepared from Tannin, following this with a strong emetic and stimulant if necessary.

ARSENIC AND ITS COMPOUNDS.—Provoke vomiting and give Dialysed Iron, repeating this several times. Follow this with castor oil and stimulants if necessary.

BELLADONNA OR ATROPIA.—Give repeatedly small doses of Morphia hypodermatically, caustic alkalies to destroy the active principle, and produce vomiting with Apomorphia.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Promote vomiting by means of warm demulcents diluted freely, bleed the patient, and give a warm bath, following this with Opium and an enema of mutton broth.

CHLORAL.—Stimulate the heart and give emetic cathartics.

CHLOROFORM.—Produce artificial respiration, lowering the head and elevating the legs; inhale Ammonia and inject hypodermatically Brandy or Digitalis. Apply ice to the chest and rectum.

COPPER AND ITS SALTS.—Vomiting to be promoted by copious draughts of warm water or milk. Do not give vinegar. Infusions of Oak Bark or Ferrocyanide of Potash should be given, followed by emetics.

DIGITALIS.—Give a cathartic and keep the patient rigidly in a horizontal position. Tea, Coffee, Albumen, Tannin; Opium, Chloride of Iron, Nitroglycerine and Aconite are effective remedies.

IODINE AND ITS COMPOUNDS.—Starch, Wheat and Flour well diluted with water; follow this with vinegar and a cathartic. Treat the inflammatory symptoms in the usual manner.

LEAD AND ITS SALTS.—Magnesium Sulphate and Sodium Sulphate should be given for the soluble salts and Sulphuric Acid for the solid form. Give Opium with a saline cathartic and Olive Oil.

MERCURY AND ITS SALTS.—Produce vomiting if it does not exist. Stomach-pump is unnecessary. Give Albumen or Milk and Wheat Flour mixed with water. Gold dust and Iron filings are also effective remedies.

OPIUM.—Evacuate stomach with a stomach-pump. Administer at once strong Tea or Coffee to avoid sleep, and exercise the patient and give hypodermatically injections of Atropia or Caffeine. Follow this with cathartics and the usual remedies to counteract irritation.

PHOSPHORUS.—Give a mixture of Hydrated Magnesia repeatedly and produce vomiting by tickling.

STRYCHNIA.—Tannin at first with an emetic. Use a stomach-pump, following this with Tea or Coffee. Inhale Chloroform and administer maximum doses of Potassium Bromide.

THE SIGNS, SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED BY APOTHECARIES AND PHYSICIANS.

COMPILED BY JOHN S. WHITE.

A

a, alembick.

a., aa., $\overline{aa}$, ana. Equal parts. Of each (ingredient) by weight or measure. The use of these abbreviations dates back to the time of Hippocrates. In the old pharmacopœias *singulorum* is used instead of *ana*. *Utriusque* is another term signifying "of each."

A Ω, Alpha and Omega. The first and last. A supplication to the Eternal placed at the beginning of prescriptions in ancient times.

ab., absque. Of or from.

abdom., abdomen. The belly.

abdomini, to the belly.

abdominis, of the belly.

abs. febr., absente febre. In the absence of fever.

absque, of or from.

abstergere, to cleanse or wipe.

a. c., ante cibas. Before eating, before meals.

acc., accurate. With accuracy, carefully.

accurate misceantur, mix completely, thoroughly.

accurate pensus, accurately weighed.

accuratiss., accuratissime. Most carefully, accurately.

acerbus, acerba, acerbum, sour, sharp, harsh to the taste.

a. c. e., alcohol, chloroform and ether, mixed in the proportion of one part alcohol, two parts of chloroform and three parts of ether, by volume. Called anæsthetic mixture.

acerbitas, sourness.

acet., acetate. Acetic, acetum.

acid., acidates. Sour or sharp to the taste.

acid., acidum. An acid.

acm., acme, The height of the fever.

ad. (See *add.*) This word is not an abbreviation. Its equivalent in English is the word *to* or *at*, as *ad deliquium*, to fainting, or *ad libitum*, at pleasure. In prescription or formula writing the use of *ad* and *add*, and *q. s. ad*, has been the cause of much uncertainty to the apothecary. The meaning of *ad* is illustrated in the following formula:

℞. Tr. Ferri Chlor. . . . . ʒj
Sp. Vini Rect. . . . . ℥ij
Aqua Pur. . . . . ℥iss
Glycerinæ . . . . . *ad* ℥iv
M., etc.

Here *ad* means that glycerine is to be added to the preceding articles, that the quantity may be brought up to a total of four ounces. The use of *q. s.* here before *ad* is not necessary, though it adds to the definiteness of the prescription. *Q. s.* may be used alone and, for the sake of clearness, *ad* omitted in such cases.

ad, (not an abbreviation), at.

ad aptam crassitudinem, to a proper consistence.

ad conciliandum gustum, to suit the taste.

ad debitam spissitudinem, to a proper degree of thickness.

ad debitam tenacitatem, to a proper consistence.

ad def. animi, ad defectionem animi. To fainting.

ad deliq., ad deliquium. To fainting.

ad duas vices, *or* **ad 2 vic.** (see *vices*), for two times; at twice taking; to be taken at twice—half, then the other half.

ad gr. acid., ad gratam aciditatem. To an agreeable sourness or acidity.

ad gratum gustum, to an agreeable taste.

ad lib., } ad libitum. At pleasure.
ad libit., }

ad normam, according to law, custom or pattern.

ad partes dolentes, to the painful parts.

ad recid. praec., ad recidivium praecavendum. To prevent a relapse.

ad scatulam, in a box.

ad secundam vicem, ad 2 vic. The second time.

ad tres alias vices, to three other times.

ad 2 vic., ad duas vices. At twice taking, for two times.

ad 3 tiam vicem, ad tertiam vicem. For three times.

ad vitrum, in glass, in a glass bottle.

add. This is an abbreviation of *adde* or *addantur*, meaning add, or let be added.

add. An English word derived from the Latin *addere*, meaning to unite, to join together, to add together or to each other. *Add* here is not an abbreviation, neither is *ad*; the first is English, the latter Latin. (See *ad.*) Where the word *ad* is used it should be understood that the article it follows is to be added in sufficient quantity to make the specific amount; while *add* should mean that the article it follows is to be added to all the preceding articles. (See *his adde.*)

addantur, let them add, let there be added.

adde, add thou.

adde cum tritu, *or* **add. c. trit.,** add with trituration.

addendo, adding, by adding.

addendum, a thing to be added.

addendus, to be added.

additis sub finem coctionis, add toward the end of the boiling.

adeps s., adeps suillis. Hog's lard.

adhibendus, to be administered.

adjac., adjacens. Adjacent.

adjuvans (auxiliary), that which promotes or assists the action of the principal medicine (the basis) of a prescription or formula. (See *prescription.*)

admove, apply.

admoveantur, let them be applied.

admoveatur, let it be applied, let there be applied.

adst. febre., adstante febre. When the fever is on.

adstricta alvo, when costive, when constipated.

adv., adversum. Against.

aeger, a patient, a sick person.

aegra, a female patient. (See *Homo.*)

aegrotus. "*Aeger* and *aegrotus* agree in denoting the unsound state of the objects to which they are applied, but differ in respect to the nature of those objects. The first, as a generic term, extends to both mind and body, while the latter expresses the diseases of the body alone."—*Hill's Synonyms of the Latin Language.*

aequales, equal.

aeque, equally.

aequis portionibus, in equal proportions.

ætas, age.

a. f., aqua fortis.

aggred. febre, aggrediente febre. While the fever is coming on.

agita, shake, stir.

agita ante sumendum, shake before taking.

agita donec refrigerat, stir until it is cold.

agitando miscentur, let them be mixed by shaking.

agitato vase, shake the vial.

a. h., alternis horis. Every other hour.

a. j., ante jentaculum. Before breakfast, fasting.

alch., alcohol.

alb., albus. White.

alimentum, aliment, food, nourishment.

aliquando, sometimes.

aliquant., aliquantillum. A very little.

aliquot, aliquoties. Several, some, sometimes.

aliquotes, sometimes.

alla, ale.

alt., altera, alterum. The other.

alt. hor., alternis horis. Every other hour.

alt. noct., alternis noctibus. Every other night.

alter, the other.

altern., alternus. Alternate.

alterna hora, every other hour.

alternis diebus, every other day.

aluta, leather.

alv., alvus. The alimentary canal, or the belly; the bowels.

alvo adst. Same as adstricta alvo.

alvus dura, bound, constipated or confined bowels.

a. m., ante meridianum. Before twelve at noon.

a. m. e. s., alutum mollem extende super. Spread on soft leather.

amp. coch., amplum cochleare. Large spoon.

amplitudo, amplitude. "*Amplitudo* is said of extent, *magnitudo* of any sort of greatness. *Moles* indicates anything huge and vast, while *quantitas* is a term of relative import, and, when qualified by some adjunct, may signify much or little."—*Pereira.*

amplus, large.

ampulla, a bottle.

ana, of each.

anagraph, a written prescription.

annual, yearly; in botany, a plant living only one year or season.

annus, a year.

annuus, every year, annual.

ante, before.

ante cibum, before eating.

ante jentaculum, fasting, or before breakfast.

ante prandium, before dinner.

ante usum concutiendo lagenam, the bottle being previously shaken. (See *vase prius agitato.*)

antemeridianus, in the forenoon; before twelve o'clock.

a. p. (See *ante prandium.*)

aperiens, opening, gentle purging.

apert., apertus. Open, clear.

apozem, a decoction.

applicare, to lay one thing to or near another.

applicetur, let there be applied.

aq., aqua. Water.

aq. astr., aqua astricta. Frozen water.

aq. bul., **aq. bull.**, } Aqua bulliens. Boiling water.

aq. calcis, lime water.

aq. com., aqua communis. Common water.

aq. dest., aqua destillata. Distilled water.

aq. ex nive, snow water.

aq. fab., aqua fabrorum. Water of smiths; water in which hot iron has been quenched.

aq. ferv., aqua fervens. Hot water.

aq. fluv., aqua fluviatillis. River water.

aq. font., **aq. fontana**, **aq. fontis**, **aq. fontalis**, } spring water.

aq. fortis, aqua fortis. Nitric acid.

aq. gelidus, cold water.

aq. glacies, ice water.

aq. marin., aqua marina. Sea water, salt water.

aq. mirabilis, admirable water, wonderful water. An aromatic spirit prepared with French brandy, cinnamon, mace, and other aromatics.

aq. niv., aqua nivata vel nivalis. Snow water.

aq. phagedænica, yellow wash. *Lotio hydrargyri flava.*

aq. picea, aqua picea. Tar water.

aq. pluv., aqua pluviatilis vel pluvialis. Rain water.

aq. potabilis, aqua potabilis. Drinking water.

aq. pur., aqua pura. Pure water.

aq. reg., aqua regia. King of waters. Nitrohydrochloric acid.

aq. saturni, aqua saturni. Dilute solution of subacetate of lead.

aq. sodacea, aqua sodacea. Soda water.

aq. tepida, aqua tepida. Lukewarm water.

aq. tost. pan., aqua toste panis. Toast water.

aq. urbis, aqua urbis. City water.

aq. vit., aqua vitæ. Water of life. Spirits, brandy, alcohol.

aqua, water.

aqualis, pertaining to water.

aquæ, of water.

aquila alba, calomel.

a. r., aqua regia. Nitrohydrochloric acid.

arcula, an ointment box.

arena, sand, gravel.

arom., aromatic.

arsen., arsenite. Arsenic, arsenical, arseniate.

a tergo, behind.

ater, black.

aures, the ears.

auri, to the ear.

auribus, to the ears.
auris, the ear.
aurora, morning.
aut, or.
auxiliary. (See *prescription;* see *adjuvans.*)
a. v., aqua vitæ. Spirits, brandy, alcohol.
av., avd. Avoirdupois. French, *avoir du poids,* to have (a fixed) weight. A weight of sixteen ounces (7000 grains) to the pound.
axunge, axungia, prepared lard.
azote, azotum, life, nitrogen. An old term for nitric acid.

B

b., balneum. Bath.
b. a., balneum arenæ. A sand bath.
bacillum, a little stick. A bougie.
baculus, baculum, a stick.
balineæ, baineæ, baths (public).
balineum, baineum, a bath (private).
baineum calidum, the warm bath (artificial).
baineum fervens, the hot bath (artificial).
baineum frigidum, a cold bath.
baineum mariæ. baineum maris. (See *b. m.*)
baineum medicatum, a medicated bath.
baineum siccum, dry bath.
baineum tepidum, the tepid bath.
baineum vaporis, vel baln. vap. A vapor bath.
bals., balsamum. Balsam.
basilica, of noble power.
basis, the principal medicine in a formula or prescription. The formula is made up of *basis, auxiliary* (*adjuvans*), *corrective* (*corrigens*) and *vehicle.* The vehicle may be referred to as the *constituens, excipiens, vel vehicula.* The object of Asclepiades was to enable the basis to cure quickly, safely and pleasantly.
B. b., B. b. d. s., Bb., Bbds., Barbadensis. Barbadoes.
B., Beaumé.
bene, well.
bene misceatur, let it be well mixed.
bene tere, rub well.
benz., benzoate, benzoic.
bi, bin, from the Latin *bis,* twice. A prefix signifying twice or double.
bib., bibe. Drink (thou)
bibat, let him drink.
bibe, bib., Drink (thou). To drink; to take; as, to drink a draught.
biduo, two days.
biduum, *or* **bidu,** two days. *Omni biduo vel triduo,* every two or three days.
biennial, two years. In botany, continuing for two years and then perishing; a plant lasting two years.
biennis, biennial; lasting two years; of two years.
biennium, two years.
bih., bihorium, the space of two hours.
bimensis, two months.
bimestris, of two months.
bimus, biennial; lasting two years; of two years.
bis, twice.
bisdie, twice a day.
bisdie sum., bisdie sumatur. Let be taken twice a day.
bisind., bisindies. Twice in a day.
bis in die, twice a day.
bis intra diem, twice in a day.
bisterve, twice or thrice.
bleb., a small bladder, a blister.
b. m., balneum mare seu maris. A sea- or salt-water bath.
b. m., bene misce. Mix well.
bol., bolus. A ball, a large pill.
bonus, bonum. Good.
bor., boras. Borate, borax.
bovis (gen. of *bos*), of the cow or ox.
B. P., B. Ph., British Pharmacopœia.
brevic, short.
brom., bromide.
b. t., balneum tepidum. A warm bath.
bull., bulliant. Let them boil.
bull., bulliat. Let it boil.
bull., bulliens. Boiling.
bull., bullientes. Boiling.
bullio., to boil. *Aquæ bullientis,* of boiling water.
buty., butyrum, butter.
b. v., balneum vaporosum vel vaporis. A vapor bath.

C

C., Centigrade.
c., congius. A gallon.
c., cum. With.
caena, cena, supper.
caerul., caeruleus. Blue.
calefactus, made warm.
cal., calom., calomel.
calido solvuntur, let them be dissolved while hot.
calidus, warm.

calor, caloric, } warmth, heat.

calvaria, the skull.

cam., camphor, camphorated.

cap., capiat. Let (the patient) take; let him, or her, take. *Capt. cochl. iij magn.*, let the patient take three tablespoonfuls.

cap., capsule.

cap. quant. vis, capiat quantum vis, vel volueris. Let the patient take as much as he will.

capiat omnes cursu hodie, let the patient take all during this day.

capillus, the hair.

capitiluvium, the head bath.

capsulæ amylaceæ, cachets.

capt. The same as *cap.* (*Capiat.*)

caput, the head.

caput radatur, let the head be shaved.

carb., carbonate.

carbasus, linen, lint.

carnis, caro, } meat, of meat.

cat., catp., } cataplasm, poultice. (See *emplastrum.*

catharsis, purging.

catharticus, purging, a cathartic.

caute, cautiously.

c. c., cornu cervi. Hartshorn.

c. c., cucurbitula vel cucurbitula cruenta. A cupping-glass.

c. c., cubic centimetre.

c. c. u., cornu cervi ustum. Burnt hartshorn.

c. D., cum Deo. With the grace of God.

celeriter, quickly, immediately.

cena, supper.

cer., ceratum. Cerate.

cerevisia, cervisia, } beer or ale.

cerevisiæ fermentum, yeast.

chart., chartula. A small piece of paper; paper; a powder in a paper.

chart., chartulæ, which see.

charta, a paper, a powder in paper.

charta augusta, fine paper.

charta bibula, bibulous or blotting-paper.

charta caerulea vel caerulæ, blue paper.

charta cerata, waxed paper.

charta emporetica, pack or brown paper.

charta epistolaris, writing-paper.

charta exploratoria (caerulea rebefacta), test paper (blue or red).

charta laevigata *seu* **dentata.** Smooth paper.

charta pura, clean paper.

charta vesicatoria, blistering paper.

chartula, a small piece of paper.

chartulæ, small paper.

chlo., chloroform.

chlor., chlorate.

chlori., chloride.

chlorin., chlorinated.

chr., chro., } chromate.

cib., cibus, } food (any kind). *Post cibas*, after food, after eating, after meals.

circa., circiter, circitu, } about, a girdle, around.

circus, circle.

cit., citrate, citric, citrine.

citissime, as quickly as possible.

cito, soon, quickly.

cito dispensetur, let it be dispensed or prepared quickly.

clarus, clear.

clausa, clausum, clausus, } covered, closed. *Vase clauso*, in a covered vessel.

clysma, a clyster.

c. m., cras manè. To-morrow morning.

c. m. s., cras mane sumendus. To be taken to-morrow morning.

c. n., cras nocte. To-morrow night.

co., compositus. Compound.

coch., cochleare. A spoon, a spoonful. In the older books *cochleare* is interpreted a tablespoonful or large spoonful. In recent times it is translated teaspoonful.

coch., cochleatim. Spoonful by spoonful.

cochl., *or* **coch.,** cochleare. A spoonful—usually understood to mean a teaspoonful.

cochl. ampl., cochleare amplum. A large spoonful—usually understood to mean a tablespoonful (about four fluidrachms).

coch. inf., cochleare infantis. A child's spoonful; a teaspoonful.

cochl. larg., cochleare largum. A large spoonful; a tablespoonful.

cochl. mag., cochleare magnum. Same as *c. largum.*

coch. med., cochleare medium vel mediocre. A dessertspoonful.

cochl. min., cochleare minimum. A teaspoonful.

cochl. mod., cochleare modicum. A dessertspoonful.

cochl. par., cochleare parvum vel parvulum. A teaspoonful, a small spoon.

cochlea, vel coch., a spoon.

cochlear, cochleare, cochlearis, } a spoon, a spoonful, a measure; of, or pertaining to, a spoonful.

cochlearia, spoonfuls.

cochlearium, a measure of liquids; a spoonful, etc.

cochleatim, by spoonfuls.

coct., coction. Boiling.

coctio, a boiling.

coena, supper.

cogantur, combine them.

col., strain, strained; to the material strained.

cola, strain, filter.
cola trans chartam, filter through paper.
colat., colatur. Let it be strained.
colato liquori, to the strained liquor.
colaturæ, to the material strained.
colatus, strained; let it be strained.
colcothar, iron sesquioxide; anhydrous ferric oxide.
colent., colentur, let them be strained.
colet., coleture, let it be strained.
coll., collodium.
collum, a neck.
collumarium, a nasal wash.
collut., collutorium. A mouth-wash.
collyr., collyrium. Eye-wash.
color., coloretur. Let it be colored.
commisce, mix together.
commode, properly, suitably.
comp., compositus. Compound.
compositio, a preparation.
compurgare, to purify wholly.
con., concisus. Cut.
concussa prius vitra, the bottle being previously shaken; shake the phial.
concussus, shaken.
concute, shake.
concutiatur, let it be shaken.
conf., confectio. Confection.
cong., congius. A gallon.
conquassando, vigorous shaking.
cons., conserva. A conserve.
cons., conserva. Keep thou.
consperge, dust or sprinkle.
conspergetur, let them be sprinkled or dusted.
conterantur, let them be rubbed together.
conterendo, by or with a rubbing together.
contere, rub together.
constituens. (See vehicle.)
continuantur vel dur remedia, go on with the same medicines as last prescribed; let the medicines be continued.
cont., continueter. Let it be continued.
cont. med., continuantur medicamenta. Let the medicines be continued.
cont. rem., continuantur remedia. Let the medicines (remedy) be continued.
continua, continue thou.
continuo, to continue.
contra, against.
contritus, bruised, broken small, ground.
contundo, to bruise.
contusio, a bruise, contusion; to bruise or crush.
contusus, bruised, pounded.
cop., copiasus. Abundant.
cop., copia. Copy.
coq., coque. Boil.
coq. ad med. consumpt., coque ad medietatis consumptionem. Boil, or let it be boiled, to the consumption of half.
coq. in s. a., coque in sufficiente quantitate aquæ. Boil in a sufficient quantity of water.
coq. s. a., coque secundum artem. Boil according to art.
coq. simul., coquantur simul. Boil together.
coquantur, let them be boiled.
coque, boil.
coque parum, boil a little while.
coquentur, let them be boiled.
coquetur, let it be boiled.
coquo, to boil.
cor, the heart.
corrective, that which corrects some objectionable property of the other ingredients in a prescription or formula. (See *basis.*)
corrigens. (See *corrective.*)
cort., cortex. Bark.
cotula, a measure.
coxalluvium, the hip-bath.
c. radat., caput radatur. Let the head be shaved.
cranium, the skull.
cras, to-morrow.
cras mane, to-morrow morning.
cras nocte, to-morrow night.
cras sumendus, let it be taken or given to-morrow.
cras vespere, *or* **c. v.,** to-morrow evening.
crassus, coarse.
crast., crastinus. Of to-morrow; for to-morrow.
crast. mane, crastino mane. To-morrow morning.
crastino die, to-morrow.
cribrum, a sieve.
crus, the leg.
crusta panis, crust of bread.
crystalis, in crystals.
c. theæ, cyatho theæ. In a cup of tea.
cucurb. cruent., cucurbitula cruenta. A cupping-glass.
cucurbatio, cupping.
cucurbitare, to cup.
cuj., cujus. Of which.
cujus capiat vel sumat, of which (the patient is to) take.
cujusl., cujus libet. Of any you please.
cultellus, culter, a knife.
cum, vel c., with.
cum Deo, with the grace of God.
cum guttis aliquot, with some drops.
cum guttis quibusdam, with a few drops.
cupa, a cup or drinking-vessel.
cursu, in the passing of; during.

c. v., cras vespere. To-morrow evening.

c. vinar, Cyathus vinarius. A wine-glass.

cya., cyathus. Cyathus was a vessel used by the Romans to measure the wine and water that was poured into cups. The word was used to indicate anything to drink out of. (See *poculum.*)

cyan., cyanide.

cyanth., cyanthus. A wineglassful.

cyath., cyathus. A cup; a glass pot or cup.

cyath. thea., cyathus theat. A teacupful. (See *poculum.*)

cyath. theæ, cyatho theæ. In a cup of tea.

cyath. theæ, cyathus theæ. A cup of tea.

cyath. vina., cyatho vinaris. A wine-glassful.

D

d., dosis. A dose.

da, give.

dare, to give or administer.

d. d., detur ad. Let it be given in or to a ——.

d. d. vitr., detur ad vitrum. Let it be given in a glass.

d. et s. (when placed at the end of a prescription), let it be given and directed. (See *detur signetur.*)

d. in 2 plo., detur in duplo. Let twice as much be given.

d. in p. æq., dividatur in partes æquales. Let it be divided into equal parts.

de, of.

de d. in d., de die in diem. From day to day.

de die, in a day.

d. p., directione propria. With a proper direction.

de quo, vel qua, of which.

de tempore in tempus, from time to time.

deaur. pil., deaurentur pilulæ. Let the pills be gilded.

deauratur, gilt.

d. sp., debita spissitudo. A proper consistence.

deb. spiss., debita spissitudo. A proper consistence.

debilitas, weakness.

debitus, proper, due.

dec., decanta. Pour off.

dec., **decub.**, } decubitus. Lying down, going to bed.

decanta, pour off, decant.

decem, ten.

decimus, the tenth.

decoc., **decoct.**, } decoctum. A decoction.

decoque, boil down.

decub. hor., decubitus hora. At bedtime; at the hour of going to bed.

deglut., deglutiatur. May be (or let it be) swallowed.

deglutio, to swallow.

dein, deinde, then, afterwards.

dej. alv., dejectiones alvinæ. Stools.

dejectio, a depositing or putting down; going to stool. *Post duas dejectiones alvi*, after two motions.

dejicerit, will purge.

dejitio, to deposit. *Donec alvus bis dejiciat*, until the patient shall have had two stools.

delingere, to take.

dent. tal. xij, dentur tales xij. Make or send twelve (doses) like this. (See *talis, tales.*)

dentur, let them be given.

dentur in chartis, let them be sent or given in papers.

denuo quasi de novo, anew, afresh.

dep., depuratus. Purified, cleaned.

dest., destillata. Distil.

det., detur. Let it be given.

detergere, to cleanse or wipe.

detur in duplo, let twice as much be given.

dextur signetur, let it be given and writ.

dex. man., dexter manus. Right hand.

dext. lat., dextra lateralis. Right side.

dext. lat., dextrum latus. The right side.

dexter, the right.

di, a prefix. Twice or doubled. When used in chemical terms it signifies that the base is doubled.

dia, a prefix signifying through.

diaclysma, a wash for the mouth.

diacodii, papaver alba.

diacodium, syrup of poppies.

diarius, of one day's length.

dictu, **dictus**, } spoken of, said.

die, in a day. *Bisdie*, twice a day.

dieb. alt., diebus alternis. Every other day.

diebus, in days; as, *tertiis diebus*, every third day.

diebus tert., diebus tertiis. Every third day.

dies, a day.

dies solis, Sunday; *D. Lunæ*, Monday; *D. Martis*, Tuesday; *D. Mercurii*, Wednesday; *D. Jovis*, Thursday; *D. Veneris*, Friday; *D. Saturni*, Saturday.

dig., digeratur. Let it be digested.

digere, digest.

dil., dilue. Dilute (thou).

dil., dilutus. Dilute, diluted.

diluc., diluculum, diluculo. Early in the morning; at break of day.

diluculo. (See *diluc.*)

dilue, dilute (thou).
dilutum, diluted.
dim., dimidius. One-half.
dimidium, the half.
dir prop., *or* **d. p.,** directione propria. With a proper direction.
directio, a direction.
disp., dispensa. Dispense.
dist., distil, distilled.
diu, a long time. *Tere diu*, rub for a long time.
diurnal, daily, recurring every day.
diuturna coctione, by long boiling.
diuturna triturationе, by long-continued rubbing or grinding in a mortar.
diuturnus, long continued.
div., dividere. Divide.
dividatur, divide; divide thou; let it be divided.
dividatur in partes æquales, let it be divided into equal parts.
dolichas pruriens, cowhage.
dolens, pained. *Parte dolenti*, to the pained part.
dolor, pain.
dolore, in pain.
dolores, pains.
doloris, of the pain.
don., donec. Until.
donec alv. bis dej., donec alvus bis dejiciatur. Until the bowels have been twice evacuated.
donec alvus dejecerit, until the bowels move.
donec alv. sol. fuer., donec alvus soluta fuerit, until the bowels shall be opened.
donec dolor exulaverit, until the pain shall have removed.
donec evomuerit, until the patient may have vomited.
donec lenlatur dolor, until the pain is relieved.
donec liquiescat, till it melts.
donec somnus obrepat, until sleep comes on.
dosi pedetentim crescente, gradually increasing the dose.
dosis, a dose.
dr., *or* **drach.,** drachma. A drachm.
dum, whilst, until.
dum febris abstit, while the fever is absent.
duodecas, the number twelve.
duodecies, / **duodecim,** twelve times.
duplex, double.
duplico, in duplicate.
durans, during.
durante dolore, while the pain continues.
duratus, dried, hardened.

E

eadem, / **eandem,** the same. (See *eodem.*)
eau de vie, brandy.
eburn., eburneus. Made of ivory.
eccoprotic, a mild cathartic.
eccoprotics, medicines which expel fecal matter.
edens, eating.
edulcora, *or* **ed.,** sweeten.
edulcorata, / **edulcorated,** sweetened, purified, clarified.
effer., effervescent.
effervescentia, the effervescence.
effervescet, effervesces.
effunde, pour out.
ejusd., ejusdem. Of the same.
elect., electuarium. An electuary.
electus, selected, picked.
e. m. p., ex modo prescripto. As directed.
emp., emplastrum. A plaster.
emplastrum ad exemplar, a plaster to pattern.
emplastrum ad normam, a plaster according to custom or pattern.
emplastrum fiat, let a plaster be made.
emplastrum illinere, to spread a plaster.
emplastrum imponere, adhibere, injicere, to apply a plaster.
emplastrum lytta, a Spanish-fly plaster.
enem., enema. A clyster, injection.
enemata, injections, clysters.
eodem, of the same.
eos, the morning.
epistomium, a stopper, a bung.
epithem, a lotion or fomentation.
e qua formentur, from which are formed.
e quibus sumatur, from which are given.
eri, / **erit,** shall be.
ess., / **essen.,** essence, spirit.
et, and.
etiam, also, besides.
etiam nunc, besides, also, yet still.
evanesco, / **evanui,** to disappear.
evanuerit, shall have disappeared.
evomere, to vomit.
ex., example.
ex, out of, from.
ex., exhibeatur. Give, let it be given.
ex gel. vit., ex gelatina vituli. In calf's foot jelly.
ex paululo aquæ, from or in a very little water.
excipiens, vehicle. (See *vehicle.*)
exhib., exhibeatur. Give, let it be exhibited (given).

exhibe, give.

exhibendus, to be given.

exhibere, to give or administer.

experime, experiment or try (thou).

exsic., exsiccatum. Dried.

ex., **ext.**, } extractum. Extract.

ext. super alut., extende super alutam. Spread (thou) upon leather.

ext. super alut. moll., extende super alutam mollem. Spread (thou) upon soft leather.

extende super pannum, spread upon cloth.

extemplo, immediately.

extende, **extendo**, } to extend, to spread.

extensus, *or* **ext.**, spread.

extractum (a preposition), of, out of.

F

f., fac. Make.

F., *or* **Fahr.**, Fahrenheit.

f., *or* **ft.**, fiat. Let be made.

f., *or* **ft.**, fiant. Let them be made.

facere, to make.

facies, the face.

fæces, excrement, ordure, the dung of man. (See *sedes.*)

farina, flour.

farina seminis lini, linseed meal.

fasc., fasciculus. A bundle which can be carried under the arm; an armful; also about four ounces; also about one ounce.

fascia, a fillet, a bandage.

fascia lintea, a linen bandage.

f. e., fluid extract.

febre absente, when fever is absent.

febre astante, during the fever.

febre aggrediente, when the fever is coming on.

feb. dur., febre durante. During the fever; the fever continuing.

febre durante, *or* **adstante**, *or* **astante**, during the fever.

febris, a fever.

fel, bile.

fem. intern., femoribus internis, *or* internibus. To the inner part of the thigh.

femoribus, to the thigh.

fervens, boiling, hot.

ferventis, of boiling.

fervida, **fervidus**, } hot.

f. h., **fiat haustus**. Let a draught be made.

fiant (plural), let be made; let them be made.

fiat (singular), make; let be made; let it be made.

fiat perpetuum, keep it open (as a blister).

fict., fictilis. Earthen.

fictilia, earthenware, earthen vessels.

fil., filtrum, a filter.

filtra, filter (thou).

filtrum chartæ, filter-paper.

fimis, **fimum**, **fimus**, } dung or ordure of man, birds or cattle.

finis, the conclusion, the close.

fist. armat., fistula armata. A bag and pipe; a clyster pipe and bladder fitted for use.

fistula, a pipe.

fl., **fol.**, } folium, folia. Leaf, leaves.

fl., **fld.**, } fluidus, fluidum. Fluid, liquid.

f. l. a., fiat lege artis. Let it be made by the rules of art.

flatus, *or* **fl.**, flatulence.

flavus, *or* **flav.**, yellow.

fld. ext., fluid extract.

flor., flores. Flowers.

flores naphæ, orange flowers.

flos, a flower.

flos lactis, cream.

fluidus, fluid.

fluviatilis, river water.

f. m., fiat mistura. Let a mixture be made; make a mixture.

folium, leaf.

font., **fontana**, } a fountain, a spring.

forma, shape, form.

formentur, let them be formed.

formula, *or* **form.**, a prescription, a process.

fort., fortior. Stronger.

fortis, strong.

fot., **fotus**, } fotula. A fomentation.

f. pil., fiat pilula. Make into a pill.

f. pil., fac pilulæ. Make into pills.

f. pil., fiant pilulæ. Let pills be made.

f. pil. xij, fac pilulas duodecim. Make into twelve pills.

fract. dos., fracta dosi. In a divided or broken dose.

fricare, to rub.

frigid, cold.

frigidus sudor, cold sweat.

frigor, cold.

frigus, cold.

fruct., fructus. Fruit.

frust., frustillatim. In little pieces.

f. s. a., fiat secundum artem, *or* artis. Let it be made according to art.

f. s. a. r., fiat secundum artis regulas. Let it be made according to the rules of art.

ft., fiant (plural), fiat (singular). Make; let be made.

ft. haust., fiat haustus. Make a draught.

ft. mass., fiat massa. Make a mass.

fuerit, shall have been.

furfur, bran.

fuscus, brown or grayish black.

f. venaes., **f. v. s.**, } fiat venaesectis. Let bleeding be performed.

fyada, ancient name of mercury.

G

gala, milk.

galipot, a resinous juice from pine or fir trees.

gallicus, French.

gallipot, **galipot**, } a glazed pot or jar.

garg., gargarisma. A gargle.

garg., gargarizare. To gargle.

gel. quav., gelatina quavis. In any kind of jelly.

gelatina, jelly.

gelatina ribesiorum, currant jelly.

gelatio, freezing.

gelidus, aq. gelidus. Cold water.

genu, the knee.

g. g. g., gummi guttæ gambæ.. Gamboge.

gingivæ, the gums.

gir, quicklime.

glac., glacial.

glacies, ice.

glechon, Pennyroyal.

globulus, a little ball.

glyc., glycerine.

gr., gramme. The unit of weight of the metric system is the gramme, equal to 15.433 grains troy or avoirdupois.

gr., grana. Grains. *Grana sex pondere*, six grains by weight.

gr., granum. A grain.

gradatim, by slow degrees, gradually.

gran., granule. Granular.

grata, **gratum**, **gratus**, } agreeable, pleasant.

gratum saporem reddere, to give an agreeable taste.

grosus, large, coarse.

gt., **gtt.**, } gutta. A drop.

gtt., guttæ. Drops.

gtt. *or* **gutt. quibusd.**, guttis quibusdam. With a few drops.

gum., gummi. Gum.

gummi mimosæ, gum acacia.

guttæ, drops

guttat., guttatim. By drops; drop by drop.

H

h., haustus. A draught.

h., herba. An herb.

hab., habitat. Natural abode or locality of a plant or animal.

habeat, he may have; let him have.

hac., **haec.** } (See *hic.*) This.

hac nocte. (See *hanc.*) To-night; this night.

hac-tenus, **hactenus**, } hitherto; heretofore; up to the present day or time; so far; till now.

hanc, this. *Sumat hanc*, let him take this.

har., harum. Of these.

harum, of these. *Harum sumantur* * * * *tres*, let three of these * * * be taken.

harum pulverum, of these powders.

haus., haustus. A draught.

hb., herba. An herb; a plant.

h. d., **hor. decub.**, } Horæ decubitus. At the hour of going to bed; at bedtime.

hebdoma, **hebdomada**, } a week.

heri, yesterday.

hermetic, pertaining to chemistry.

hesterna nocte, last night.

hesterno die, yesterday.

hesternus, of yesterday.

hic. (See *hac.*) This.

hidus, flowers of brass.

hip, *or* **hips**, the ripe fruit of the dog-rose.

hirudo, the leech.

hirudines apponere, to apply leeches.

hirudo dines, a leech, leeches.

his, in these, to these.

his adde, add to these.

hodie, to-day.

hodierno die, to-day.

homo, aegra homo. A female patient.

hor. alt., horis alternus. Every other hour.

hor. decub., *or* **h. d.** (See *h. d.*)

hor. interm., horis intermediis. At the intermediate hours between what has been ordered at stated times; every other hour; at midtime from the other; as, one at twelve, the other at three, one at six, the other at nine.

hor. som., *or* **h. s.** (See *hora somni.*)

hor. un. spatio, hora unius spatio. At the expiration of an hour; in the space of one hour.

hor 11 ma mat., hora undecima matutina. At the eleventh hour in the morning; at 11 A.M.

hora, an hour.

hora somni, at bedtime; just before going to sleep; on retiring to rest.

hora vespertina, in the evening.

horæ, of an hour.

horæ, hours.

horæ quadrante, / **horæ ¼**, } quarter of an hour.

horæ unius spatio, at the end of an hour.

horis consuetis, at the accustomed hour.

h. p. n., haustus purgans noster. A formula for a purging draught made according to a practitioner's own private formula; our purging draught; the prescriber's purging draught. It may be kept made already for dispensing.

h. s., hora somni. (Which see.)

h. s. s., hora somni sumendus. To be taken at bedtime.

hujus, of this.

hujus magnitudinis, of this size.

hujusmodi, / **hujusmondi**, } of this sort; like these.

hyd., hydor. Water.

hydrarg., hydrargyrum. Mercury.

hydr. c. c., hydrargyrum cum cretæ. Mercury with chalk.

hyper, a prefix; above, over, in excess.

hypo, a prefix. Under, below, lesser.

hypo., hypophosphite, -ate. Photographers use the term "hypo" for hyposulphite of soda.

hyposul., hyposulphite, -ate.

I

iatron, / **iatros**, } a physician.

ibid, the same.

idem, the same.

identidem, now and then, repeatedly.

idoneo vehiculo, in a suitable vehicle.

idoneus, proper, appropriate, suitable.

ignis, fire.

illico, forthwith; in that very place; then.

illico lagena obturatur, immediately stopper the bottle.

illinere, to spread in or upon.

imponantur, let them be put on.

imponatur, let there be put on.

imprimis, the first, first.

in, in, within.

in alutam extendendum inducendum, to spread upon leather.

in alvum exparte inferiore dare, to administer by the rectum, as a clyster or injection.

in arg., in argentum. In silver, silver-coated.

in aurem instillari, to be dropped into the ear.

inc., incide. Cut (thou).

incisus, cut, sliced. being cut.

ind., indies. Daily, from day to day, every day.

inde., therefrom.

indicaverit, shows, indicates.

indidem, from the same, from the same place.

indie, in a day.

indies. (See *ind.*)

in dies. (See *indies.*)

inf. (See *infundatur*). Infunde. Pour in.

inf., infunde. Infuse.

inf., infusum. Infusion.

infricare, to rub in.

infrico, to rub in or upon.

infundatur, infuse; let there be infused.

infundibulum, a funnel.

infundo, to pour in or into.

infusio, an infusion.

in horas, hourly, every hour.

inj. enem., injiciatur enema. Let a clyster be given, let a clyster be made.

injectio, injection.

injice, inject.

injiciatur, inject; throw in; throw up, as a clyster.

injiciendus, -um, to be administered.

in lacte exhibendum, to be administered in milk.

in lagena bene obturata, in a well-stoppered bottle.

in lecto, in bed.

in loco frigido, in a cold place.

in massam cogantur, let them be combined in a mass.

in partes aequales, in equal parts.

in pulm., in pulmento. In gruel.

in pulvis redactus, reduced to powder.

inquietudine, / **inquietudo**, } restlessness.

in quovis grato vehiculo, in any agreeable vehicle.

in quovis liquido, in any liquid.

in quovis vehiculo crasso, in any thick vehicle.

in sero lactis vinoso, in wine whey.

insessus, a hot bath.

in singulus, in each.

inspergere, to sprinkle or cast upon; to sprinkle in or upon.

instar, as big as.

instar juglandis, the size of a walnut.

inter, between.

interdum, sometimes, meanwhile.

interior pars panis, crumb of bread.

intermedius, intermediate.

internus, the inner side.

inungere, to anoint, to rub in or upon.

in usum crastinum, for to-morrow's use.

in vaso clauso, in a covered vessel.

in vaso leviter clauso, in a loosely covered vessel.

invergantur, let them be sprinkled (moistened).

in vitro charta nigra involuto (seu obducto). In glass which is enveloped in black paper.

involve gelatina, coat with gelatin.

iod., iodide.

iss., sesqui. One and a half.

ita, in such a manner.

iteretur, let it be repeated.

iterentur, let them be repeated.

iterum, again, the second time.

J

j., jentaculum. Breakfast.

jam, already; even now; immediately. When repeated before any member of a sentence *jam* signifies "sometimes."

jam jam, forthwith. *Jam jam* denotes more celerity than *jam*.

jamdudum, / **jampridem,** some time ago, heretofore.

j. D., juvante Deo. God helping.

jecunde, pleasansly.

jecur the liver

jentaculum breakfast.

j. J., juvante Jesu. Jesus helping.

j, ij, one, two.

jul., julapium, julepum, julepus. A julep.

jul., julepus. A mixture.

jus., / **juscellum,** / **jusculum,** broth, soup.

jus anserinum, goose broth.

jus bovillum, / **jus bovinum,** beef tea, beef broth.

jus gallinaceum, chicken broth.

jus ovillum, mutton broth.

jus pulli gallinacei, chicken broth.

jus pullinum, chicken broth.

jus testudinis concentratum, turtle soup.

jus vervecinum, mutton broth.

jus vituli, / **jus vitulinum** veal broth.

jusculum avenaceum, gruel.

juxta, / **juxtim,** near to, close by.

K

kal. ppt., kali præparatum. Potash carbonate.

kilo., kilogramme.

kirate, a weight of four grains.

kist, a weight of fourteen grains.

L

lac, milk.

lacte, in milk.

lactis, of milk.

lac asellæ, ass's milk.

lac asininum, / **lac asinarium,** ass's milk.

lac bovis, *or* **lac b.,** cow's milk.

lac bubulum, *or* **lac b.,** cow's milk.

lac butyratum, buttermilk.

lac c., / **lac capellæ,** goat's milk.

lac capræ, goat's milk.

lac caprarum, / **lac caprinum,** goat's milk.

lac ex asinis, ass's milk.

lac equinum, mare's milk.

lac humanum, / **lac mulierum,** human milk.

lac muliebre, woman's milk.

lac o., / **lac ovillum,** ewe's milk.

lac ovinum, / **lac ovum,** ewe's milk.

lac v., / **lac vaccæ,** / **lac vaccinum,** cow's milk.

lact., lactate.

laevigated, levigated.

lag., lagena. A flask, a bottle.

lam., laminæ. Scales.

lamella, scale, leaf.

lana, flannel.

lana nova, new flannel.

languor, faintness, lowness, feebleness. *In langouribus,* in fainting fits; when low and faint.

lapis, a stone.

lapis infernalis, lunar caustic. Silver nitrate,

largus, large, plentiful.

lardum, / **laridum,** lard.

lat. dol., lateri dolenti. To the painful side.

lateri, to the side.

lateri dolenti, to the painful side.

lateris, of the side.
latus, the side, a side.
lata, latum, latus, broad, wide.
latus dolens, the pained side
lavacrum, a bath- or washing-place.
lavare, to bathe or wash.
lavatio, a washing or bathing; a bathing-vessel.
lavement, a fomentation; a clyster.
laxus, loose, open.
lb., lib. libra. A pound weight. (See *libra.*)
l. D., laus Deo. Praise to God.
lectus, a couch; a bed. *In lecto*, in bed.
lege, read thou; by law.
lenis, gentle.
leniter, easily, gently.
l. i., linear inch.
leniter terendo, by rubbing gently.
leviter, lightly.
leviter clausus, lightly closed.
lib., libræ. Pounds.
liber, a book.
libet, *or* **lubet**, pleasure, will, like, it pleases. *Ad libitum*, just as you please, like, will.
libra, a pound weight of twelve ounces; a pint; also a pair of scales.
libras, libris, pounds.
lig., lignum. Wood.
lin., linimentum. Liniment.
linamentum lint.
linere, to besmear.
linteolum, *or* **linteum**, a small piece of linen.
linteum, lint, linen.
linteum carptum, scraped linen; linen.
liq., liquor. Solution, liquor.
liquesco, to liquefy, to melt. *Donec liquiescat*, till it melts.
liquidus, liquid. *Sedes liquidæ*, loose stools.
litra, a pound weight.
Londinensis, of London.
lot., lotio. A wash.
lotio nig., lotio nigra. Black wash.
lubet, *or* **libet.** (See *libet.*)
luteus, yellow.
lux., a day, light (daylight).

M

m., manipulus. A handful.
m., mensura. By measure.
m., misce. Mix (thou), incorporate.
mac., macera. Macerate.
macera donec refrigerant, macerate until cold.
macera per horis tres, macerate three hours.
macera per sextam horæ-partem, macerate ten minutes.
magisterium bismuthi, bismuth subnitrate.
magnitudo. (See *amplitudo.*)
magnitudo castaneæ, the size of a chestnut.
magnitudo fabæ equinæ, the size of a horsebean.
magnitudo hujus chartæ, the size of this paper.
magnitudo nucis avellanæ, the size of a filbert.
magnum cochleare, a tablespoonful.
magna, magnum, magnus, large.
major greater larger.
man., manipulus. A handful, a grip.
man. prim., mane primo. Early in the morning.
mandere, manducare, pertains to chewing; to take (as a masticatory).
mane, the morning; in the morning; *morning.*
mane bene, early in the morning.
mane pr., *or* **prim.**, mane primo. Very early in the morning.
manica Hippocratis, Hippocrates's sleeve —a conical flannel bag used for filtering.
manipulus, a handful.
manu calefacta, with a warm hand.
manus, the hand, a hand.
mare, *or* **maris**, the sea, sea water.
marina, marine, pertaining to the sea.
marine acid hydrochloric acid.
martial relating to iron.
mass., massa. A mass.
masticare, to chew.
matula, a vessel, a pot.
matutinus, in the morning or forenoon.
maxima, with the greatest.
maxima cura, with the greatest care.
maxime, chiefly.
maximus, the greatest.
m. b., misce bene Mix well.
m. d., m. dict., more dicto. In the manner directed.
m. d. u. (See *more dict. utend.*)
media nocte, in the middle of the night, at midnight.
medietas, half
mediocris, middle size, indifferent as to quality.
medius, middle, medium.

melior, } better.
melius, }

men., menstruum.

menses biseni, twelve months.

mensis, a month.

menstruus, monthly.

mensura, by measure.

mentha p., mentha piperita. If written by a foreign physician it may mean *mentha pulegium*, pennyroyal.

meridies, noon.

merum, } pure, unmixed. *Merum* is an
merus, } adjective; when said of wine, *vinum* is understood, and it signifies pure wine.

meta, beyond; derived from.

m. f. mist., misce fiat mistura. Mix to form a liquid mixture.

m. f. p., misce fiat pulvis. Mix to form a powder.

m. f. pil., misce fiant pilulæ. Mix to form pills.

m. pan., } mica panis. Crumb of bread.
mic. pan., }

mica, a crumb.

min., minimum. A *minim*, the sixtieth part of a fluidrachm.

min., minutum. A minute. (See *minutum.*)

minante, threatening.

minaretur, } threatens.
minatur, }

minimus, very small.

minitum, } a minute. *Minutum* is not
minutum, } good Latin. *Sexagesima pars horæ* is the proper Latin for a minute.

misce, mix (thou).

misce accuratissime, mix very perfectly.

misce bene, mix well.

misce caute, mix cautionsly.

misceatur, let it be mixed.

misceatur fortiter conquassando, mix by violent shaking.

mist., mistura. A mixture.

mit., mitis. Mild.

mitigatio, -tion, alleviation.

mitigatus, -a, -um, mitigated, lessened.

mitt., } mitte. Send.
mitte, }

mittantur, let it or them be sent.

mittatur, let be sent.

mitt. sang., mittatur sanguis. Let blood be drawn.

mitte tales vj, send six like this; that is, like the one written for.

mkm., mikromillimetre. One-thousandth part of a millimetre.

mod. praesc., modo praescripto. In the manner prescribed; as directed.

modicus, middle sized.

modo dictu, *or* **m. dict.,** as directed.

modo dictu utend., use as directed.

modus, a manner.

moles. (See *amplitudo.*) A mass, a lump, a piece.

moles nucis moschatæ, the size of a nutmeg.

molestante dolore, when the pain is troublesome.

molestante tussi, when the cough is troublesome.

molestor, -to, trouble; to be troublesome.

molestus, troublesome.

molle, } soft.
mollis, }

momentum, vel punctum temporis, a moment or instant of time.

mor. sol., more solito. In the usual manner.

mora, delay. *Sina mora*, without delay.

more dict., more dicto. In the manner directed.

more dict. utend., more dicto utendus. To be used in the manner directed.

moris, manner, custom, fashion.

morsus, a bite.

mortario aheneo, in the brass mortar.

mortario vitrio, in the glass mortar.

mortarium, a mortar.

mortarium ferreum, an iron mortar.

mortarium fictile, an earthenware mortar.

mortarium ligneum, a wooden mortar.

mortarium marmoreum, a marble mortar.

mortarium vitreum, a glass mortar.

mos, manner, work, custom, fashion.

motus, lint.

m. p., massa pilularum. A pill mass.

m. p., medicinally pure.

m. p., melting point.

m. pan., mica panis. A crumb of bread.

m. r., } mistura. A mixture.
mr., }

m. s. d., misce signa da. Mix the medicine and deliver it with the requisite instructions to the patient, or nurse, in writing.

muc., } mucilago. Mucilage.
mucil., }

multus sudor, much sweat.

mur., muriate.

N

n., nocte. Night, at night.

nard, an unguent prepared from an aromatic plant.

narthecium, a box, a gallipot, a place to keep medicines in; it applies to the pots or jars in which the apothecary keeps his medicines.

nat. ord., *or* **n. o.**, natural order.
nates, the buttocks.
natura, nature.
n. capit., nucha capitis. The nape of the neck.
n. D., nomine Dei. In the name of God.
ne, lest, also, do not.
ne tr. s. num., ne tradas sine nummo. Do not deliver it unless paid.
necnon, and also, yet.
ng., niger. Black.
ni, nisi, unless.
niger, nigra, nigrum, black.
nihil, nothing.
nihilum album, oxide of zinc.
nimis, nimium, too much.
nisi, without, unless.
nisus, an endeavor, an attempt, a straining to vomit or go to stool.
nit., nitrate, nitric, nitrite.
n. m., nux moschata. Nutmeg.
n. o. (See *nat. ord.*)
no., numero. Number, in number. (See *numbers.*)
nocte, noctis, night, at night, of the night.
nocte maneque, night and morning.
nocternus, nightly.
noctes, nights.
nodula, a knot.
nodulo ligati tied up in a piece of clean rag.
nodulus, a little nut.
noggin a small wooden cup, a gill.
nomen, nominis, a name.
non, not.
non rep., non repetatur. Do not repeat.
nonus, the ninth.
novem, noven, nine, ninth.
novissime, the newest, the last of all.
nova, novum, novus, new, fresh.
nox, night.
noxa, an injury.
n. p. s., nomen proprium signetura. Write the common name on the label.
nucha, the nape of the neck.
nuchæ, to the nape of the neck.
nucis, of a nut.
nudius quartus, four days ago.
nudius tertius, three days ago; the day before yesterday.
numbers—numeri:

1 or *j*, unus, una, unum. One. *Unius*, of one.
2 or *ij*, duo, duæ. Two. *Duorum*, of two. *Duobus*, in two, to two.
3, tres, tria. Three. *Tribus*, in three, to three. *Trium*, of three. *Ter*, three times.
4 or *iv*, Quatuor. Four. *Quartus*, *quarta*, *quartum*, fourth. *Quater*, four times.
5 or *v*, quinque. Five. *Quintus*, fifth.
6 or *vj*, sex. Six. *Sextus*, sixth.
7 or *vij*, septem. Seven. *Septimus*, seventh. *7 mana*, a week.
8 or *viij*, octo. Eight. *Octavus*, eighth.
9 or *ix*, novem. Nine. *Nonus*, ninth.
10 or *x*, decem. Ten. *Decimus*, tenth.
11 or *xj*, undecim. Eleven.
12 or *xij*, duodecim. Twelve.
20 or *xx*, viginti. Twenty.
21 or *xxj*, viginti unus. Twenty one.
24 or *xxiv*, viginti quatuor. Twenty-four.
30 or *xxx*, triginta. Thirty.
40 or *xl*, quadraginta. Forty.
50 or *l*, quinquaginta. Fifty.
60 or *lx*, sexaginta. Sixty.
70 or *lxx*, septuaginta. Seventy.
80 or *lxxx*, octoginta. Eighty.
90 or *xc*, nonaginta. Ninety.
100 or *c*, centum. One hundred.
first, primus.
second, secundus.
third, tertius.
fourth, quartus.
fifth, quintus.
sixth, sextus.
seventh, septimus.
eighth, octavus.
ninth, nonus.
tenth, decimus.
eleventh, undecimus.
twelfth duodecimus.
thirteenth tertius decimus.
fourteenth, quartus decimus.
fifteenth, quintus decimus.
sixteenth, sextus decimus.
seventeenth, septimus decimus.
eighteenth, octavus decimus.
nineteenth, nonus decimus.
twentieth, vicesimus.
twenty-first vicesimus primus.
thirtieth, tricesimus.
fortieth quadragesimus.
fiftieth, quinquagesimus.
sixtieth, sexagesimus.
seventieth, septuagesimus.
eightieth, octogesimus.
ninetieth, nonagesimus.
hundredth, centesimus.

numeri, numbers.

numero, in number.
nunc, now.
nuper, lately.
nuperrime, very lately.
nux, nut.
nycthemerum, night and day,

O

o., octarius vel octavius. A pint.
o. alt. hor., omnibus alternis horis. Every alternate hour.
obduce, cover, conceal.
obductus, covered, coated.
obstante, hindering, preventing.
obstipatio, obstipation, constipation.
obtritus, crushed.
obturamenta suberea, cork stoppers; corks and bungs.
obturamenta vitrea, glass stoppers.
obturamentum, a stopper.
occ., occasio, } opportunity.
occlusus, enclosed.
octava quaque hora, every eighth hour.
octavus, eighth.
octo, eight.
octuplus, eightfold.
oculus, the eye.
odora, perfume.
odoretur, let it be perfumed.
ol., oleum. Oil.
ol. lini s. i., oleum lini sine igne. Cold drawn linseed oil.
oleo., oleoresin.
oleosus, oily.
oleum anthos, oil of rosemary.
oleum de cedro, oil of lemon.
oli., olim. Some time ago.
olim, formerly; at that time; some time ago.
olla, a jar; a pot (usually earthenware).
olla alba, a white pot or jar.
olla alba epistomio ligneo, *or* **o. a. e. l.,** a white jar or pot with a wooden top.
olla epistomio subereo vel vesica clausa, a pot closed by a cork stopper or by a bladder.
olla fictilis, an earthen pot.
olla fusca, a brown pot.
olla grisea, o. gris., } a gray pot, earthenware pot.
ollicula, a little pot.
ollula, a little pot.
olt., oleate.
o. m., omni vel omne mane. Every morning.
omn. alt. hor., omnibus alternis horis. Every other hour.
omn. bid., omni biduo. Every two days.
omn. bih., omni bihorio. Every two hours.
omn. hor., omni hora. Every hour.
omn. man., o. m., } omni mane. Every morning.
omn. noct., *or* **o. n.,** omni nocte. Every night.
omn. quadr. hor., omni quadrante horæ. Every quarter of an hour.
omni, every.
omni die, daily, every day.
omni tertia hora, every third hour.
omni tri duo, every three days.
omnibus alternis horis, every alternate hour.
omnino, quite, wholly, entirely.
omnis, all, every. *Tere omnia,* rub all together.
o. n., omni vel omne nocte. Every night.
o. o. o., oleum olivæ optimum. Best olive oil.
ope bacilli ligni, by means of a small wooden stick.
ope penicilli camelini, by means of a camel's-hair pencil.
ope cribri, by means of a sieve; through a sieve.
opercula suberea, cork stoppers; corks and bungs.
operculum, a cover or lid.
opt., optime. Very well, as well as possible.
opt., optimus, -ma, -mum. The best.
optimus, the best.
opus, need, occasion, necessity.
ordonnance, prescription.
orificio amplo præditus, furnished with a wide orifice.
oris, of the mouth.
ortho, regular, original.
oryza, rice.
os, the mouth.
osme, odor.
ov., ovum. An egg.
ovi putamen, an egg-shell.
ovi vitellum, the yolk of an egg.
ovillum, ovium, } belonging to sheep.
ovillum jusculum, mutton broth.
ovorum, of eggs.
ovum, an egg.
ox., oxymel.
oxal., oxalic, oxalate.
oz., uncia. The ounce avoirdupois, or common weight, as distinguished from the troy or apothecaries' ounce.

P

p., pars. A part.
p., pilula. A pill.
p., pondere. By weight.
p., prenez. Take (you).
p., pugillus. A pinch.
p., pulvis. Powder.
p. æ. partes æquales. Equal parts.
pabulum, food, aliment.
pallidus, pale, pallid.
pæna, pain.
panary, pertaining to bread.
panis, bread.
panis aridus, dry bread.
panis azymus, unfermented or unleavened bread.
panis candidus, white bread.
panis biscoctus, biscuit.
panis fermentatus, leavened or fermented bread.
panis furfuraceus, brown or bran bread.
panis hesternus, yesterday's bread.
panis hordeaceus, barley bread.
panis iterum coctus, biscuit.
panis nauticus, ship bread or sea-biscuit.
panis secalinus, rye bread.
panis sine fermento, unfermented or unleavened bread.
panis tostus, toasted bread.
panis triticeus, wheaten bread.
panis ustus, burnt bread.
pannulus, a cloth, a rag.
pannum, cloth. (See *pannus*.)
pannus, a cloth, a rag.
pannus cannabinus, hempen cloth.
pannus crassus, a coarse cloth.
pannus e lana, a piece of flannel.
pannus gossypinus, cotton cloth.
pannus laneus, a piece of flannel; woolen cloth.
panneus linteus, linen cloth.
pannus sericus, silk cloth.
pannus tenuis, fine cloth.
pannus vesicatorius, blistering cloth.
para, prepare.
parare, to prepare or compose.
paratus, **paretur**, } prepare, let be prepared.
paretur inde, let be prepared therefrom.
parita, prepare, let be prepared.
paro, to make, get ready prepare, furnish.
paroxysmus, a fit, a convulsion fit.
pars, a part, piece, share, portion
pars affecta fricetur, let the affected parts be rubbed.
part. æqual., partes æquales. Equal parts.
part. aff., partem affectam The part affected.
part. dolent., partem dolentem. The part in pain.
part. vic., partitis vicibus. In divided doses or at different times.
parte affecta fricetur, rub upon the affected parts.
partes, parts.
parti, to the part.
parti dolenti, to the pained part.
partis, of the part.
partitis vicibus, at different times; in different doses; to be given a part at a time; in divided doses.
partitus, parted, divided.
parum, **parumper**, } a little.
parvulus, very little.
parvus, little, small.
past., pastillus, pastillum. Diminutive of *pasta*, a lozenge. (See *pastil.*)
pastil, **pastille**, } pastillus. An aromatic or medicated lozenge, a lozenge, a troche, an aromatic cone for burning to cleanse the air of a room.
paucies, **paucus**, } little, few, seldom.
paucis post diebus, a few days after.
pauculum, **paululum**, **pauxillum**, } a little.
paulatim gradually, little by little.
P. B., Pharmacopœia Britannica.
p. c., post cœna. After supper.
p. c., post cibus. After eating.
p. c., post cibas. After eating, after food.
p. c., pondus civile. Civil weight; avoirdupois weight.
p. d., per deliquium. By deliquescence.
P. D., *or* **Ph. D.**, Pharmacopœia Dublinensis.
p. derad., pilus deradatur. Shave off the hair.
P. E., *or* **Ph. E.**, Pharmacopœia Edinensis.
pectoris, of the breast.
pectus, the breast, the chest.
pedi, to the foot.
pediluvium, a foot-bath.
pediluvium ferventes, a hot foot-bath.
pedis, of the foot.
penicillum, **penicillus**, } a painter's pencil or brush; a camel's-hair brush; a little roll.
pensus, weighed. *Accurate pensi*, accurately weighed.
per (a prefix), by, through, complete, to full extent.
per cribrum, through a sieve.
per fistulam vitream, through a glass tube.
per horam integram, during an hour.

per infundibulum, through a funnel.

per op. omet., peracta operatione emetici. The operation of the emetic being over.

per rectum, by the rectum.

per salt., per saltum. By leaps—*i. e.*, of blood from a severed artery.

peracta effervescentia, the effervescence being finished.

peractus, completed, perfected, gone through with.

percalefactus, thoroughly heated.

percola, to percolate, to strain through.

percoletur, let be strained.

perendie, / **perendino die,** the next day after to-morrow.

perennial, lasting through the year; continuing more than two years.

perfectus, perfect, complete.

perfricandus, to be rubbed.

perfricare, to rub all over.

perficeture, / **perfrictus,** let it be rubbed.

perga, go on with.

pergat in usu medicinarum, continue the medicine as before.

perge, go on with, proceed with, continue.

pergetur, let be continued.

pergo, to go on with.

perinde, in the same manner as; just as.

perpetuus, everlasting, perpetual.

perpurus, very clean.

perry, the fermented juice of pears.

pervesperi, very late in the evening.

pes, the foot.

ph., pharmacopœia.

Ph. Br., Ph. B., Pharmacopœia Britannica.

Ph. D., Pharmacopœia Dublinensis.

Ph. G., P. G., Pharmacopœia Germanica.

ph. g., p. l., graduate in pharmacy.

Ph. E., P. E., Pharmacopœia Edinensis.

Ph. L., Pharmacopœia Londinensis.

phiala, a phial or vial.

phiala prius agitata, the vial being previously shaken; shake the bottle.

phiala prius concussa, the bottle being previously shaken; shake the vial.

phos., phosphate.

pil., pilula. A pill.

pil., pilulæ. Pills.

pilula perpetua, everlasting pill. This pill was made of antimony or lead and used to go a course through many guts, being recovered from the stools each time.

pilus, the hair.

pimele, fat.

pinguis, fat, grease.

pistillum, a pestle.

pl., pluvialis. Rain.

placebo, I please. A medicine to amuse; sugar-of-milk tablets, or colored water.

plasm, a mould, a matrix.

plasma, a form, a figure.

plasmetur, let it be formed or moulded.

plen. riv., pleno rivo. In a full stream.

plenus, full, filled.

p. m., pondus medicinale. Medicinal weight.

p. m., post meridian. Afternoon.

pocill., pocillum. A little cup.

pocul., / **poculum,** poculum. A drinking-cup; a potion; a cup; generally understood to mean a teacup of a capacity of from four to six or eight fluidounces.

polenta, a farinaceous food. In Italy, a kind of pudding made of Indian corn; in London, Indian corn meal. Barley bread dried by the fire and fried after soaking in water over night was called *polenta* by the ancients.

pollex, the thumb.

pollex latus, a thumb's breadth.

pollicaris latitudo, a thumb's breadth.

pomeridianus, in the evening or afternoon.

pomeridies, afternoon.

pomi, of an apple.

pomum, an apple.

pondere, by weight.

pondus, weight.

pondus civile, civil weight (avoirdupois).

pondus medicinale. (See *p. m.*)

pone, after, behind, back.

ponere, to place.

porphyrites, a levigating or smoothing stone, sometimes made of porphyry.

porro, then, next, moreover.

portio, a portion, dose, or allotment.

portionibus exiguis, in small portions or doses.

portionibus divisis, in divided doses.

portionibus magnis, in large doses.

portionibus paribus, in equal proportions or doses.

post, after.

post alvum exoneratam, after the bowel is unloaded; after an evacuation.

post cæna, after supper.

post cibo, / **post cibum,** after eating.

post meridianus, *or* **meridiem,** *or* **p. m.,** after noon, or in the evening.

post paucos dies, a few days after.

post prandium, after dinner.

post sing. sed. liq., post singulas sedes liquides. After each loose stool or liquid evacuation.

postea, then, afterwards.

postero die, the day after.

postridie, on the following day, the next day.

postulare, to demand.

postulent, may require, demand.

pot., potus. A beverage, any kind of drink.

pot., potio. A potion.

pot., potio. A potion; a liquid medicine of from four to eight ounces or more in quantity.

potable, fit to be drank, drinkable.

potare, to drink.

potens, being able, having power.

potiones ardentes, spirituous or vinous drinks.

potus, drink, any kind of beverage.

potus inebrians, strong liquor or drink.

p. p., pulvis patrum. Jesuit's bark powder.

ppt., præparata. Prepared.

ppt., precipitate.

præ, a prefix meaning before, also very.

præc., precipitated.

præcipue, especially, chiefly, special.

præp., præparata. Prepared.

præparatus, prepared.

præparentur, let them be prepared.

præparo, to prepare.

prandium, dinner.

p. rat. ætat., pro ratione ætatis. According to the age of the patient.

p. rat. dolor., pro ratione doloris. According to the urgency of the pain.

pridie, on the day before.

prima, the first.

prima luce, early in the morning, at daylight.

primo, first of all.

primo die, the first day.

primo mane, early in the morning, at daylight.

primum, the first.

primus, the first, the earliest.

prior, the former, before, formerly.

prius, before, former.

priusquam, before that.

p. r. n. (See *pro re nata.*)

pro, before, for, in favor of, according to.

pro casus exigentia, according to the urgency of the case.

pro dose, for a dose.

pro potu cathartico, for a cathartic drink.

pro pot. com., / **pro potu communi,** } for common drink.

pro potu ordinario, for ordinary, common drink.

pro ratione, according to, or in proportion to.

pro ratione ætat. (See *p. rat. æt.*)

pro rei exigentia, according to the urgency of the case.

pro re nata, occasionally; as occasion may be; according as circumstances *arise; as* circumstances require.

procatarctic, occasionally.

proprius, proper, special.

prot., protiodide.

protinus, instantly, at the first.

proto, first, lowest, lower.

prout res poscit, according as circumstances may require.

prout res postulet, according as circumstances may demand.

proxima luce, the day before.

proximate, the next in order, immediately preceding or following.

proximo, on the next; a day of the next month.

proximus diebus, the following days.

pruriens, itching.

pruritus, an itching.

pseudo, false, spurious.

p. s. n., propria signetur nomine. Mark it with its proper name.

psora, the itch.

puella, a girl.

puer, a boy or child.

pug., / **pugillus,** } pugillus. A pugil; a pinch; a grip between the thumb and first two fingers; the eighth part of a handful; from thirty to sixty grains; originally what one can hold in the fist; a handful.

pulpa., pulp.

puls, a kind of thick porridge. *Pap,* porridge.

pulticula, thin porridge. *Pap,* gruel.

pulv., pulvis. A powder.

pulv., pulverizatus. Powdered.

pulv., pulveres. Powders.

pulveribus, in powders.

pulvinar, / **pulvinus,** } a bolster or pillow for the head; a cushion.

pulvinar humuli, the hop pillow.

pulvis grossus, a coarse powder.

pulvis kurellæ, liquorice powder; compound liquorice powder.

pulvis subtilissimus, *or* **subtilis,** the very finest or smoothest powder.

pulvis tenuis, a fine powder.

pulvis tenuissimus, a very fine powder.

pur., purificatus, -a, -um. Purified.

pv., parvus. Small.

pyro, a prefix. By heat, the heat having been used.

pyro, pyrogallic acid.

pyxidicula, a little box used by apothecaries and capable of holding liquids; a gallipot.

pyxidis, a pill-box or lozenge-box.

pyxis (pyxidis), an apothecary's box or gallipot.

pyxis chartacea, a paper box.

pyxis fictilis, an earthen box or gallipot.

pyxis ligna, a wooden box.

pyxis stannea, a tin box.

Q

q. in d., quarter in die. Four times a day.

q. l., quantum libet. As much as you please.

q. l., quantum lubet. As much as you please.

q. p., quantum placet. As much as you please.

q. q., quoque. Also.

q. q. h., quaque quarta hora. Every four hours.

q. s., quantum satis. As much as is sufficient.

q. s., quantum sufficiat. As much as you wish.

q. s., quantum sufficit. As much as is sufficient.

quæ-libet, any, all, whatever you please.

quacum, **quocum**, with which.

quad. quart. hor., every four hours.

quadrans, **quadrante**, **quadrantis**, quarter.

quadrihorio, every four hours.

quadrimestris, of four months.

quadruplicato, four times as much.

quadruplo, fourfold.

quæ, any, all, which.

quam., which, as much as, in what manner.

quam libet, as it pleases; as you (they, etc.) will; at pleasure.

quam vis, as much as you choose, as much as you will.

quam primum, very shortly without delay, as soon as possible.

quantitas, quantity. (See *amplitudo.*)

quantum, as much.

quantum convenit, as much as is convenient or suitable.

quantum cuspide (*or* **apice**) **cultri capi potest**, as much as can be taken on the point of a knife.

quantum fieri potest, as much as can be done, or as far as possible.

quantum juvat, as much as or as long as it is agreeable.

quantum placet, as much as you please.

quantum res patitur, as much as circumstances will allow.

quantum satis est, *or* **sit**, as much as is sufficient.

quantum sitis exigat, as much as the thirst may require.

quantum tribus digitis comprehendi potest, as much as can be held by three fingers.

quantum velis, as much as you please.

quantum vires patiuntur, as much as the strength permits.

quantum volet, as much as he will.

quantum volueris, as much as you like.

quaqua, every.

quaqua hora, every hour.

quaque, **quisque**, everyone.

quaque (at the end of any Latin word), and.

quaque quatuor horæ, every four hours.

quarta, the fourth.

quarta pars, a fourth part.

quartan, occurring every fourth day.

quartem, the fourth part of a pint, a gill.

quartum, **quartus**, the fourth.

quarum, **quorum**, of which.

quarum cap., quarum capiat. Of which let the patient take.

quas, **quos**, which.

quater, four times.

quaterve, or four.

quatriduum, four days.

quatuor, four.

quavis, (See *quovis*). With any.

qui, which, any, who, what.

qui-libet, any, whatever you please.

quibus, to which; with which; from which.

quibusdam, to or with some. *Cum guttis quibusdam*, with a few drops.

quid-libet, any, all, whatever you please.

quiescat, goes to rest; is easier; it may rest.

quinque, five.

quinquies, five times.

quinta, **quintum**, **quintus**, the fifth.

quis, anything, anyone, anybody.

quisquam, anything.

quisque, the same as *quaque*; everyone, each.

quisquis, anything.

quod, that, in that.

quod fabæ magnitudinem habet, that which has the size of a bean.

quod-libet, any all, whatever you please.

quod solicitat alvum, anything which opens the bowels.

quod movet urinam, that which excites a flow of urine.

quilibet, **quolibet**, any. *Cujus libet*, any.

quoque, also.

quor., quorum. Of which.

quotannis, every year, annual.

quotidianus, daily, every day.

quotidie, daily, every day.

quoties, as often as.
quoties requiritur, as often as is required.
quovis, with any.
q. v., quantum vis. As much as you will; as much as you choose.
q. v., quantum volueris. As much as you wish.

R

R., Réaumur.
r., ℞., } recipe. Take (thou).
rad., radix. Root.
rarus, -a, -um, loose, thin, rare.
ras., rasuræ. Shavings.
ratio, a reason, a proportion.
raucedo, hoarseness.
rec., recipe. Take (thou).
recens, fresh, recent.
recipe, take (thou).
rect., rectificatus. Rectified.
red. in pulv., redactus in pulverum. Powdered.
redacta, redactum, redactus, } reduced. *In pulvis redactus*, reduced to powder.
redig. in pulv., redigatur in pulverem. Powdered, let it be reduced to a powder.
redigatur, let it be reduced.
redige, reduce.
redigetur, may be reduced.
redigo, to reduce.
redutus, reduced.
refrigesco, to cool.
reg. hep., regio hepatis. The region of the liver.
reg. umbil., regio umbilici. The umbilical region.
regimen, systematic use of food and drink.
regio, region.
rei, a thing, an object.
reliquua, reliquum, reliquus, } the rest, the remaining part.
remedium, a remedy.
renova, renew, let it be renewed.
renovere emplastrum, to renew the plaster.
renovetur semel, let it be renewed once only.
repet., repetatur. Repeat, let it be repeated.
repetendus, to be repeated.
rept., repetantur. Let it be continued; let it (them) be repeated.
res., resina. Resin.
rei, res, } a thing, an object.
respergere, to besprinkle.
respondeo, to answer; to reply; shall have answered.
responderit, shall have answered.
respondes, answered.
retineatur, let it be withheld.
retinendus, retained.
ribes, currants.
rigidus, hard, rigid.
rotula, globules.
ruber, red.
rubigo, rust.
rubra, rubrum, } red.
rubus idæus, raspberry.
rudicula, a spatula.
rudis, a stirring-rod.
rursum, rursus, } once more, another time.

S

s., signa. Write.
s. a., secundum artem. According to art.
sacch., saccharum. Sugar.
sacch. alb., saccharum album. White sugar.
sacchalactin, sugar of milk.
saccharum lactis, sugar of milk.
saccharum saturni, sugar of lead.
sacculus, a little bag.
saccus, a bag.
sæpe, sæpis, } frequently, often.
sæpissime, very often.
sæpius, oftener.
sætaceum, a seaton, a sieve.
sal, salt, a salt.
sal alembroth, corrosive sublimate.
sal mirabile, sulphate of soda.
salic., *or* **sal.**, salicylate.
salt of wisdom, corrosive sublimate.
saltem, at least; anyhow; at all events. Do not confound *saltem* with *saltim* or *per saltum*, which see.
saltim, *or* **per saltum**, by leaps, as the blood moves from a severed artery.
salv., salve. Itself.
sanare, to cure.
sanguinis, of blood.
sanguinis missio vel missura, blood-letting.
sanguis, blood.
sanguisuga, a leech or blood-sucker.

satis, enough.
scapula, the shoulder-blade.
scat., scatula. A box, wooden or chip.
schediasma, waste paper.
scilicet, to wit, namely.
scobs, the filings or raspings of a wood or metal.
scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach.
scrupulum, **scrupulus**, } scruple; twenty troy grains.
scuto, **scutum**, } for protection, protection.
secale, rye.
secundo, secondly.
secundum, according to.
secundum artem, *or* **s. a.**, according to art.
secundum legem, *or* **s. l.**, according to law.
secundum naturam, according to nature.
secundus, **-a**, **-um**, second.
sed, but.
sedes, a stool, a seat; the fundiment and that which comes from the fundiment, —*i. e.*, the stools.
sedes liquidæ, loose stools.
sedes promovere, to promote stools.
selibra, half a pound.
sem., semen. Seed.
sembella, half a pound.
semel, a single time, once.
semi, **semis**, **s. s.**, } half.
semi coronæ nummi, of a half-crown piece.
semicupium, the half bath or slipper bath.
semi-dr., **semidr.**, } semidrachma. Half a drachm.
semi-h., **semih.**, } semihora. Half an hour.
semihorio, every half hour.
semina, seeds.
semis, half.
semissis, a half.
semper, always.
sensim, gradually, slowly, gently.
seorsum, sundered, separate.
separ., separatim. Separately.
septem, seven.
septimana, a week, seven days.
septimus, seventh.
seq. luce. sequenti luce. The following day.
sequens, following.
sericum, silk, taffeta.
sericum dictum anglicum, English court-plaster.
sericum vesicans, blistering-taffeta.
sero, at a late hour, late.
serum, the watery part of blood.
serum lactis, whey.
serum lactis aluminatum, alum whey.
serum lactis tamarindatum, tamarind whey.
serum lactis tartarizatum, cream of tartar whey.
serum lactis vinosum, wine whey.
serv., serva. Keep, preserve.
sesqui, a prefix signifying one and a half. In chemical nomenclature it means one equivalent and a half.
sesquiannus, a year and a half.
sesquih., sesquihora. An hour and a half.
sesquih., sesquihoris. An hour and a half.
sesquihora, an hour and a half.
sesquimensis, a month and a half.
sesquiuncia, an ounce and a half.
sesunc., sesuncia. An ounce and a half.
seta, a bristle, a hair.
sex, six.
sexagesima pars horæ, a minute; the sixtieth part of an hour.
sexaginta, sixty.
sextans, the sixth part of a pound.
sextarius, one and a half pints.
sextus, sixth.
s. f., sine flasche. Without vial or bottle.
s. g., specific gravity.
si, if.
si febris adest, if the fever be present.
si malum urgeat, if the pain should be urgent.
si non dormiat, if the patient do not sleep.
si n. val., **si non val.**, } si non valeat. If it does not answer.
si op. sit., *or* **s. o. s.**, si opus sit. If there be occasion; if it be best.
si op. fuerit, si opus fuerit. If there be need or occasion.
si sitiat, **si sitis est**, **si sitis urget**, **si sitis vexat**, } if thirsty; if the patient be thirsty.
si vir perm., si vires permittant. If the strength will bear it.
si vir. sin., si vire sinunt. If the strength permit.
sic! thus, so, in this manner.
sicca, dry.
siccetur, let it be dried, drained.
siccus, dried.
sig., signa. Write thou, mark thou, give directions.
sigillatus, sealed.
sigillum, a seal.
sign. n. pr., *or* **s. n. p.**, signetur nomine proprio. Let it be written upon with the proper name (not the trade name).
signanter, clearly, distinctly.
signat., signatura. A label.
signat., **signatura**, } signature. *Signatura* is the title of that part of the prescription which gives directions as to dose, manner and time of administration of the medicine.

signetur, let it be marked; let it be entitled.

signetur nomine proprio, write its common name upon the label.

signetur, *or* s. (See *signatura.*) Let it be marked, directed, written upon; let it be entitled.

sil hujus! keep silence about this!

simplex, simplicis, simple, unmixed, not a compound.

simul, together; as *terantur simul,* let them be rubbed together.

simul, simulac, at the same time that; at one time; together.

sinapismus, a mustard poultice.

sine, without.

sine expressione, without expressing.

sine flasche, without vial.

sine mora, without delay.

sing., singulorum. Of each.

singillatim, singularis, one by one.

singula, each.

singultus, hiccup. Hiccough.

singulum, each.

singulus, each. *In singulus,* in each.

sinister, -tra, -trum, the left.

sinistro, to the left.

sit, let it be.

sit in promptu, keep it in readiness; let it be ready.

sitis, thirst.

siton, food, aliment.

sive, or, whether.

smegma, soap.

s. n., secundum naturam. According to nature.

s. n. p., signetur nomine proprio. Mark it with its proper direction, or with the name by which it is usually known—*i.e.,* with its common name.

sol., soluble.

sol., solutio. Solution.

solatium, soothing.

solitus, accustomed.

solus, alone, only.

solutio, solution.

solutive, laxative.

soluto tandem, to the solution finally.

solutus, -a, -um, dissolved, loosened.

solv., solve. Dissolve.

solvatur, let it be dissolved.

solve cum leni calore, dissolve with a little heat.

som. hor., somni hora. Bedtime.

somnum molire, vel movere, to produce sleep.

somnus, sleep. *Hora somni,* at bedtime.

sorbere, to take, to drink (as a draught).

s. o. s., si opus sit. If there be occasion.

sp., spir., spiritus. Spirits.

sp. gr., specific gravity.

sp. mind., spiritus mindererus.

sp. salt., muriatic acid.

sparadrap, adhesive cloth, like court-plaster.

spargere, to strew or throw about.

spathula, spatula.

spatium bimestre, six months.

spina, the backbone; a thorn.

spiritus, spirit.

spiritus frumenti, corn spirit, whiskey.

spiritus juniperi, gin, Hollands.

spiritus lactis equini, koumiss.

spiritus oryzæ, arrack or rack.

spiritus sacchari, rum.

spiritus vini gallici, brandy.

spiritus vini methylatus, methylated spirit.

spiritus vini rectificatus, rectified spirit, alcohol.

spiritus vini tenuior, spiritus vini tenuis, proof spirit (England).

spiritus vinosus, spirit of wine; ardent spirit of any strength.

spissitudo, thickness of; consistence.

spissus, thick, hard, dense.

spongeala, spongia, sponge.

spotted plaster, a plaster of cantharides cerate, with the cerate in spots of about one-tenth to one-eighth inch in diameter, laid on adhesive plaster at intervals of one-quarter to one-half inch or more.

spts., spiritus. Spirits.

spuma, froth; foam.

squama, scale.

s. s., semi. One half.

s. s., semissis. A half.

s. s., semis *seu* semissis. A half.

s. s. s., stratum super stratum. Layer upon layer.

st., stent. Let them stand.

st., stet. Let it stand.

stat., statim. Directly; immediately.

stagma, any distilled liquor.

stear, fat.

stent. (See *stet.*) Let it (them) stand.

stercus, dung, stools, fæces.

sternum, the breast-bone; the chest.

sternutamentum, sneezing.

sternutatorius pulvis, snuff, sneezing-snuff.

stet. (See *stent.*) Let it (them) stand.

stillare, to drop.

stillatim, by drops, in small amounts.

stoma, mouth.

stratum. (See *s. s. s.*). A layer.

stupa, stuppa, tow; the coarse part of flax.

stupe, a wet cloth applied as a fomentation.

suavis, pleasant, agreeable.

sub, a prefix meaning lesser; of a low grade; in chemical nomenclature it signifies that the basic constituent is in excess.

sub (a prefix), not completed, or diminution; below; under. When prefixed to many Latin terms, *sub* has the same meaning as "ish" in many English words, as *subniger*, blackish; *subtepidus*, warmish, lukewarm.

sub., sublimate.

sub. fin. coct., / **sub. finem coctionis,** when boiled almost enough; when the boiling is nearly finished.

subactus, -a, -um, subdued, dissolved.

suber, cork, a bark.

subigatur, make it unite; subdue it.

subige, dissolve it; make it unite, as to make hydrargyrum unite with lard.

subinde, now and then; frequently; upon which.

subitaneus, / **subitus, -a,** sudden.

subito, suddenly.

subscriptio, / **subscription,** that portion of the prescription which gives directions to the apothecary or compounder regarding the form, manner of preparation and the method of using the prescription.

subtepid, lukewarm.

subtepidus, lukewarm, a little warm.

subter, under.

subtile, / **subtilis,** reduced to fine powder, fine, smooth.

subtilissimus, pulvis subtilissimus. The very finest powder.

suc., succus. Juice.

succ. pom., succus pomum. Cider.

succussion, to shake.

sudare, to sweat.

sudare multum, to sweat much.

sudatio, sweating.

sudor, -es, sweat, sweats.

sudorem movere, elicere, / **sudores evocare, facere,** to promote sweat.

sudorem prohibere, to stop or check sweating.

sufficiens, sufficient.

suffitus, dry fumes or smoke.

suffumigare, to fumigate.

suggillationi, to the bruise.

suillus, pertaining to the hog. *Adeps suillus*, hog's lard.

sul., sulphate.

sulph., sulphide, sulphuret.

sulphis, sulphite.

sum., sumat. Let him or her (the patient) take.

sum., sume. Take (thou).

sum., sumantur. Take, let them be taken; to be taken.

sum., sumatur. Let it be taken.

sum., sumendus. To be taken.

sum., summitates. The tops, the summits.

sum. tal., sumat talem. Let the patient take one like this.

sumat, let him or her (the patient) take.

sumat hanc, let him take this.

sumat talem, / **sum. talem,** let the patient take * * * like this.

sume, take (thou).

sumere, to take (generally

summitates, the summits or tops.

summo mane, at daylight, early in the morning.

summo mane sumendus, to be taken very early in the morning.

summus, highest.

sumo, to take.

sup., *or* **suppos.,** suppositorium. Suppository.

super, upon, above, over, in excess.

super emplastrum, on a plaster.

super ulcus, on an ulcer.

superbibe, to drink after taking anything, as a warm drink after an emetic, or water to wash down a bitter dose or pills.

superillinere, to spread upon.

superinfundo, to pour upon.

superinungere, to anoint or rub all over.

superponi emplastris, to be applied on plasters.

supra, above.

supradictus, above mentioned.

s. v., spiritus vini; spiritus vinosus. Spirit of wine; ardent spirit of any strength.

s. v. m., spiritus vini methylatus. Methylated spirit.

s. v. r., spiritus vini rectificatus. Alcohol; rectified spirit of wine.

s. v. t., spiritus vini tenuis. Proof spirit; diluted alcohol. *Tenuior* spirits is diluted alcohol in the proportion of two of alcohol to one of water.

syn, a prefix signifying union, adhesion or similarity.

syncope, a fainting-fit.

sypho, a syringe.

sypho eburneus, an ivory syringe.

sypho vitreus, a glass syringe.

syr., syrupus. Syrup.

syrupus diacodii, syrupus papaver albus.

syrinx, a syringe, a fistula.

syrupus fuscus, brown syrup, molasses.

T

tab., tabula. Tablet.

tabel., **tabella**, (dim. of *tabula*, a table). A lozenge, a tablet.

tabellæ, **tabulæ**, lozenges, tablets.

tactus, the touch.

tænia, the tapeworm.

taffeta, silk, a fine smooth, glossy, silky tissue.

taffeta vesicatoria, blistering taffeta.

talem, like this.

tales, like this; of such a kind. *Tales viij*, eight like this,—that is, like the one written for.

talis, of such a kind, nature or quality. Such as this written for. (See *sumat talem* and *dent. tales.*)

talus, the ankle.

tam, so, in so far, so far.

tamen, yet.

tan., tannic, tannate.

tandem, finally, lastly.

tantum, so much, so many.

tart., tartrate, tartaric.

t. die, ter die. Three times a day.

t. d. s., ter die sumendus. To be taken three times a day.

tegmen, **tegumen**, a cover.

tegula, a type.

tela vesicatoria, blistering tissue, or cloth.

temetum, when used with the word *vinum*, strong and heady.

tempef tempefactus. Made warm.

temperament, **temperamentum**, **temperies**, degree of heat.

tempora, the temples.

tempore cenandi, supper-time.

tempore matutino, morning.

tempori dextro, to the right temple.

tempori sinistro, to the left temple.

temporibus, to the temples.

temporis, time.

tempus, time.

tempus antemeridianum, forenoon.

tempus post meridianum, afternoon.

tenacitas, tenacity. *Ad debitam tenacitatem*, of a proper degree of tenacity or consistence.

tenendus to be held.

teneo, to hold.

tenuis, weak, thin, small, slender.

tepefactus warm made warm.

tepidarium, a tepid bath.

tepidus, tepid; lukewarm.

ter, three times, thrice.

ter indie, *three times a day.*

ter quaterve, *three or four times.*

terantur, let them be rubbed.

tere, rub (thou).

tere omni, rub all together.

tere simul, rub together.

terendus, to be rubbed.

teres, rubbed.

teres, **teretis**, round, taper.

teretur, let it be rubbed.

tergeo, **tergo**, to rub off; to wipe clean, dry.

tergum, the back. *A tergo*, behind.

ternary, relating to the number 3.

tero, to rub.

tertiis diebus, every third day.

terra, earth.

tertius, **tertia**, **tertium**, the third.

testa ovi, egg-shell.

testacea, powders of oyster-shells, egg-shells, crab-claws.

tetaninea, strychnia.

thebaica opium.

thermæ, hot baths (natural).

thermometrum, a thermometer.

thoracis, of the chest.

thorax, the chest.

thus, frankincense.

t. i. d., **t. in d.**, **t. d.**, ter in die. Three times a day.

tin., **tinct.**, tinctura. Tincture.

titillare, to tickle

t. o., tincture opium.

t. o. c., tincture opium camphorated.

torrefactus, roasted toasted.

topical, local; applied to the parts.

tota hora, a whole hour.

tr., **tra.**, tinctura. Tincture.

trans., through.

trans cribrum, through a sieve.

tri, **tris**, a prefix to certain chemical compounds; it signifies that the base is trebled.

tres, **tria**, three.

tribus, in three; to three.

triduo, three days.

triduum, three days.

triennis, triennial. Lasting three years.

triennium, three years.

trimus, of three years.

trihorio, every third hour.

triplico, triplicate.

trit., triturate. Rub to a powder in a mortar.

trit., tritura. Triturate.

trit., trituratio. Triturate.
trit., *or* **t. t.**, triturate; tablet triturate.
triticum, wheat.
tritorium, a mortar.
trituratio, a grinding.
trituratus, triturated; ground.
tritus, ground.
troc., **troch.**, } trochisci. Troches, lozenges.
troch., trochiscus. Troche.
t. s., tere simul. Rub together.
t. t., tablet triturate.
tubus, a tube.
tum, then, next, moreover.
turbidus, not clear, muddy.
tussi molestante, when the cough is troublesome.
tussis, a cough.
tuto, safely.
typus, a mould.

U

ubi, where, wherever, whenever.
ubi dolor urget, when the pain is violent, severe.
ult., ultima. Lastly, at the last.
ult. præscr., ultimo præscriptus. The last ordered.
ultimo præscrip., the last ordered; that which was last prescribed.
ultima, **ultimum**, **ultimus**, } the last.
una (an adverb), together.
uncia, **uncio**, } an ounce.
unciam cum semisse, an ounce and a half.
unctus, an anointing, anointed.
undecim, eleven.
ungere, to rub (as an ointment); to anoint.
unguentum cæruleum, blue ointment.
unguilla, an ointment box.
uni, to one.
unius, of one.
una, **unum**, **unus**, } one.
urgens, urgent, pressing.
urgente, urgent.
urgente dolore vel tussi, the pain or cough being troublesome.
urgente inquietudine, if restless.
urgente tussi, when the cough is troublesome.
urgentibus torminibus, the gripings being urgent, violent.
urgeo, to urge, to oppress, to be troublesome or painful.
urinam excitare, to increase the flow of urine.
urinam facere, to make water.
urinam reddere, to pass the urine.
U. S. D., the United States Dispensatory.
U. S. P., the United States Pharmacopœia.
usq. ad deliq., usque ad deliquium. To fainting.
usq. ut liq. anim., usque ut liquerit animus. Until fainting is produced.
usquam, at or in any place, anywhere.
usque ad, up to, as far as.
usque ad sudorem, until sweat is produced.
usque ad vesicationem, until vesication is produced.
ustus, **-m**, burned.
usu, use.
usus, use.
ut, as, that, so that, in order that, as that; as, *ut fiat massa*, that a mass may be made.
ut ante, as before.
ut dict., ut dictum. As directed.
ut ft., ut fiat vel fiant. (See *ut.*)
ut heri, as yesterday.
ut m. d. utend, ut more dicto utendus. Use as directed.
ut vix sentiatur, so that it can scarcely be perceived.
utatur, **utatus**, } let him make use of.
utend. mor. sol., utendus more solito. Use it in the usual manner.
utendum, **utendus**, } to be used; make use of.
uterque, **utraque**, } both.
uti. (See *ut.*)
uti aquis frigidis, to use the cold bath.
utrique, to both, to either.
utrius libet, of whichever of the two, or more, the patient likes best.
utriusque, of each (ingredient).
utrumque, both.
utrusque, of both.

V

vaccinæ variola, the cowpox.
vaccinum lac, cow's milk.
val., valerianate.
valde, very; very much.
valde mane, very early in the morning.
valeo, to avail. *Si non valeat*, if it does not answer.
var., variety.
vas, a vessel, dish, a utensil.
vas vitrium, a glass vessel.

vasculum, a little vessel.

vase clauso, in a covered vessel.

vase prius agitato, the bottle being previously shaken; shake the bottle.

vasis, of a vessel.

ve, / **vel,** } or, either. Neither *ve* nor *vel* appear at the beginning, always at the end of a word.

vehicle. (See *vehicula.*)

vehicula, constituens, **excipiens.** That which gives a proper form to a prescription or formula.

vehiculum, a vehicle (to take medicine in or with).

vel. (See *ve.*)

vena, vein.

venæ, veins.

venæsectio, bleeding.

venenosus, poisonous.

venenum, poison.

venter, the belly (internally).

venter astrictus, bellybound—that is, constipated, costive.

ventrem firmare, to bind the belly.

ventriculo jejuno, the stomach being empty.

ventriculus, the stomach.

vermes dejicere, expellere, elicere, to expel worms.

vermes protrahere, evecare, educere, to extract, to destroy, or to take out worms.

vermifugum, an anthelmintic or vermifuge.

verum, / **verus,** } true, real, genuine.

vesicare, to raise a blister.

vesicatorium, a blister or vesicatory.

vesper evening.

vespere, in the evening.

vespere approprinquante, evening.

vesperna, supper.

vespertina, evening.

vespertinus, in the evening.

vice, in the room of.

vices, / **vicis,** } change, times, alternation, turns, by turns; as, *ad duas vices sumendus,* to be taken at twice; half then the other half.

vicesimus, / **vigesimus,** } the twentieth.

vicis. (See *vices.*)

victus, diet, course of food.

vigesimus, the twentieth.

viginti, twenty.

vin vinum, wine.

vinarius, / **vinosus,** } of wine.

vino uti quantum libebit, to take as much wine as he pleases.

vinum, wine. (See *merum* and *temetum.*)

vinum album, white wine.

vinum alicanticum, Alicant wine.

vinum burdigalense, Bordeaux wine.

vinum burgundicum, Burgundy wine

vinum campanicum, champagne.

vinum canariense, Canary wine.

vinum capense, Cape wine.

vinum gallicum, French wine.

vinum generosum, generous or strong wine.

vinum germanicum, German wine.

vinum gravianum, claret wine.

vinum helvolum, claret wine.

vinum hispanicum album, Spanish white wine.

vinum hochheimense, Rhenish wine. Hock, Hochheimer.

vinum illicitanum, Alicant wine.

vinum languedocium, Frontignac wine.

vinum lusitanicum, Port wine.

vinum maderaicum, Madeira wine.

vinum malaccense, Malaga or mountain wine.

vinum merum. (See *merum.*)

vinum mosellanum, Moselle wine.

vinum pomaceum, cider.

vinum portugallicum, port wine.

vinum pyraceum, Perry.

vinum rhenanum, / **vinum rhenense,** } Rhenish wine, as Hochheimer, commonly called Hock.

vinum rubellum, / **vinum rubrum,** } red wine, claret, etc.

vinum tibicense, Tokay wine.

vinum tinto, tent wine (*rota*).

vinum toccaviense, Tokay wine.

vinum vetustate edentulum, mellow wine.

vinum xeræ, / **vinum xeres,** / **vinum xericum,** } Sherry wine.

vires, strength.

virga, a rod or twig.

virga vitrea, a glass rod.

viris, / **vis,** } strength, life, vigor.

vit. ov. sol., *or* **v. o. s.,** vitello ovi solutus. Dissolved in the yolk of an egg.

vitellus, / **vitellus ovi,** } the yolk of an egg.

vitrea, glasses, vessels made of glass.

vitreus, made of glass.

vitrum, glass.

vitulus, a calf.

vix, scarcely, hardly.

vol, volatile.

volueris. *Quantum volueris,* as much as you wish or like.

vom urg., vomitione urgente. The vomiting being troublesome.

vomere, emovere, to vomit or cast up the contents of the stomach.

vomitio, a vomiting.

vomitione urgente, when the vomiting is troublesome.

vomitum, to produce vomiting.

vomitum supprimere, to suppress or allay vomiting.

vomitus, vomiting.

v. o. s. (See *vit. ov. sol.*)

v. s., venæ sectio. Venesection, bleeding.

v. s. b., venæ sectio brachii. Bleeding in the arm.

vultus, the countenance.

Y

y., every.

Z

z. z., anciently myrrh, now zingiber.

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